The

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 2904 VOL. CXXIII

**OCTOBER 5, 1935** 

Annual Subscription (with Diary) 20/-. Single Copies od.

### A New Sales-making Display for these popular Pastilles

A chemist recently wrote:-

Ltd.

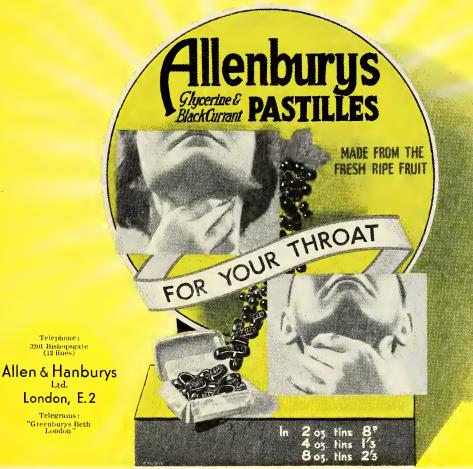
Telegrams:

"'Allenburys' Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles are not only streets ahead of any others in quality but also in profit.

Like many others, this chemist understands the business value of satisfied customers.

"Allenburys" Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles are extensively advertised. Link up with this advertising by displaying the distinctive showcard illustrated. It will increase your sales.

Do not forget to buy on bonus terms.



Index to Advertisers, pp. 5 & 6.





### HALIVEROLO

(HALIBUT - LIVER OIL WITH VIOSTEROL)

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., 50, BEAK STREET. LONDON, W. I

### **DESTRUMENTAL**

THAT'S HOW A SHAVING BRUSH SHOULD HANG

STYPTIC in base

Patent No. 400639

BASE V BLEEDING STXPTIC

given with each brush Policy against Anthrax £500 FREE INSURANCE

HOOK screws into wall

NON-SPLIT Handle

Reg. Design No. 784567

No. 4 36 - DOZ.

**WADE IN LONDON** 

Lift brush to use

Device. No Styptic or Hanging

Styptic as well. only. Remainder have No. 3 has hanging device

Do. and Styptic. All with Hanging Device

·zod <u>-/07</u> -/21

<u>-/77 -/98</u> .zod -/08

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BADGER Nos.

Nos. BADGER **BEST** 

BADGER & BRISTLE Nos.

BRISTLE Nos.

ORDER TO-DAY FROM WHOLESALER YOUR

LONDON, W.C.1. HOLBORN 1000, 6000, 9000 10009 10001 0006 PROPRIETORS OF HAX AND ANTI-THRAX PRODUCTS WHOLESALE HOUSES ONLY SUPPLIED DIRECT BY THE

140/- 172/- 204/- Doz.

PURE

PURE



In the

### HIGH COURT of Justice

A Writ has already been issued against one firm claiming damages and an injunction to restrain infringement of the above mentioned

Patent No. 404315

# The following is an extract from the OPINION OF WELL KNOWN KING'S COUNSEL PRACTISING IN PATENT LAW

"There is no such thing as a 'Provisional Patent.' Inventors may obtain provisional protection by filing a specification at the Patent Office, and in such cases sometimes loosely state that they have a 'Provisional Patent' or 'p.p.

"Such a state of affairs is no protection at all against a claim by a prior patentee that the article infringes his rights, notwithstanding the common erroneous view to the contrary.

"Buyers of goods advertised to be so 'protected' can only obtain real security by getting from the seller a written indemnity against all costs and damages which they may have to pay, and against the damage they may suffer, if an injunction is granted against them to prevent the sale of the article in question."

THE ORIGINAL MAY BE INSPECTED by Manufacturers, Wholesalers or Retailers at the Offices of:

EDWARD HACK, LTD.,

Proprietors of Hax and Anti-Thrax Products,

73-78 High Holborn, London, W.C. 1

Telephone: Holborn 1000, 6000, 9000

TELEPHONE: ARCHWAY 3627



London Depot - 73A DURHAM ROAD, HOLLOWAY, N.7

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### RHEUMATISM

Sufferers from Rheumatic Affections are legion. Response to treatment is often slow, but

### TAB. ARTHRITONE

(H. H. & CO.)

are regularly prescribed by the medical profession and often give definitely good results when other treatments have failed. Tab. Arthritone are indicated in Osteo and Rheumatoid Arthritis and all painful rheumatic conditions. Supplied in bulk for dispensing and prescribing.

4/6 per 100, 30/- per 1,000 net.

A reliable product with an excellent formula.

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'Phone: BLAckfriars 3895/6, 7435

'Grams: "Salicylate, Manchester."

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A Biological Remedy: In Tablet Form

### for Veins, Arteries and Heart

#### for

- VARICOSE VEINS
- VARICOSE ULCERS
- ECZEMA, PILES
- HEART TROUBLES HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, Etc.



### A LIVELY DEMAND EVERYWHERE FOSTERED BY CONSISTENT ADVERTISING

STILL MORE EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING NOW BEING PLANNED

Obtainable through your Wholesale House. Further particulars, showcards, &c., from the proprietors. Day by day—year by year—people throughout the country see Elasto advertising. Every week shows bigger sales. Thousands of chemists, realising that Elasto is a non-competitive line are recommending this highly successful product to all customers suffering from Varicose Veins, Bad Leg and all circulatory disorders, and doing a brisk repeat business. Our large scale advertising will move your stock with greater speed if you will show Elasto on your counter or in your window. Take your share of this better class trade now!

SHOW ELASTO - IT SELLS ON SIGHT!

RETAIL 5/- PER BOX
(One Month's Supply)

WHOLESALE 45/- A DOZ. P.A.T.A.

THE NEW ERA TREATMENT Co. Ltd.,

(DEPT. C.D.), CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1

FOR ALL
PHARMACEUTICAL
SURGICAL AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC
REQUIREMENTS

Your enquiries are invited

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VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER



Now appearing in

DAILY MAIL DAILY EXPRESS DAILY HERALD NEWS CHRONICLE DAILY SKETCH DAILY MIRROR DAILY TELEGRAPH TIMES

T.G.S. CAND TO P.A.T.A Live

Through the medium of these great daily newspapers an interest in this wonderful All-British series of products will be created in millions of homes. Last year emphatically proved that Crookes' Oil has come to stay. Do not waste time therefore—take advantage at once of the generous bonus terms offered. Full particulars will be gladly forwarded upon request.

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PURE HALIBUT LIVER

COLLOSOL

BRAND (Regd)

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES

(British Colloids Ltd.)

PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10



## BUSINESS AS USUAL

ALL OLD and NEW CUSTOMERS can depend upon us even under such terrible difficulties of FIRE giving them the usual SERVICE and QUALITY of WORKMANSHIP.

Nearly sixty years of business friendship have we enjoyed with the DRUG AND ALLIED TRADES and now FIRE INTERVENES.

This accident will not deter us from our usual **BUSINESS ROUTINE** 

SEND US YOUR NEXT ENQUIRY!

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### MAW CHRISTMAS MERCHANDISE IS BREAKING ALL RECORDS



Maw has recently released THE GREATEST RANGE OF CHRISTMAS MERCHANDISE ever known. Its success at the hands of the trade has been instantaneous. Early reports indicate that our customers are cooperating with us on a larger scale than ever before.

This sparkling program is described in the 1935 Maw Christmas List with its gleaming aluminium cover, and its 40 pages of modern merchandise. Customers say it is the finest Xmas list ever published!

It will pay you more than ever before to visit the recently extended Maw Showrooms at Aldersgate Street, which have now been redecorated in the modern manner. You are assured of a hearty welcome.

Maw is staging special exhibitions of this record-breaking range in most cities in the British Isles. Don't fail to see the Maw representative when he is next in your locality.

### \*A FEW HIGH SPOTS FROM THE NEW PROGRAM

- MERITOR CHRISTMAS TOILET BRUSHWARE
- MERITOR MATCHED BRUSH GIFT
- MERITOR ZIPPER TRAVEL TOILET
- MERITOR AND NUSTYLE TOILET **PREPARATIONS**
- MAW MATCHED GIFT TOILET KITS MAW VANITOR 1935 FASHION
- MAW—WALT DISNEY T.B. HOL-DERS AND T.B's. MAW—WALT DISNEY HOT
- WATER BOTTLES
- MAW VANITY COMPACTS, ENAMEL AND CHROMIUM
- MAW ENAMEL AND CHROMIUM TOILET GOODS
- MAW 1935 TOILET GLASS
- MAW MANICURE MERCHANDISE

### THE BIG SWING IS TO MAW • 1935 SUNDRIES LEADER

ADVERTISEMENT OF S. MAW, SON & SONS LTD., SUNDRIES CREATORS OF REPUTE-7-12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.1



Two easy-selling
lines that show
a large profit to the retailer.
Easy to display, requiring the
minimum of counter room.
The tones are true to name,
and are in complete harmony

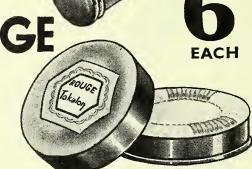
with the modern trend.

Write for Trade Terms.

TOKALON
LIPSTICK
In the following shades:
SCAR LET DARK RED LIGHT RED OR AN GE

ROUGE

shades: BRUNETTE B L O N D E MANDARIN RASPBERRY



TOKALON LTP CHASE RP LONDON, N.W.10

### 5/- worth of goods FREE!

.. WITH EVERY 20/- ORDER ... PROFIT 43% ON SELLING!

Glazo supply the perfect manicure preparations—at the right price! You can recommend these products with confidence—particularly to customers experiencing the difficulties of nail-brittleness, dry cuticle and other troubles arising from the use of harsh and unsuitable polishes and removers.

#### Glazo supply the perfect | SPECIAL £1 OFFER

Suggested Assortment 1 doz. 1/3 Liquid	Ordinary Cost	Selling Price
Polish (10 Shades) doz. 1/3 Oily	10/-	15/-
Polish Remover doz. 1/3 Cuticle	5/-	7/6
Remover	5/	7/6

#### FREE BONUS

Four only 1/3 Liquid Polish (and shade), 5/-.

Therefore on a 20/- parcel you are getting 5/- WORTH FREE in addition to usual wholesale discount of 33\frac{1}{3}\%.

Selling
Price

15/7/6

7/6

30/
Sish

GLAZO
GLAZO
PASSED
PASS

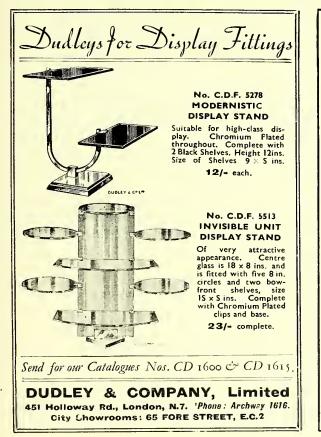
. . GLAZO IS NATIONALLY ADVERTISED . .

GLAZO

Illustrated Price List gladly sent on application to EUCRYL LTD., Southampton — Sole distributors for Glazo Ltd. to wholesale and retail chemists trade.

**FREE DISPLAY STAND** sent with all Bonus Orders. A wonderful "silent demonstrator" and great sales producer . . .









When a product is as successful as Anzora it is only to be expected that imitations will make a temporary appearance. But only the best is good enough for most men—and so Anzora still continues to lead the way in sales. Rely on Anzora—the hair fixative that has become a household word—and that will keep always ahead of all competition, through its superior merit and consistent advertising. Show Cards on request.

#### THE GOLD MEDAL HAIR CREAM

TRADE TERMS

ANZORA CREAM and VIOLA

9d. size ... 6/- per doz. 1/3 size ... 10/- per doz. 2/3 size ... 18/- per doz. ANZORA BRILLIANTINE
1/- bottle ... 8/- per doz.
ANZORA WAVE SETTING LOTION
6d. size ... 4/- per doz.
1/3 size ... 11/- per doz.



ANZORA PERFUMERY CO., LTD., LONDON, N.W.6

## get rich quick?

No wonder the South Sea Bubble burst over England. No wonder there is such a thing as the Lotteries Act. We all prefer to become millionaires overnight rather than acquire our wealth slowly and steadily.



The sober fact remains—a solid

foundation to one's business is worth all the gittering get-rich-quick schemes. Take, for example, the Harriet Hubbard Ayer preparations. They are preparations of extreme purity, each with a clear-cut task in the care of the skin. But no miracles are promised to women. No fortunes are prophesied to you who sell them.

In spite of this unusual modesty, the increase in the sales of Harriet Hubbard Ayer preparations is very big. Those who stock them find their turnover grows a little larger every day. Those who use them find that their skin really is responding to this sensible and honest treatment.

And, although personal recommendation is probably our greatest asset, please remember that our advertising acts as a gentle, gracious reminder all the year round.

BY LILLIAN S. DODGE

President of

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER LTD.

Beauty Preparations

130 Regent Street London W1

NEW YORK

PARIS

MONTREAL

DIRECTORS:

P. F. M. HUNGER (GENERAL MANAGER .

A. H. MANSELL.

R. MILLETT.

TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 2452/3,
TELEGRAMS: STABLOND, WESDO, LONDON.
CABLEGRAMS: STABLOND-LONDON

### STABLOND LABORATORIES LTD.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE

ACTON LANE,

HARLESDEN.

LONDON, N.W. 10.

TELEPHONE :

WILLESDEN 1185.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

10 HENRIETTA STREET,

CAVENDISH SQUARE,

LONDON, W. 1.

Dear Sirs,

The Manufacturers of Stablond (The Stablond Laboratories Ltd.,) and Vikelp (The Health Products Laboratories Ltd.,) desire to concentrate their working arrangements, and have decided to centralise the distribution of their products.

To effect this in the interests of the parties concerned, it has been found necessary to transfer the distribution of Stablond Shampoos to Messrs. J.C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., as from October 1st, 1935; thus the distribution will be carried out by them in conjunction with Vikelp.

The Directors wish to place on record their appreciation of the service rendered by their late Distributors, Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, and to state that the change now made is simply to effect a concentration and economy in handling without prejudicing the esteem of Messrs. Fassett & Johnson.

Will you kindly note in your records that orders for Stablond Shampoos should, after October 1st, be sent to J.C. GAMBLES & CO. LTD., 211/215, Blackfriars Road, London. S.E.1.

Yours faithfully,

STABLOND I

rector

HEALTH PRODUCTS LABORATORIES LTD.

Secretary.

### EVERYMAN will use it.

MORNING PRIDE THE RAZOR READY BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM HEADS FOR SUCCESS

#### PRIZES FOR YOU

A Window Display Competition

Ist Prize £30 2nd Prize £20 3rd Prize £10 and 50 £5 prizes

The above prizes will be awarded to the retailers who submit photographs of a window displaying Morning Pride Brushless Shaving Cream. Showcards, cartons and display material and particulars obtainable on enquiry from the distributors.

with buge Advertising Campaign and a £350 Competition Owing to advertisements in the great national daily Owing to advertisements in the great national daily newspapers, and others in the weekly and monthly iournals that make their first appearance on December 7th iournals that make their first appearance of the manufacture of the control of the cont pournals that make their first appearance on December / In there will be a quick and increasing demand for Morning there will be a Shaving Cream. To make doubly Pride Brushless Shaving Cream. journals that make the control of the properties of the sales and increasing demand to the public there will be a quick and increasing demand to the public the properties of demand there is an introductory public introductory of the prizes. It is advisable to sure of demand there is an prizes. It is advisable to competition with £350 in prizes. It is advisable to participate in the competition with £350 in prizes. It is advisable to participate in the competition with £350 in prizes. It is advisable to participate in the competition with £350 in prizes. It is advisable to participate in the prize prize in the prize properties of this great sales drive. TRADE, how for participate in the prize p TIVE INITIAL ORDER

PRODUCT OF FAIRY DYES, LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS · FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD

CLERKFNWELI ROAD LONDON





### MAY & BAKER LTD.

have pleasure in informing their friends in the Pharmaceutical Profession and Trade that from 1st October 1935 their business in Pharmaceutical Specialities will be conducted by

## PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LIMITED

The formation of this company has become necessary in view of the expansion of this branch of the business.

It is hoped that the valued support hitherto given to May & Baker Ltd. will be extended to the new Company.

Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker) Limited

**OFFICES & LABORATORIES** 

### **DAGENHAM**

Telegraphic Address:
Bismuth, Phone, London

Telephones: ilford 3060 (10 lines) Telegraphic Address:

Bismuth, Phone, London.

Telephones: Ilford 3060 (10 Lines).

### Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker) Ltd.

Codee

A.B.C.6th Bentley's & Mosse's.

Directors: W.G.Hyde, N.G.Blenkinsop,

J.M.Fisher, T.B.Maxwell, (American),



Offices & Laboratories:
Dagenham,

#### GENERAL PRODUCTS

ACRIFLAVINE ADRENALINE

FORMADERMINE GONACRINE

NEPTAL

PLANCRINE PLANOCHROME

**PROPIDEX** 

STELLIDIN URAZINE

ZEPHROL (a) Cough Syrup

(b) Nasal Jelly

(c) Nasal Spray

EPHEDRINE (a) Tablets

(b) Ampoules

#### V.D. PREPARATIONS

NOVARSENOBILLON METARSENOBILLON ACETYLARSAN TRYPARSAMIDE BIARSAMIDE RUBYL BISGLUCOL NEO-CARDYL

HYPNOTICS SEDATIVES
GARDENAL, SONALGIN, SONERYL, THEOGARDENAL

X RAY PRODUCTS
NEO-HYDRIOL OPACOL DIAGNOTHORINE

GOLD PREPARATIONS

CRISALBINE

**MYOCRISIN** 

#### **ANÆSTHETICS**

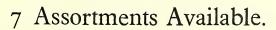
CHLOROFORM Anæsthetic "Baker's"
ETHER "

PLANACAINE DURACAINE STOVAINE

### Make the Most of this Opportunity



1935
Window Display
BONUS PARCELS



Still greater Advertising will appear this season.

Tubes 3d., 6d., 1/Decorative Jars 2/6

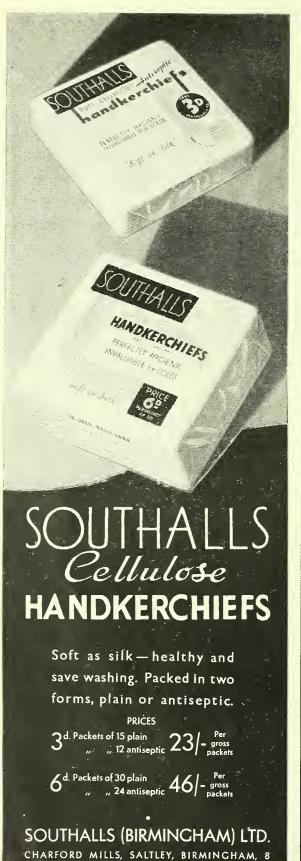
### Send your Orders NOW

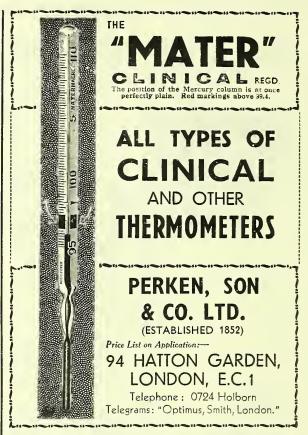
Sole Wholesale Agents

Telephone MUSEUM 5440 SANGERS LTD.

258 Euston Rd., London, N.W.1

Proprietors
Osbourne, Bauer &
Cheeseman, Ltd.,
42 Hampstead Road,
London, N.W.1







#### Messrs. STOWER & DUBINSKI

43 MARYLEBONE LANE, LONDON, W.1 Welbeck 6141 Sole Agents for the United Kingdom and I.F.S. for

## FORVIL

RUE DE CASTIGLIONE PARIS FRANCE

Announce to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists that they have entered into an agreement with Messrs.

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Pearl, Clear and Opal-

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at the same prices as ordinary gasfilled lamps.



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WITH THE WONDERFUL
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Essential for use after the removal of splints.

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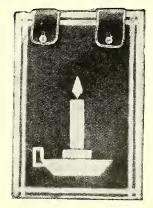
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S & S PRINTED CARTONS WILL HELP YOU TO INCREASE YOUR SALES

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ANDOVER

HANTS

### In the High Court of Justice

### **CHANCERY DIVISION**

### before Mr. Justice Luxmoore

Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. claimed an injunction to restrain the Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd. from infringing plaintiffs' trade-mark IZAL. Plaintiffs alleged that defendants had manufactured a roll which they had marked "Medicated with IZAL" and plaintiffs claimed that their trade-mark IZAL was infringed. The defence of the Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd. was that they had used the plaintiffs' IZAL disinfectant to medicate their rolls and that they were entitled to use the wording complained of. Mr. Justice Luxinoore granted Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. an injunction restraining the Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd. from infringing the trade-mark IZAL and ordered an enquiry as to damages and ordered defendants to pay plaintiffs' costs.

#### THIS IS OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC

who require a toilet paper that is efficiently medicated and place an increasing confidence in IZAL medicated toilet rolls or packs

#### THIS IS OF INTEREST TO THE TRADER

who stocks IZAL medicated toilet paper to meet an ever increasing demand

#### THIS IS OF INTEREST TO TRADE-MARK PROPRIETORS GENERALLY

who will welcome a definite pronouncement which will help them to protect their rights

Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd. are advised that to protect their own interests they should take action against any unauthorised use of their trade-mark and have consistently warned manufacturers accordingly.

The word IZAL is the registered trade-mark of Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Nr. Sheffield, who are the sole proprietors of IZAL medicated toilet paper.



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UNDER YOUR OWN NAME

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"Ceraton" is a new "all-purposes" non-greasy, antiseptic toilet cream made from an entirely new base. It is supplied either in bulk (Perfumed or unperfumed) for re-packing, or in dainty glass jars, 13 oz or 8 oz., under "Ceraton" label or blank for chemist's own name. Prices and sample jar free on request. TRAGASOL PRODUCTS Ltd., HOOTON, WIRRAL, Cheshire

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Yeast specially prepared for medicinal purposes GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Greatest of all Rheumatic Remedies

3 SIZE 7 DOZ 3 SIZE 176, 5 - SIZE 25

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All our Brands are guaranteed to be of the finest manufacture.

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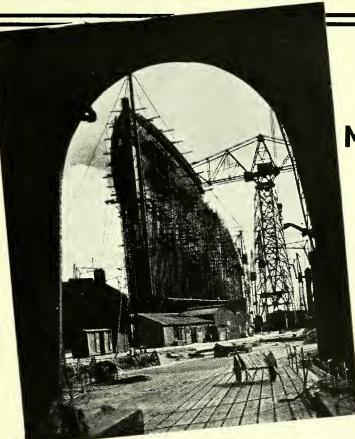
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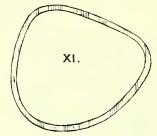
The far-seeing merchant contemplating sales extension through advertising cannot secure a more complete appeal at a more economical rate (less than \(\frac{3}{4}d\). per single column inch per 1,000 copies) than through the



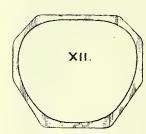
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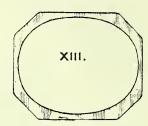
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2rd.—To gain added confidence from both customers and doctors

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with the best buyers of Drugs, Chemicals, and allied products

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use regularly the publicity service afforded by

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

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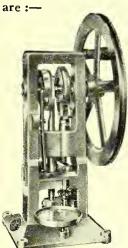
### HAND TABLET MACHINE

This new hand tablet machine is a small machine which will be found particularly useful in any manufacturing department—for making special batches of tablets—or for experimental purposes.

Inexpensive, yet strongly built, it has all the latest improvements embodied, and it is an invaluable machine to pharmacists in business who wish to make their own special tablets.

#### Its main features are:-

- Great simplicity in working.
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- All parts interchangeable.
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PRICE £15 net Carriage paid in Great Britain —case and packing free

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MACHINES & WATER STILLS
WILL IN FUTURE BE KNOWN
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OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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MAKERS OF CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY
MANESTY BUILDINGS 5 COLLEGE LANE LIVERPOOL I

TALKS TO PHARMACISTS

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The pack of "VARICONES" Brand REMEDY FOR Piles is very good class, being quiet and suitable.

A big sale adjunct to this remedy is a four-page leaflet—"What Piles are: How they Come: How they should be Treated"; a quantity of which we supply with orders.

A small supply of the goods, alongside a batch of leaflets, brings many sales, especially from shy people.

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"VARICONES" Remedy is one of our Big Profit lines sold by chemists only. For a 3 dozen order of 1/3d. size, or equivalent in the larger sizes, and a counter display with leaflets, you buy at half price. Thus the 1/3d. size costs you  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., the 3/- size 1/6d., and so on.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

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In this printing business of ours we like to see all our efforts a little above the ordinary, for there is a particular pleasure and satisfaction in the effort which takes a man out of convention and out of himself. When a man takes his coat off to a job and tackles it with enthusiasm you know he is going to be happy, and the result is the kind of printing which is a credit to all concerned, and a distinct asset to the man who has to foot the bill. It should not be necessary, of course, to ask if a man likes his work the spirit of unbounded enthusiasm ought to show it. A man should be so much in love with his job that he finds his greatest delight in it. He will love it for its own sake. He will see no difference between the pleasure he gets out of his job and that which he gets out of his spare hours. There can be no thrill or joy of achievement in work which has been carried out in a half-hearted and careless manner, and the man who has not discovered the joy of putting his heart and soul into every job he undertakes to do does not know the first principle of progress and success. We make a point of always trying to inspire the members of our own staff with the spirit of service and true craftsmanship. They love their job and they like to do it as well as they possibly can. They also love getting to know more and more about it, and their enthusiasm and determination to produce printing which will speak well of the customer and interest people in what he has to sell is expressed and visible in every transaction. That is probably one of the reasons why so many people like to tell us what jolly good printing we are producing for them.

Ideas and rough suggestions are prepared free and without any obligation



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MEDICINAL P.B.

Finest Quality

Vitamin D . . . 120

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Int rnational units per gramme

1200 International units per gramme, biologically tested

Stock kept at Liverpool. Ask for sample and quotation before buying

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Sole Distributors:

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Your Name in Gold on Each Article. Generous Quantity Terms.

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We are manufacturers for the Wholesale Trade. If you buy large or regular quantities, please write for quotations.

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Are you stocking

### YESTAMIN?

Dried Yeast in its most concentrated and most convenient form—powder and tablets. Generous terms and good discounts. Write today to: WOOLDRIDGE MEDICINE Co., Ltd., 16 Cedars Rd., London, S.W.A.

It will pay you to buy DIRECT from the Manufacturers

Dania REGD. BRAND TABLETS

If you are wanting any variety of compressed Tablets—true to formula—of the purest materials—finest finish and at lowest prices consistent with quality, then send an enquiry to:—

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MAKERS TO THE TRADE-ESTABLISHED 1860

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Pharmacists who show this silent-salesman link up with valuable existing goodwill.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT shows a profitable return for regular display.



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DISPLAY MATERIAL ON REQUEST

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T.G.S

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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy, the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades

The official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in Overseas Dominions

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# News of the Week

### A.B.C.M. Brussels Exhibition Awards

The Association of British Chemical Manufacturers has been notified that its exhibits at the Brussels International Exhibition have been awarded seven Grand Prix (the highest award), one Diplome d'Honneur (the next highest award) and one Gold Medal.

### Association of British Chambers of Commerce

Several important subjects were discussed at the autumn meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce held at Derby on September 26, including the school-leaving age, the subsidising of exports, and the increasing tendency towards legislation by Government departments. Mr. T. Edward Lescher, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Com-

merce, moved:—
"That the Association views with concern the continued growth of trading in factories, workshops and offices by employees who retail such commodities as tobacco, sweets, hosiery, clothing, fancy goods, etc., as those indulging in such practices are not only wasting their employers' time, but their activities are a menace and definitely detrimental to legitimate ratepaying stores and shops.

Mr. Lescher declared that the practice constituted a widespread evil. He asked the delegates to consider the retailers who were members of their Chambers, and to give them a helping hand in this matter. The resolution was carried unanimously.

### Chemists' Dental Society

Increasing harmony in the profession was referred to by Mr. C. C. Greensmith (president) at the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Chemists' Dental Society, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, September 26, 1935. The changes in the new dental benefit regulations were mentioned, especially the deletion of the clause relating to experimental clinics, the opposition to which was initiated by the C.D.S. The new scale of fees is due in 1936, and the conclusions reached by the profession are now being discussed with the approved societies so as to present the Dental Benefit Council if possible with an agreed revision. The increasing number of dental companies was very seriously considered, and the secretary was instructed to forward the views of the meeting to the Dental Board and to other dental organisations. The treasurer's report, presented by Mr. J. J. Laws, showed a very reasurer's report, presented by Mr. J. J. Laws, showed a very satisfactory balance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. C. C. Greensmith; Vice-President, Mr. P. W. Vernon; Auditor, Mr. W. E. Barker; Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Laws; Council, Dr. E. Templar-Malins, Messrs. F. C. Ashford, A. E. Ashworth, W. E. Barker, S. Davis, C. C. Greensmith, G. C. C. Hinton, J. J. Laws, H. J. Morgan, F. R. Sutcliffe, W. Vernon, G. I. Williams. Secretary, Mr. L. W. Beberts, to Taylisteel, Place, London, W. C. Mr. J. W. Roberts, 10 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1.

Members of Hull Chemists' Association and their friends, numbering about 100, recently visited the new refinery of British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd., by invitation of Mr. Dawson, manager. The visitors saw the separation of water and liver débris from the crude oil (obtained by steaming the freshly-removed livers on the trawlers) by means of centrifugal separators, the removal of stearine by freezing at o° C. for three hours, and the final clarification and partial decolorisation by means of fuller's earth. Later tea was served in the guest room, and a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. H. Smart (president) and seconded by Mr. H. Watson (vicepresident).

### Liverpool

At Liverpool Police Court, on September 26, the stipendiary magistrate imposed fines amounting to £4 on Philip McArdle, Broadgreen, for having vended at a stall a dutiable preparation unstamped and without a licence. Mr. C. Pocock, prosecuting, remarked that the defendant had been warned by the Customs authorities some time ago.



Mr. G. Dalrymple, Managing Director of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and Mr. Norman A. Wood, Chairman of Directors of John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd., Liverpool, on holiday together at Port Erin, Isle of Man

### London

The president of the Western Pharmacists' Association (Mr. David T. Jones) has sent out an attractive circular letter appealing for increased interest in and attendance at the meetings of the Association. Mr. Jones points out that an excellent programme has been arranged for the coming session, commencing with a reunion on October 17, of which further notice will be given.

At Marylebone Police Court, on September 27, Henry Thomas Hart (45), engineer, was remanded on charges of obtaining money and credit by false pretences. It was stated for the prosecution that, among other things, the accused represented that he had been asked by "Sheffield Chemists, Ltd.," to form a company to be known as Jenner's Chemist & Finance Trust, Ltd.

At Kensington Petty Sessions, on October 1, Frank Oldham, Thorpe Mews, W.10, was summoned for selling from his stall at Portobello Road stainless iodine ointment deficient in iodine to the extent of 66 per cent. He pleaded "Not guilty." Formal evidence having been given, the defendant said he bought the ointment from a firm whose traveller he had present. After the traveller, Albert Seeley, had given evidence, the defendant added: The manufacturer delivered it himself and told me it was all right. I believe he is a member of the British Pharmaceutical Society. The summons was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 5s. costs.

"Surgical Sutures" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. H. Berry, B.Sc., Ph.C., at a meeting of the South-Eastern Associations at New Cross, S.E., on September 24, Mr. C. H. Foster (president) in the chair. The history of ligatures was outlined, from the earliest mention of catgut in 200 A.D. to the present-day use of sterile surgical gut. By means of lantern slides, the lecturer emphasised the chief difficulties underlying the preparation and sterilisation of collogen, from the intestina submucosa of herbivores. Other ligatures described were silk, silkworm gut and kangaroo tendon. After a lively discussion a vote of thanks to Mr. Berry was proposed by Mr. F. J. Dyer, a vice-president of the Associations.

Nearly two hundred employees and friends of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening on September 28 at a dance held at the Victoria Halls, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I. Among those present were five of the company's seven directors, namely, Mr. R. Peck, Mr. A.

Desert, Mr. R. A. Peck, Mr. C. G. Scott, and Mr. R. E. Marsh, to whom must go the laurels for arranging such a pleasant affair. There were also present Mr. Lewis R. Best and Mr. V. A. Beetch, general and assistant manager respectively of Cuticura Preparations. During the interval Mr. F. J. Winter, who jointly with Mr. W. J. Wiltshire ably acted as M.C., on behalf of the staff proposed and toasted the health of Mr. Desert and Mr. Scott in respect of their recent appointments, the former as a member of the board of the company and the latter as a junior director. Spot and other prizes were distributed during the evening and dancing was to the music supplied by Fred Anderson's "Cabaret" Band.

A meeting of the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Stratford on September 24. Mr. W. J. Beardsley (chairman of the Law Committee of the Society) presided, and in introducing Mr. McManus, solicitor to the Society, gave a general survey of the work of that Committee as previously carried out. Mr. McManus, who was received with acclamacarried out. Mr. McManus, who was received with acclama-tion, dwelt lucidly on the many coming problems which will have to be solved when the new Act commences to operate in 1936. Among these were: Prosecutions for mis-demeanours and offences, and the recovery of all fines through the police courts, instead of by the old archaic system; the registration of companies; the setting up of a Statutory Committee; the registration of premises, involving some 15,000 shops; the duties of inspectors; machinery to keep close watch on all pending legislation likely to affect the interests of pharmacists. A lively discussion followed, questions being asked by Mr. Reed (on restoration to membership of the Society, the status and training of apprentices), Mr. Cloud (on the duties of Customs and Excise officers in relation to prosecutions for sales of known, admitted and approved remedies), Mr. Clifford Jones (on destamping), Mr. Graham (on the position of insurance committees with regard to contractors and the supply of drugs by qualified persons), and by Mr. Thomson (on shop registration fees). Mr. Clifford Jones moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. McManus for his enlightening address.

### Manchester

The Manchester and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society on September 25 ended a good season with a sunny afternoon's play at Northenden Golf Club. The President's team had a "runaway" victory. Results were as follows:—

,	,				
President's T	eam		Captain's '	Team	
J. H. Franklin (Presid		€ .	P. W. Stuart (C.	aptain)	}
G. M. Evans		: 5 1	T. Miller		}
		₹	F. D. Gee		}
R. Demaine		∫ ¹	S. M. Bostock		5
		ì .	A. Maude		}
		∫ ¹	J. W. Aves		5
E. Stabler		J .	H. Travis		}
H. Marsden		} 1	Dr. McGarrol		}
		}	V. Cromack		}
T. Martin		∫ ¹	H. Taylor		5
		_			
		5			0

The president (Mr. J. H. Franklin) welcomed Mr. R. Hough and Mr. John Cleworth as donors of prizes and as their guests. After further remarks the following prizes were distributed:—

President's Prize G. M. Evans J. Kerfoot Trophy ... F. D. Gee

G. M. Evans

President's Prize G. M. Evans Captain's Prize ... J. A. Collins Ex-Captain's Prize G. M. Evans Griffiths Hughes Prize

Kerfoot Trophy ... F. D. Gee Woolley Trophy ... R. Demaine Mr. R. Hough's Prize G. R. Potts Mr. Cleworth's Prize W. E. Phillipson

Second prizes in various competitions were awarded to Messrs. R. Demaine, J. H. Franklin, J. A. Collins, J. W. Hope and S. M. Bostock. Mr. Cleworth's prize was awarded for the best aggregate net score throughout the season by any member who had not won either a first or second prize during the season.

### Miscellaneous

SUMMER TIME ends at 2 a.m. Greenwich mean time (3 a.m. British summer time) on October 6.

Fire.—An outbreak of fire occurred on September 27 at the printing works of Alf. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Burley Road, Leeds. Although considerable damage resulted, we are informed that certain parts of the factory will be in operation again almost immediately, and that service, delivery and so forth will be carried on as usual in the course of a few days.

### Irish Notes

### Brevities

Under the leadership of Mr. A. W. Mann, Ph.C., 7 Donegall Square North, secretary of the Belfast Branch of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, six classes for instruction in first aid and home nursing have been organised in Belfast.

A fine camera study, entitled "An African Skyscape," from James B. Doran (The Border Pharmacy, Aliwal North, South Africa), was reproduced by the "Irish Independent" recently on its main news page. Mr. Doran has been a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland since 1902.

A correspondent writes:—" Mr. Connor of Newry is again a candidate for Council honours in Northern Ireland. He is one of the original founders of the Society, and has remained in office ever since. He has been president of both the Northern Society and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. He is specially keen in advocating the interests of country chemists and in restricting, so far as possible, the sale of drugs to the pharmaceutical chemist."

At the adjourned inquest on September 28 on Mary Ellen Boyd, New Mills, co. Tyrone, medical evidence was given that the woman's death was due to strychnine poisoning. Mr. Richard Marshall, Ph.C., Dungannon, stated that on May 9 the deceased, after making some ordinary purchases, asked for some strychnine to poison rats. He warned her of the danger of the poison, but knowing her well he sold her sixpennyworth—about 10 grains. She signed the poison register as "Ellen Boyd" and appeared to be quite normal. A verdict of "Death from poisoning" was returned.

### Scottish Notes

### **Brevities**

The turnover in the drug department of the Northern Cooperative Society, Ltd., for the year ended August 31 was £37,893 11s. 8½d. and the net profit was £5,907 9s. 10½d., increases of £4,065 12s. 8½d. and £940 8s. 6½d. respectively.

A super Ikonta camera was stolen on September 26 from the premises of Caithness Bros., photo finishers, 301 High Street, Kirkcaldy. The number is Y65122 and the retail price £17 17s. Anyone seeing this camera is asked to communicate with the local police.

Johnstone (Renfrewshire) Town Council agreed recently to send a letter of protest to the Scottish Office and to the Parliamentary representative in reply to a letter from the Scottish Office stating that, under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, the control of poisons would pass from the Town Council to the County Council after May 1, 1936.

The Dundee School of Pharmacy Former Students' Association opened the winter session with a military whist drive and dance at Lambs' Rooms, Reform Street, on September 25. Sixteen tables were occupied at whist, and the winners were as follows:—Misses J. G. Brydon, C. Gamage, B. Forbes, E. Gamage, J. Keay, H. Lynch, Marion Milne, D. Mitchell and Messrs. C. Brown, J. Hood, G. Mitchell and B. S. Robertson. Prizes were presented, after tea, by Mrs. J. Gibson. A short entertainment of song and 'dance numbers was given by a variety troupe and by Miss F. Phillips, and dancing followed. Miss E. Fyfe (president) and Mr. W. E. Foote (secretary) were in charge of the ceremonies.

# **Topical Reflections**

### By Xrayser

### "Winter Tales"

(C. & D., September 28, p. 395) is an apt description of much that is heard in our branch meetings from September to April. The old game will soon be played as before—the visit of the member of council; the well-rounded periods; the clever skating over very thin ice; the vote of thanks and the dispersal of members to their several pharmacies; and the inevitable awakening from the spell to the realisation that pharmacy is where it was and likely to remain so. What opportunities these meetings present, and how little these are grasped! The trouble is that so many of the subjects discussed have no practical connection with pharmacy as it is to-day. There are two suggestions I may make that, if acted upon, might improve matters. The first is that brighter meeting places are badly needed for our meetings. Often these are damp, badly warmed and lighted rooms, with little or no ventilation. The second is that our meetings are usually held at too late an hour. I know that the majority of pharmacists cannot get away till the shop is closed; but often it is 9 o'clock before a meeting opens, and then many of those who attend are too tired to take any active part in the proceedings. agree with you that some plain indication of pharmaceutical policy is the first requirement at our association meetings. Another is some method of getting pharmacists into line regarding prices, particularly for private prescriptions; and a third is informative discussions on salesmanship.

### The Chemists' Exhibition,

the forty-fourth of the London series, has come and gone (p. 387). I remember the Exhibitions of twenty-five years ago, and I have noticed the change that has gradually crept over them. The first Exhibition I attended was that held in 1907; if the list of exhibitors of that year is compared with those of this year, some striking differences will be noticed. With the close of the war the Exhibition took on a new lease of life, and the first two or three years' shows must

have been remarkably successful for the drug houses exhibiting. Since then I have noticed a change in the type of stand. Gradually the drug side has been less well represented and the toilet and sundries side has increased. This is not to disparage in any way the organisers of the Exhibition, who have always done their job, in my opinion, remarkably well; the change is a sign of the altered conditions in which pharmacy is now working. Chemists do not visit the Exhibition to buy drugs; they want to see the latest ideas on the more artistic and colourful side of their calling. The changing of the month for holding the Exhibition from May to September has, I believe, been approved generally.

### I Am Not a Film Fan.

but I like to visit the cinema occasionally. On my last visit, a few nights ago, I was greatly intrigued with the beginning of a film, which cleverly suggested in the movements of certain "regiments" of figures, resembling cylindrical pieces of wood, the rhythm of a certain overture, the music of which accompanied the movements; this is very popular with bands at seaside and holiday resorts. My attention, both of the eye and the ear, having been successfully secured, I was introduced to a well-known tooth-paste, tubes of which took the place of the wooden figures. I shall not readily forget the experience—nor the tooth-paste; and I can well imagine that the advertisement will be a fruitful one to the manufacturers of the article in question. This is apropos of your short article (p. 400) on "Propaganda from films"; it appears to me that such, appealing as they do to the eye and the ear, have a future as advertising media. This type of film must not, however, be overdone, nor must the blatant type replace the discreet, or their value will soon deteriorate. Not all articles sold by the chemist are suitable for presentation. Tooth-paste should be used by everyone, presumably, therefore everyone seeing such a film as that described should be a potential purchaser; an infants' food, for instance, advertised in a similar way, be it presented ever so skilfully, would make nothing like such an appeal in the average cinema.

# National Pharmaceutical Union

### **Executive Meetings**

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4 and 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on September 24, Mr. S. J. Stearn in the chair.

### "CHEMISTS" FRIENDS" SCHEME

The Executive received a report from the Marketing and Trade Prices Committee in regard to the progress of the "Chemists' Friends" scheme. Invitations to co-operate in the scheme had been sent to a number of manufacturers and very satisfactory replies had been received. It was resolved that authority be given to N.P.U., Ltd., to make agreements on behalf of the National Pharmaceutical Union in matters connected with the "Chemists' Friends" scheme. The Executive adopted the recommendation of the Committee that soaps, infants' foods and toilet articles generally could not be accepted for inclusion in the list, but that the list should be confined to (1) pharmaceutical preparations of therapeutic character and (2) "branded" surgical dressings and medical specialities. The Executive gave authorit; for the publication monthly in "The Chemists' Trade Record" of a list of articles which had been placed on the Chemists' Friends list, and also for a general announcement to manufacturers through the medium of advertisements in the trade Press.

### N.H.I. CONTRACT

The Executive received the report of the Central N.H.I. Committee on the negotiations with the Ministry of Health which had taken place in regard to the terms of the new N.H.I. contract. The Executive accepted the report, and subject to certain modifications of the terms being agreed by the Ministry of Health, authorised submission to the N.H.I. Conference for

### D.D.A. Prescriptions under the Testing Scheme

The secretary reported that he had been in communication The secretary reported that he had been in communication with the Ministry of Health regarding the suggestion which had been reported in a recent edition of "The British Medical Journal" that Dangerous Drugs Act prescriptions ought to be used for testing of dispensing. A reply had been received stating that the present position was not satisfactory to the Ministry, and that in their opinion D.D.A. prescriptions ought not to be ruled out of the testing of dispensing scheme; but they stated that it was not intended to make a speciality of taking D.D.A. prescriptions for testing purposes nor to use the scheme for detecting contraventions of D.D.A. Regulations. The Home Office had, at the request of the Ministry, promised to amend the Regulations and exempt such test prescriptions. from the operations of the D.D.A. Regulations. The Executive directed that a reply be sent to the Ministry of Health pointing out the extra trouble which would be caused to the chemist in regard to the necessary entries in the D.D.A. register which would have to be made, as the chemist would not know whether the prescription was a "test" until he had dispensed it and completed the necessary formalities required by the Regulations.

### N.H.I. CONFERENCE

The Executive authorised the secretary to call a Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees for October 30.

### NATIONAL MARK MALT PRODUCTS

The Executive reconsidered the decision to use the National Mark as an additional specification for N.H.I. purposes. The original acceptance of the specification had been due to a mistaken idea that manufacturers were prepared to supply National Mark malt products in either jars or containers at the same price as ordinary B.P.C. preparations. It had since transpired that the manufacturers were not prepared to give an undertaking to supply National Mark malt products in jars at the same prices as B.P.C.; the Executive therefore decided to inform the Ministry of Health that the Executive, in these circumstances, withdrew their acceptance of the additional specification.

### CLEARING HOUSE

The secretary reported that the operation of two clearances a month had proved very successful. The "open" clearance on September 20 had yielded a record number of payments, no fewer than 2,196 separate payments having been made by the clearing house.

### C.D.A. Matters

The secretary reported that there were seventeen cases outstanding since the last meeting of the directors; eight of these might be considered closed, and settlements had been effected in regard to six of the cases as follows:—Skin rash developed as result of iodide mixture supplied; claim settled by payment of £45 15s. Labels transposed; claim settled for £25. Bistering after use of plaster; claim settled for £7 15s. Injuries caused by bottle exploding; claim settled for £30 5s. Injuries caused by fall on shop floor; claim settled for £18 7s. 6d. Coat

damaged while removing stain; claim settled for 10s.

Twenty-four new cases had arisen during the last two months, and the following settlements had been arranged in regard to and the following settlements had been arranged in regard to fourteen of them:—Turkeys died after application of acid. carbol. supplied for ol. carbol.; claim settled by payment of £1 10s. Tartaric acid supplied for cream of tartar; claim settled for 10s. Puppies died after administration of worm capsules; claim settled for £2 14s. 6d. Spectacles lost while left for repairs; claim settled for 12s. 6d. Turpentine supplied in dirty container; claim settled for £2 10s. Blistering after use of sun tan oil; claim settled for £1 14s. Injuries caused by faulty smelling salts bottle; claim settled for £3 15s. Clothing damaged by spirit lamp flame; claim settled for 12s. 6d. Injuries caused by falling sunblind; claim settled for 14s. 6d. Damage to car caused by cycling errand-boy (two cases); claims Damage to car caused by cycling errand-boy (two cases); claims settled for £1 17s. 6d. and £3 6s. 6d. respectively. Damage to clothing of cyclist caused by cycling errand-boy; claim settled for £1 10s. Clothing splashed with developing solution; claim settled for £1. Cycle damaged by cycling errand-boy; claim settled for £1. Settled for £1. The secretary reported that legal advice had been given to members on a large variety of subjects, and that thirty analyses had been undertaken for members under the "free" arrangement.

# Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1935, p. 323.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 11, 1935.)

"STERILASTIC" under picture of bird on square shape; for bandages (II). By Lewis Meyer Heller, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.I. 56I,982.

"Country House Herbal Cream" on oblong shape with border;
for toilet cream (48). By Susan Lady Tweedsmuir, Elsfield
Manor, Elsfield, Nr. Oxford. 561,312.

"FAIRYPUFF"; for powder puffs (48). By British Fur Puffs, 111 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 561,593.

"La Cinquieme Nuit"; for all goods (48). By Cyclax, Ltd., 58 South Molton Street, London, W.1. 561,706.

"Zenaset"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Zena (Cosmetics), Ltd., 23 Lloyd Street, Manchester. 561,804. (Associated.)

"Esquire"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. 562,175.

### APPLICATION AMENDMENTS

The specification for "Calvitone" in Class 3, No. 559,124, by Savory & Moore, Ltd., has been amended to "Calcium vitamin tonic medicines for human use."

The specification for "Ceeolite" in Class 2, No. 560,276, by W. Clements, has been amended to "Disinfectant soap in liquid form and disinfectant fluids."

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 18, 1935.)

Monogram "B M L" in diamond shape; for chemicals (1). By Bristol Manufacturers, Ltd., York Road, Bedminster Bridge,

Bristol, 3. 560,324.

Bolsamax''; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Wood, Ltd., 116 High Street, Brentford. 561,166.

Sterelex "; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd., 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 White Horse Street, Leeds. 561,305.

# New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

DALMENT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 40/42 Oxford Street, London, W.I.

John D. Kerr & Co., Ltd. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Solicitors: E. & B. Haworth & Nuttall, 17 Dutton Street, Accrington.

ARGYLE RUBBER Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh.—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of druggists' sundriesmen, india-rubber merchants, etc. R.O.: 44 Jamaica Street, Glasgow.

Solvent Recoveries, Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Edinburgh.—Capital £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of recovery, purchase and sale of solvents, etc. Alexander H. Tod, 5 Victoria Road, Lenzie, Dumbartonshire, director.

Johnson & Johnson (Ireland), Ltd. (P.C.).—Registered in Dublin.—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business of surgical bootmakers, artificial limb, bandage, crutch makers, etc. Joseph A. Walsh, 38 Dame Street, Dublin, director.

Dental Instruments and Accessories, Ltd. (P.C.)—Capital £600. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Karl Schumacher, and to carry on the business in surgical instruments and equipment of all kinds, etc. Solicitor: H. Snowman, 6 Billiter Street, E.C.3.

Vecco Chemical Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To acquire the business of The Van Essen Chemical Co. heretofore carried on at 19 Great Dover Street, S.E.1, to acquire the registered trade mark "Vecco," numbered 557,614 in Class 47, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, drugs, medicines, etc.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD.—Directors announce that consideration of a dividend on the 6 per cent. preferred ordinary shares is postponed until after the completion of the year's account.

H. M. EDWARDS (CHEMISTS), LTD.—At a meeting held in London on September 19 it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. P. S. Booth, Kimberley House, 14-17 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I, was appointed liquidator, and a meeting of the creditors held on September 25 confirmed the resolution.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada.—A meeting of the first preference shareholders of the company was held recently in Liverpool, when approval was given to a scheme of arrangement under which the first preference shares are to be reduced from 20s. to 15s. and the second preference and ordinary shares (held in Canada) by \$2,242,845; dividend arrears amounting to £285,500 on the first preference shares are to be cancelled, and the dividend on these shares reduced from 6½ per cent. to 6 per cent. and made non-cumulative for two years. Mr. Charles Gane, one of the trustees for the first preference shareholders, presided, and in recommending the scheme for adoption said the heavy sacrifice which they were asked to make was the price they had to pay for obtaining complete control of the company and enabling the company to make a new start. The English shareholders would have 865,926 votes as against 179,171 held by the Canadian shareholders. It was better to have a share of 15s. with a monetary and market value than a share of 20s. with neither of these advantages. The resolution was carried without dissent.

## Gazette

### Partnership Dissolved

Barrett, W., and Swainson, J. H., 21 Albert Road, Devonport, chemists and opticians, under the style of Barrett & Swainson.

### Stock Exchange Prices

Stock Exchange i	rices		
	Dog 21	A119 21	Sept.30.
£1 shares unless otherwise stated	1934	Aug. 31, 1935	1935
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord	21 3	23 0	23 6
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord	23 9 8 3	24 9 8 9	24 3 8 0
Aspro, Ltd Deferred £1	8 3	16 0	15 9
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. /2/0 Fier	19 6	22 3 30 6	2I 9 33 9
Beechams Pills, Deferred 5s. shares Benger's Food, Ord	26 6	30 6 41 3 2 6	33 9 42 <b>6</b>
Benzol & By Products cum. part. Pref	2 6		62 6
Berger (Lewis) & Sons, Ord Blundell Spence & Co	4I 3 I9 0	63 9 17 6	17 3
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref	21 3	20 0	19 72
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. 5s. shares Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Pref	46 0 31 0	49 9 32 0	48 6 32 3
Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Pref	28 9	28 9	29 0
Borax Consold., Dfd. Ord	11 6 29 9	16 9	17 O 23 6
Defd	17 9	14 6	14 3
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares	3 112	3 1½ 19 9	3 O 18 9
British Drug Houses, The, Ord British Glues & Chemicals, 4s. Ord	19 3 4 <b>0</b>	5 6	5 9
British Oil and Cake Mills, Prefd. Ord	45 0	48 6	46 6 106 3
British Oxygen, Ord British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref	84 0	3 3	3 0
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ord,	22 0	20 6	17 0
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord	105 0	3 3	2 6
Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord	35 0	35 0	33 9
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s	30 0 6 3	31 0 5 7½	29 6 5 7½
71% Pref	27 6	28 6	28 6
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value) Eno Propriet'y, Ord. 5s	\$113½ 12 0	$94\frac{1}{2}$	\$158 8 9
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d.		7 72	
shares,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5 9	7 6	4 6 7 6
Field (I. C. & I.), Ord,	26 6	24 6	24 6
Galloway (P. H.), Ord. 2s 7½% Cum. Pref	3 9 27 0	3 6	3 3 27 0
Genatosan, Ltd., 1s	5 6	6 6	6 9
	<b>30</b> 6	30 <b>6</b> 53 9	30 0 52 6
Grout & Co., Ord	19 3	22 6	22 6
Hodders, Ord. 1s Ilford, Ltd., Ord	27 6	0 6	0 42
,, 6% Pref	25 0	25 0	25 6
imperial chemical, //o i let	34 1 2 37 3	32 9 34 9	31 9 34 6
" Defd. ros	9 71	8 41/2	8 41/2
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref	16 9 3 9	9 6	9 6
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord	95 0	97 6	97 6
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref	104 6 32 0	107 <b>6</b>	107 6 30 3
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref 8% Pref	33 0	32 6	31 9
Jewis & Burrows Ord	75 6	76 9 21 3	76 6 22 0
Ecwis & Bullows, Old 6% Pref	22 6	2 <b>I</b> 0	22 6
"," 6% Pref Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 Macleans 6% Red. Pref Mallie's Food 6% Pref	£113/4	£12¾	£12¾ 21 1½
Menin S 1.00d, 0 % Fiel	I 3 25 6	0 101	I 3
Nathan, J. (Glaxo), 7% Pref		24 0 12 9	23 6 12 6
", ", ", 8% Prefd. 10s ", ", Ord. 1s	2 6	3 6	3 6 £111
Pears (A. & F.), 5% Deb. £100	£110	€110	¥111
partic. Ord,	24 0	20 6	20 6
Reckitt & Sons, Ord	115 3	114 0	110 O 41 9
Sangers, Ord. 5s	38 9 22 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22 9
"Sanitas," The. Co., o% Pref	31 9	33 9	33 9
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref Smith (Stephen) & Co., Ord. 5s	29 O 12 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 <b>1</b> 6
Spratt's Patent, Ord	71 9	70 6	71 3
Stevenson & Howell, 64% Cum. Pref United Glass Bottle Man., Ord	26 3	26 9 40 3	26 3 39 0
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref	27 9	26 0	25 3
Virol, Ltd., Ord	26 3 26 0	30 0 26 3	28 9 26 3
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s	22 0	2I 0	20 0
	3I 0 2I 9	27 0 20 6	26 6
Woodlands Chemists, Ord. 5s		4 3	4 0
Pref	25 0	23 9	24 0
Yorkshire Indigo & Col. Dyers, 5s. Ord	0 9	0 3	0 3

# Insurance Act Dispensing

### Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Blackburn.— At a recent meeting of Lancashire Prescription Bureau the secretary submitted statistics showing that the number of prescriptions dispensed during the quarter ended March 31 was 688,688, compared with 650,364 for the corresponding quarter of 1934, and 796,832 for 1933. The costs of ingredients and dispensing for the three periods were: Ingredients, £12,740 and £10,080; £11,935 and £9,607; dispensing, £14,994 and £11,377. The average cost per prescription has not changed from 7.9d. during the three quarters.

Bournemouth.—The Bournemouth Insurance Committee, at a meeting on September 23, considered a statement from the Ministry of Health to the effect that the Minister was advised that a chemist whose name is removed from the register is not entitled to dispense medicines under contract with an Insurance Committee pending his restoration, though he is still entitled to supply drugs (other than poisons) and appliances. It appears that the Insurance Committee should notify any chemist whose name has been removed of their intention to make the necessary adjustment to the Committee's medical list. It was agreed that chemists concerned be again informed of the position. A request from the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Committee for support to a recommendation deprecating the system of refunding the deposit on bottles was answered with a suggestion that the question would best be referred to the National Pharmaceutical Union.

**Derbyshire.**—At a meeting of the county Insurance Committee, recently, it was announced that the average expenditure on drugs per person for one month in the committee's area was 2.3d. The average cost of prescriptions in Derbyshire was 7.8d. Messrs. A. E. Harrison and Bernard Philip Kyle were received as new members.

London.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on September 17, Mr. D. A. Rees (chairman) presiding. Reports on the checking of prescriptions for March and April indicated that the margins of error in pricing were +0.05 and +0.04 per cent. respectively. Messrs. Barnard, Keall and Melhuish were reappointed to serve on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee of the London Insurance Committee of the year ending October 31, 1936, and Messrs. Milner, Noble and Thompson were reappointed as deputies for the same period. Arising from a complaint received from the Panel Committee alleging that in three London districts the dispensing facilities after 8 p.m. were inadequate, the secretary was instructed to verify records of the facilities available for the dispensing of scripts marked "Urgent" in the districts referred to, and to report to the Panel Committee. Figures for the first six months of the years 1934 and 1935 are compared in the following table:—

			1934	1935
Total No. of prescriptions	 		4,489,417	4,453,261
Cost of ingredients	 		£63,436 9s.	£63,772 6s.
Cost of dispensing fees	 		£81,998 4s.	£80,966 8s.
Average cost of ingredients	 		3·39d.	3 · 44d.
Average cost of dispensing fees	 		4·38d.	4·36d.
Total No. of persons on list	 	• • • •	1,790,429	1,761,617

In five cases dealt with under the Testing Scheme during July, one chemist was cautioned and four were censured.

Oxford.—The statutory meeting of the Oxford Pharmaceutical Committee was held on September 17, when Mr. H. O. Oddy was elected *Chairman* and Mr. Horatio C. Goodall reappointed *Secretary*. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. W. Ambrose, C. J. Bellamy, R. A. Neville, G. B. Rose, H. H. Swift.—The first meeting of the newly elected Oxfordshire Pharmaceutical Committee was held on September 7. Messrs. W. Ambrose (Oxford), O. J. Barley (Thame). O. L. Carrington (Chipping Norton), H. C. Goodall (Oxford), J. T. Mountain (Bicester), R. G. Neave (Witney), H. O. Oddy (Headington) and W. T. Ransome (Witney) were returned without opposition. Mr. R. G. Neave was elected *Chairman* and Mr. H. C. Goodall re-elected *Secretary*.

Plymouth.—At a recent meeting of the Plymouth Insurance Committee it was reported that the number of insured persons in the city was 68,761, an increase of 7,267 in ten years. 248,226 prescriptions had been dispensed during 1934, in which year £318 was spent on insulin. In the fourteen districts included in the south-western area the expenditure on insulin during 1934 amounted to £5,283. It was remarked that Plymouth could congratulate itself on the efficient way in which the Act was administered and the manner in which the doctors and pharmacists played their parts.

Portsmouth.—The resignation of Alderman F. G. Foster, J.P., for many years in business as a chemist in the locality, was received at a meeting of the Portsmouth Insurance Committee recently. It was reported that a chemist who also owns a drug store had been in the habit of accepting insurance prescriptions at the drug store and sending them to his pharmacy to be dispensed. The Committee had pointed out to the chemist that in their view this was a contravention of Clause 5 (1) of the chemist's terms of service and urged a discontinuance of the practice; this the chemist has undertaken to do. Two tests were reported upon. One case showed an excess of ammonium carbonate in a mixture. The Subcommittee did not regard the error as serious, and recommended that no penalty should be inflicted. In the other case (Mist. Ferri et Ammon. Cit. N.F.) the analysis showed absence of ammon. carb. Although all previous tests from the chemist showed a high standard of accuracy the Subcommittee recommended that a fine of £1 should be imposed.

Smethwick.—A proposal by the Smethwick Insurance Committee that arrangements should be made for the transference of school medical records to the insurance practitioners who ultimately become responsible for medical treatment of persons concerned, has elicited a reply that the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health had considered the question, but that it had not been possible to reach a decision. The proposal of the Committee in the matter was solely that the records should be transmitted to the insurance practitioners concerned for their information. The cost of the following articles has been debited to the doctors who issued the prescriptions:—

A.			
Elastic Knee Cap	 	 	 4s. 1d.
Boil Plaster		 	
2. Elastoplast Dressings			
1. Eye Shade			
1. Glyc. Syringe	 	 	 2s. 8d.

The following statistics relate to the cost of prescribing for insured persons in Smethwick during the quarter ended June 30:—

This compares with £1,407 13s. 10d. in the quarter ended June 30, 1934. The number of persons included in the register of the Committee as entitled to medical benefit on July 1 was 38,180, including 383 deposit contributors, compared with a total of 37,816 on July 1, 1934.

**Southport.**—At a meeting of the Southport Borough Insurance Committee on September 18 it was reported that the results of six prescription tests have been satisfactory. Alderman Aveling said that he did not see how it was possible to get nearer perfection than they did.

Staffordshire.—It was reported to the Staffordshire Insurance Committee, recently, that during the quarter ended June 30, 260,545 prescriptions had been issued at a cost of £8,481, the number of persons being 253,759. This corresponds to an average cost per insured person of 8d. and a frequency per insured person of 1.03.

Yarmouth.—The National Pharmaceutical Union has elected the following chemists members of Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Committee:—D. Drummond, R. C. Hannant, P. R. Hill, A. E. Richmond, D. Tunbridge, F. E. Whitfield, G. T. Woodcock and T. J. Woodcock. The committee has selected Mr. Richmond as its chairman and Mr. Whitfield as secretary.

Photo

# Personalities

SIR ST CLAIR THOMSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., LL.D., whose collection of pharmacy jars is the subject of an illustrated article on pp. 419-22 of this issue, is best known, perhaps, as the author of "Diseases of the Nose and Throat," now in its third edition, and as a past-president of the Royal Society of Medicine. Sir St Clair is a corresponding member of several learned societies in various parts of the world, and undertakes a good deal of honorary work for London and other hospitals. His rank in medicine has received recognition in the award of numerous British and foreign distinctions. His



Elnott & Fry

Filler Thomason

monographs on medical subjects do not complete the record of his authorship. The delightful book "Shakespeare and Medicine" attracted widespread attention when it was published; and he has also written his reminiscences of Lord Lister. He has long been a collector of prints; in colour, on Shakespearian subjects, and his collection of these is believed to be unique. When they became almost unobtainable, Sir St Clair turned his attention to miniatures: it is only recently that he has taken up the study of pottery of pharmaceutical interest. We have no doubt that our article will appeal to experts as well as to those who admire beautiful specimens for their intrinsic charm.

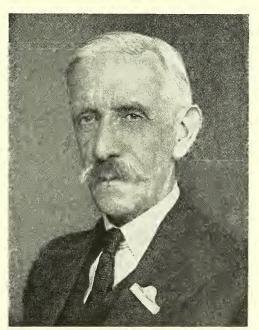
MR. W. GUENIGAULT, manager of the essential oil department of Chas. Zimmermann & Co., Ltd., St. Mary-at-Axe, Loudon, E.C.3, who recently met with an accident in Norfolk, is making steady progress towards recovery and hopes to be returning to business in about ten days' time.

Mr. Arthur Dobson, chemist and druggist, Blackburn, has been elected a member of the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union as representative of the north-western area, in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Hardy (C. & D., September 28, p. 381). Mr. Dobson has held several offices in pharmaceutical organisations, including the presidency of the Blackburn and District Chemists' Association and chairmanship of the North-East Lancashire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Prior to starting in business for himself in Moss Street, over fifteen years ago, he was with Booth & Openshaw, chemists, Blackburn, for twenty years.

Notice is given in '' The London Gazette '' that Daniel Ivan Gracey, medical practitioner, has assumed the name of Ivan Hubert Gracey by deed poll.

MR. RONALD HEWLETT MACNAB, B.Pharm., Ph.C., has joined the staff of C. I. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.2, in charge of their aseptic department. Mr. Macnab, who holds the diploma in biochemical analysis of the Pharmaceutical Society, is a nephew of Mr. Vivian C. Hewlett, Ph.C., F.C.S., and a great-grandson of the founder of the business.

SIR FREDERICK GOWLAND HOPKINS, M.A., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., P.R.S., who delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the ninety-fourth session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School, on October 2 (p. 424), has been Professor of Biochemistry at Cambridge University since 1914, and Sir William Dunn Professor since 1921. He was president of the Royal Society in 1931 and president of the British Association in 1933. In pharmaceutical circles Sir Frederick is perhaps best known for his researches in connection with vitamins. Some results of his early experiments, which had extended intermittently over several years, were published in 1912. Inadequate purification led earlier workers, and later workers also, to claim that successful nutrition might be obtained on



Photo] [Press Portrait Bureau
Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins

artificial dietaries. Sir Frederick employed diets in which very complete purification of the protein, carbohydrate, and (as the author then thought) of the fats administered was a special feature. A novel feature of these experiments was that he showed by estimations of the energy consumptions of the animals that this failure was not due to an insufficient food intake. It was found that growth ceased at a time when the animals were consuming food in more than sufficient quantity to maintain normal growth. In discussing his results Sir Frederick remarked: "It is possible that what is absent from artificial diets and supplied by such addenda as milk and tissue extracts is of the nature of an organic complex (or of complexes) which the animal body cannot synthesise. But the amount which seems sufficient to secure growth is so small that a catalytic or stimulative function seems more likely." Sir Frederick was an original member of the Medical Research Council.

# Trade Notes

TOKALON, LTD., Chase Road, London, N.W.10, have introduced a new rouge and lipstick, each selling at a popular price.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London, E., announce a new pack and revised prices for Normo-Gastrine.

ROBOLEINE.—Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., Clapham Road, London, S.W.9, call the attention of chemists to the fact that bonus parcels are available in connection with Roboleine.

Brussels Exhibition award.—Joseph Flack & Sons, Ltd., 64 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, have been awarded three medals for their display of crude drugs at the Brussels International Exhibition.

FERTILOL brand oil of wheat germ has recently been placed on the market by Vitamins, Ltd., 23 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, London, W. It is supplied in five-minim capsules in boxes of 100.

COCKTAILS.—Lamb & Watt, Ltd., St. Anne Street, Liverpool, will send samples of their cocktails to chemists who write for them. These preparations can be sold by chemists with wine licences.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., manufacturing chemists, Dagenham, announce that from October 1 their business in pharmaceutical specialities is to be conducted by Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd.

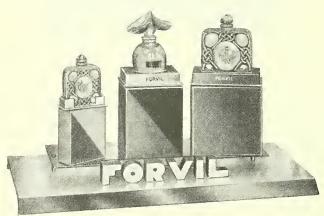
MORNING PRIDE brushless shaving cream, a product of Fairy Dyes, Ltd., is distributed by Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. Some details of a window-display competition are given on another page.

GLAZO MANICURE PRODUCTS.—Eucryl, Ltd., Southampton, who are the distributors of the manicure preparations made by Glazo, Ltd., are making a bonus offer, particulars of which are announced in the company's advertisement.

Premier Bronchial Pastilles.—Smith & Co., 132 Borough, London, S.E.I, are now making a pastille containing similar ingredients to their well-known bronchial lozenge. Premier bronchial pastilles, as the new product is called, can be supplied in the standard pack tins or in bulk.

STABLOND SHAMPOOS.—The Stablond Laboratories, Ltd., 10 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.I., inform us that J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.I., are now the distributors of Stablond shampoos.

FORVIL PERFUMERY.—Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4, have been appointed distributors for the perfumery products of the French firm of Forvil, whose factory at Nanterre is stated to be one of the largest and best

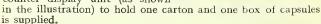


equipped in France. All the glassware is designed by Lalique, packing and display material being equally artistic. Three of their lines are shown in above illustration and further details are given in the advertising pages of this issue.

WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST.—Dubarry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Hove, inform us that they are co-operating with the "Daily Express" in the shop window display contest (October 7 to 19), and in addition to the prizes offered Messrs. Dubarry are presenting the following: 1st £25, 2nd £15, 3rd £10, and ten consolation prizes of £5 each.

ALLENBURYS HALIBUT-LIVER OIL.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.C.2, are offering halibut-liver oil

extracted in their manufacturing laboratories. The guaranteed vitamin A content is 60,000 international units per gm. (blue value 1,500), that is 60 times that of good cod-liver oil, and vitamin D 2,000 international units per gm. Allenburys natural halibut-liver oil is packed in amber bottles, with a separate dropper screw cap, enclosed in an artistically designed carton. It is also available in the form of capsules, which are packed in convenient flat boxes containing twenty-eight. Each capsule contains 8,000 international units vitamin A, or the equivalent of three teaspoonfuls of good cod-liver oil in this vitamin. An attractive counter display unit (as shown



GRIPS PASTILLES.—J. W. Lightbown & Sons, Ltd., are conducting a competition which will create a greatly increased demand for Grips. Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd., Old Swan Lane, London, E.C4, are the distributors of Grips pastilles to the drug trade.

GILLETTE RAZOR BLADES.—Gillette Industries, Ltd., 197 City Road, London, E.C.1, are introducing a Christmas pack for blue Gillette blades. This will contain eight of the usual packets of five in a special carton, and it is to be specially advertised during December.

Cellulose Handkerchiefs.—Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham, are issuing attractively packed cellulose handkerchiefs, a line which should meet with a good demand through chemists during the coming months. It should be noted that there are two varieties available—plain and antiseptic.

PIFCO CATALOGUE.—The Provincial Incandescent Fittings Co., Ltd., Shudehill, Manchester, and 150 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2, have issued a new edition of their catalogue. It contains illustrations and specifications of oil heaters, fairy lights, torches and other lines of interest to chemists. A copy of the list is obtainable on application.

The phosphatase test.—Attention has recently been directed to the phosphatase test for the detection of raw or insufficiently heated milk in pasteurised milk. This test is conveniently carried out with the help of the B.D.H. Lovibond Limitester. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.I., have now issued a booklet for the use of public analysts, medical officers of health, and anyone who is concerned with the efficient pasteurisation of milk. A copy of the booklet will be sent on request to any of our readers.

Halibut-liver oil.—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2, have published a brochure on "Halibut-liver Oil." The publication reviews in popular terms the life and habits of the halibut, gives data on the halibut fishing industry, and details of the various methods employed to extract the oil from the livers. It also embodies technical details of the character and standardisation of the important vitamins A and D, a comprehensive specification of a typical high-grade oil suitable for therapeutic purposes, and concludes with some useful practical suggestions to buyers. A copy of the brochure may be obtained free of charge on application.

## Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

SUNTER.—On September 21, the wife of Robert Sunter, jun. (née Evelyn Cleworth), 26 Springbridge Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester, of a daughter.

# **Marriages**

Bull—Collins.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bournemouth, on September 19, Stephen Bull, chemist and druggist, to Marie Collins.

Burdon—Eaton.—At St. James's Cathedral Church, Bury St. Edmunds, on September 28, Eric Rowland Burdon, eldest son of Mr. J. R. Burdon, chemist and druggist (Nunn, Hinnell, Clark & Burdon, Ltd., chemists) to Doris E. Eaton.

COOKE—EADDIE.—At St. Joseph's Church, Hunslet, Leeds, on September 18, Michael J. Cooke, M.B., B.Ch., to Mary Eaddie, chemist and druggist, daughter of Mr. W. Eaddie,

JOYNER—WAITS.—At Wimborne Minster, Dorset, on September 15, Kennard Bertram Joyner, chemist and druggist, to E. L. Waits.

Keillor-Smail.-At St. John's Church, Perth, on September 25, Peter Keillor to Isabella Dunn Smail, daughter of Mr. J. C. Smail, chemist and druggist.

Kerr—Taylor.—At the Glasgow University Chapel, on September 25, the Rev. T. Angus Kerr, M.A., to Jean Taylor, chemist and druggist.

Kilby—Howard.—At the Parish Church, Luton, on September 25, Wilfrid Alan Kilby, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. H. W. Kilby, chemist and druggist, Farley Hill, Luton, to Violet Gertrude Howard.

PEEL—SYKES.—At Providence Congregational Church, Elland, on September 18, Malcolm Peel, chemist and druggist, Newsome, to Kathleen Sykes.

WYATT—PALEY.—At St. Anne's Church, Stanley, Liverpool, on September 28, by the Rev. J. M. Buckmaster, Harold Wyatt, A.R.I.B.A., only son of the late Mr. Harold Wyatt, Ph.C., flormerly of Bootle, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. J. Paley, M.P.S., Fairfield, Liverpool.

ELTON.—At Barnet, on September 28, Mr. Thomas Francis Elton, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five.

Mackay.—At "Tynedale," Giffnock, on September 27, Caroline M., beloved wife of Mr. David R. Mackay, Scottish representative of Armour & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.I.

McGLINCHY.—At Walthamstow, London, E., on September 14, Mr. John Owen McGlinchy, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine.

MIDGLEY.—On September 24, Mr. Willie Midgley, chemist and druggist, Harehills, Leeds. Mr. Midgley qualified in 1927.

NORMAN.—At Bedford, Mr. Joseph Slaughter Norman, Ph.C., aged eighty-three. Mr. Norman carried on business at 70 Tavistock Street for about fifty years.

Prior.—At Stamford, on September 21, the wife of Alderman J. S. Prior, Ph.C., a former Mayor of the borough.

TAYLOR.—At 38 Muirfield Crescent, Dundee, on October 1, after a brief illness, Mr. Alexander Nicol Taylor, chemist and druggist, 41 Dens Road. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1898. He was well known in musical circles in Dundee, and rendered valuable services in organising hospital entertainments during the war. Mr. Taylor is survived by a widow.

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# **Business Changes**

Thomas Tomlinson & Son, valuers, have removed from 46 Victoria Street to Grosvenor Chambers, 33 Blackfriars Street, Manchester.

PATENT PHOSPHATES & MERCHANDISE, LTD., have acquired new offices at 323-5-7 Corn Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Street, Manchester, 4.

W. & F. Walker, Ltd., manufacturers of disinfectant products, have removed from Colonial House to West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool.

CAVENDISH CHEMICAL CO. (NEW YORK), LTD., inform us that their London address is Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E.I. Telephone: Bermondsey 1141-2-3.

Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. Trevor Lloyd Hughes, chemist and druggist, 5 Harper Bridge Parade, Uxbridge Road, Middlesex.

Miss M. Whyte, chemist and druggist, 49 Argyle Street, Inverness, has taken over the business lately carried on at The Square, Beauly, by Mr. William Fraser, chemist and druggist.

# Wills

Mr. Fred Woodrow Dennis, Eastgate, Louth, Lincs, chemist and druggist, who died on July 4 last, left estate gross value £11,313, with net personalty £8,371.

Mr. Henry Wootton, The Rowans, Meadow Road, Sutton, Surrey, late principal of the London College of Pharmacy, died on June 2 last, aged eighty, leaving £7,773, with net personalty

MR. RALPH MARTIN BEWICK, C.B.E., Lyntoncroft, Caterham, Surrey, formerly a director of the United Alkali Co., who died on November 25 last, aged seventy-two, left estate gross value £15,721, with net personalty £13,052.

MR. JULIUS BEREND COHEN, F.R.S., D.Sc., Coniston, Emeritus Professor of Organic Chemistry in the University of Leeds, who died on June 14, aged seventy-six, left estate of the gross value of £13,902, with net personalty £12,262.

# Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

### Tuesday, October 8

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Southend and District Branch,
Chamber of Trade offices, Southend-on-Sea. at 8.30 p.m. Mr. P. F.
Rowsell on "The Activities of the Council of the Society, with Special
Reference to Present Conditions."

### Wednesday, October 9

Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, Botanical Gardens, Edgbaston, at 8 p.m. Dance. Vincent Ladbrooke's Band. Tickets, 4s. 6d. each.

Pharmaccutical Society of Great Britain, Newcastle, District and North-umberland Branch, Station Hotel, Newcastle. Annual dinner. Recep-tion 6.15 for 6.45 p.m.

### Thursday, October 10

West Ham and Eastern District Association of Pharmacists and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Church Institute, 27 Romford Road, Stratford, at 7.30 p.m. Social evening.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association and Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Speech day and presentation of prizes to students. Association president's address and Conference delegates' report.

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.—Electrodeposition, Science Museum, London, S.W.7, during the month of October. Housing and Health, Glasgow, October 2 to 26. Medical, Horticultural Hall, London, S.W.1, October 21 to 25.



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Qualifying Examination Oct.-June.

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Day Classes for both Examinations to December. Arrangements made for revision work by post.

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Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 8d.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE ANALYSIS.

The object of this book is to give chemists exactly the information they want on the subject. The book was written by a pharmacist who was an expert in this work, and has been revised by a medical practitioner and lecturer of long experience in clinical analysis. (Fourth Edition.) Contains 97 pages.

Price 4s., by post 4s. 3d.

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Chemists interested in veterinary practice will find the work indispensable, as it deals with the ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, and poultry, and the remedies that can be supplied. New edition 1930 (Eighth) brings this book thoroughly up to date.

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All users of the C. & D. Retail Dispensing Price List require a copy of this Formulary. It brings together the formulas for unofficial preparations, the prices of which are quoted in the Price List. It is a choice collection of good formulas for articles in everyday request by the public. Price 2s. 6d. post free.

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DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Now in its sixth edition (March, 1931). It has been carefully revised by an experienced medical practitioner and parts of the book have been rewritten. Price 5s., by post 5s. 3d.

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Australia. Auckland, New Zealand.

# Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

T/30. Amyl oxy toluene (actual makers)
C/10. Clear, unsweetened orange juice
T/20. Comet brand cod-liver oil
B/10. Janus plasters
B/210. Lubrokal
B/19. Mercuropurine

W/27. Raysol (diabetic treatment)

T/19. Streamline de (puff pattern) depilatory

S/19. Trikalkol

T/19. Washable sanitary towel of absorbent sponge rubber

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# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXIII

October 5, 1935

NO 2004

### Renewal of N.H.I. Contracts

During this month the question of the renewal of chemists' National Health Insurance contracts is due for decision. It will be interesting to see what will happen to the proposals that have been put forward when they are considered by representatives from Pharmaceutical Committees at a conference called by the National Pharmaceutical Union for October 30. Pharmacists have reason to fear another three years' contract if the Government continue in their "heads we win, tails you lose" policy so far as these contractors are concerned. The aspect of the panel that most disturbs pharmacists is the uncertainty of receiving payment in full for their work. The chemists' insurance contract contains an element of chance which should find no place in an agreement with the Government. It is common knowledge that the Government have set their face against such hazardous ventures as lotteries and sweepstakes, and there seems no adequate reason why chemists should be singled out for this gamble. As is well known, under the present arrangement a certain amount is allotted for the contracting chemists' bills. If the total of these bills exceeds the pool (as it may well do in an epidemic year), the bills are discounted and each chemist gets only his proportionate share. In short, the pharmacist does his work and takes his chance of receiving full wages. No municipal authority would offer a contract of that nature to a firm who entered into an agreement with it.

Chemists' representatives, when negotiating terms for the new contract for the period beginning in 1936, should endeavour first of all to do away with that bias against the chemists. If it can be shown that the present terms are not adequate—and that is a task that faces the National Pharmaceutical Union at the present time—then the Government should be approached and asked to legislate accordingly. The 1911 N.H.I. Act provided certain moneys for certain purposes; but since then various financial adjustments have been made to meet changing conditions. The contribution rates of insured persons have been increased; different amounts have been apportioned for medical treatment; sums paid in sickness benefit have been modified. If such changes can be brought about by negotiation and legislation when definite need arises, why should not chemists' affairs be put on a more satisfactory basis? The Drug Tariff is established on definite principles. It is some years since it was drawn up; and it can be clearly shown that the rates of payment specified in it are no longer adequate in view of modern developments in medical practice and altered economic conditions. That, however, is another aspect of the question. While the Drug Tariff is of the essence of the contract it should stand in its integrity, and chemists should be paid according to its provisions and not according to a chance set of circumstances quite outside their control. What approved society would consent to a proviso that the amounts payable to its members in case of sickness should be left to the luck of the moment? Chemists' representatives should therefore insist that pharmacists who contract for insurance dispensing shall enjoy a right normally inherent in every contract, the right to have their bills paid in full.

### Government Chemist's Annual Report

The report of the Government Chemist upon the work of the Government Laboratory for the year ended March 31, 1935, recently issued by the Stationery Office (price 9d.), is, except for the matter of totals of samples dealt with and similar statistics, very similar to the reports issued for some years past. Some few additional minor items are mentioned, but in character and general information it is very much according to type. As documents of reference of the volume of work performed, these reports are all that could be desired; they might, however, be made much more illuminating and instructive. With a general tariff in operation, the Clement's Inn Laboratory, in connection with this and other similar trade protection legislation, deals each year with over half a million samples of merchandise of every class and description, and in doing so has an exceptional opportunity to watch the trend of industrial development generally. From raw materials right through to finished articles, there have been revolutionary changes and improvements during the past decade. These all come to the notice of the staff of the Government Chemist, and some measure of comment each year from this official and independent quarter would be of considerable interest. A comprehensive review of one or two selected industries each year, reviewing the developments in the products of those industries over a period of, say, ten years, would be of practical use. The pharmaceutical chemical industry, as an instance, would provide ample scope for a critical review. The experience of the department on such a controversial subject as the desirability or otherwise of permitting the freer use of duty-free spirits in industry would be welcomed in most quarters. Such a development in the scope of these publications would, of course, be an extension of policy. For many years past the department of the Government Chemist has acted in an advisory capacity to all Government departments and is represented on the committees of a number of national industrial and scientific organisations; its experience and advice have no doubt been of considerable service to industry generally.

During the year under review samples to the number of 522,788 were dealt with, compared with 503,592 during the preceding twelve months, an increase of 19,196. Of these totals, 259,910 were handled at Clements Inn, and the remainder were shared equally between Customs House laboratory and the provincial chemical stations. Samples of chemicals, etc., liable to key industry duty numbered 10,400, an increase of about 1,200 on the year, which is rather surprising. The sale of foreign pharmaceuticals in this market is evidently not on the down grade. Under the Dangerous Drugs Acts some 55 samples were reported on, compared with 38 during the previous twelve months. Samples of products liable to hydrocarbon oil duty increased by about 3,600 on the twelve months, the latest total being 16,912. Under the class "Spirits, duty free, including Methylated, specially Denatured, etc.," the total number of samples jumped from 3,630 to 5,000 for the year ended March 31, 1935. Samples of goods liable to the general ad valorem and additional duties under the Import Duties Act, 1932, totalled only 16,960, an increase of slightly more than 4,000 on the year. These comparatively small totals indicate that only a minor percentage of the hundreds of thousands of consignments of general merchandise needed to be sampled for the purpose of analytical report. Over 14,400 samples under the heading of "Spirituous Preparations Exported (Tinctures, Essences,

etc.) "were received and reported on, against about 13,500 in the preceding twelve months. There was a big jump in the number of samples of "Imported Spirituous Preparations," which totalled over 10,800, an increase of about 3,500 on the year. The largest total of samples tested is credited to the tobacco department, with home, export and "drawback on waste" items amounting to 148,780 for the year, an increase of about 18,000; evidently tobacco consumption is still increasing.

The work of the Laboratory for other Government departments covers a wide field, consisting of routine testing of samples of official stores of all descriptions, continual research and furnishing reports in an advisory capacity, and reporting on cases of alleged adulteration and fraud. For instance, 515 samples were received from the Air Ministry during the year, compared with only 195 during the previous year; a sign of the times. The samples consisted chiefly of metals and alloys used in aircraft construction. The Ministry of Health referred 563 samples to the Laboratory, mostly under Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations and the Food and Drugs Acts and similar legislation. Reports to the Home Office totalled 532, and were concerned with foods and medicines suspected to contain poisons. Only seven samples connected with the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were received from this department during the twelve months. About thirty samples in connection with police inquiries were also reported on. The Inland Revenue made but little use of the services of Clement's Inn, sending only twenty-five cases for report, compared with 1,364 during the previous twelve months. These samples were connected with suspected fraudulent use of revenue stamps and documents. figures suggest that the craft of the forger has been outwitted by the achievements of modern science. Samples of lime and lemon juices analysed under the Mercantile Shipping Act numbered 144; it would have been interesting if the report had specified the number of samples of each juice handled, for it is now known that lemon and orange juice are much more powerful antiscorbutics than lime juice, the latter in its preserved state containing at the most but small traces of vitamin C.

### Doctors and Public Medical Services

Ir might have been supposed that the recent "boom" in public medical services was a matter for unqualified self-congratulation by medical practitioners throughout the country. But in the Supplement to "The British Medical Journal" of September 28 there is a closely reasoned article by Dr. McI. Johnson, barrister-at-law, stating a case against the extension of these services. Dr. Johnson begins by criticising the present panel system. He proceeds to suggest that there seems to be "a definite reaction against secialised medicine," and that in his own district the public medical service "appears to have received a distinctly cool reception so far." His idea of what should be aimed at is indicated in the following paragraph:—

"I am prepared to admit the advantages of public medical services in the case of the poorer families, whose breadwinners earn less than £3 per week. I consider, however, that every scheme should retain some element of individual payment according to services. As a modification of the present public medical services I would suggest that the central fund should pay the doctor a smaller capitation fee—say, 5s. per year—while the patients themselves should pay a fixed amount per attendance or visit, even if it were only 6d. or rs., direct to the doctor; the central fund would keep a special reserve for financial assistance in cases of serious and prolonged illness; and the attendance or visiting fees would be fixed for each district and each class of patient by mutual consent of the doctors. There would be no harm in making this type of scheme voluntary for dependants of all panel patients, as the fees could be proportionately raised

for the more prosperous class; also, as I have observed, the latter class would tend not to support the scheme. The charging of fees for each attendance and visit would, incidentally, have the merit of preventing any exploitation on the part of patients—a far more lively danger when the children come to be included in a contract scheme. The public medical services should be kept entirely within the control of doctors as they are at present, and no extension of compulsory State insurance should be countenanced."

In the concluding passages of his article Dr. Johnson warns his readers against binding themselves to "a fixed pittance on a low level of payment" and against allowing the control of their profession to drift into the hands of the State. Pharmacists may with advantage consider the implications of this thoughtful article.

# "C. & D." Retail Price List

The index of drug prices for September advanced by 1.4 above that of August, the figure being 146.0 in September, as against 144.6 the previous month and 140.6 for the corresponding month in 1934. The changes in ergot prices accounted for some, but not all, of the rise, the true explanation being small changes spread over several important items; menthol being one example. In the surgical dressings index there were rumours of advances, but these had not matured when we went to press, and the index therefore remains unchanged at 136.2, against 136.3 in September 1934. It will be seen that this figure has not changed since March of this year; circumstances may, however, arise that will affect prices. To this quarterly revision of the price list have been added, in accordance with our principle of keeping the list up to date, several drugs which have recently come into common use.

# Marine Insurance

Schedule of War Risks Rates

THE marine insurance companies and Lloyd's underwriters have set up a joint committee for the purpose of fixing rates for insuring the risks of war, strikes, riots and civil commotion in open covers and open policies. It will be remembered that underwriters gave notice cancelling the war risk in open covers on September 16, and as that notice became effective after ten days the rates fixed by the committee came into force on September 27. The first schedule of rates, details of which are given below, provides that the rates shall not apply to shipments by vessels under the Italian flag nor to voyages which involve loading, calling, or discharging at ports in Italy or in Italian possessions, but it is agreed that underwriters may exercise their discretion in quoting rates for the excluded vessels and voyages. A feature of the schedule is that different rates are quoted for cargo, specie, and for consignments by registered post, but it is to be noted that the rate on specie is identical with that on cargo in all but two instances. Owing to the fact that the greater part of overseas trade is now insured under open covers "and similar contracts, an enormous amount of commerce will be effected by the new rates. These rates will also apply in a great number of cases to shipments insured under individual policies. It is understood that the rates apply only to immediate sailings. The rates given in the schedule are liable to withdrawal or amendment without notice. stand that shippers are advising buyers that the ordinary c.i.f. contract will not cover these risks and charges.

SCHEDULE

<del></del> , '	Cargo	Specie
All voyages to, from or via Mediterranean and/or Red Sea Australasia, India, Far East via Cape	5s. od. 1s. 6d. 1s. od.	2s. 6d. 1s. od. 1s. od.
America; Australasia to Far East and vice versa U.S.A. and/or Canada to U.S.A. and/or Canada U.KContinent, including interior (including Northern ports but not south of Bordeaux) Registered Post sendings at half specie rates.	6d. 3d. 3d.	6d. 3d. 3d.

# Sor Cupator

# A Physician's Collection of Pharmacy Jars

HE collecting of pottery associated with pharmacy differs in one respect from most pursuits

common to collectors. There are, no doubt, a few people who collect pharmacy ware as they would collect butterflies, stamps or any other objects, purely by the criterion of rarity. Their lives are spent in this specialised chase: they enjoy its thrills, and to them nothing else matters. But there is also the collector of a higher type, for whom each object acquired throws some light on the art or science in which he is interested, or on some phase of life closely related to it. This is, or should be, especially the case



EARLY TUSCAN, WITH
FIXED LID

with the collecting of the many kinds of ware formerly used in storing and dispensing medicaments: each of these relics takes the mind back to usages in the practice of medicine that still possess an antiquarian interest and, in some instances, are associated with historical events of real importance.

These reflections have been suggested by a visit to the collection of pharmacy jars assembled by Sir St Clair Thomson, M.D., which we have had the privilege of inspecting. If, as we gather, the distinguished owner of these beautiful speci-

mens has only of late years taken steps to collect pottery in earnest, he has shown remarkable judgment in his choice of what is valuable and at the same time interesting. With the aid of the photographs taken by his permission, we propose to give a brief account of the principal features of this notable collection, classifying the items by their countries.

### Italian Majolica

As is well known, there were several important centres for the manufacture of pottery in Italy from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth, approximately the period during which the manufacture of pharmacy ware worth collecting began and ended. The earliest part of these four hundred years is represented in the collection by an unglazed Orvieto jug of the fifteenth century and by other specimens, including a Tuscan vessel of the sixteenth century with a fixed lid, its primitive decoration including a woman's head (p. 419). The filling of

this Tuscan jar, which is somewhat of the chevrette type, must have been accomplished by means of the hole in the bottom, which was afterwards corked.

The early years of the sixteenth century have provided one of the "high lights," a pair of Faenza vases (formerly in the John Edward Taylor collection) bearing the coat of arms of the Gonzaga family (p. 419). These, with their subtle blue ground-tone and ornate decoration, are charming in the highest degree. To the same century are attributed a pair of Venetian albarelli, two Sicilian albarelli in majolica, two Faenza albarelli with boldy designed heads, and two Caffaggiolo drug jars (p. 420) dated 1557.

Specimens from the seventeenth century include a Gubbio vase (1608), a pair of Faenza jars (1613), and one (p. 421) from Castel Durante (1624). The last-named is of particular interest by reason of the "SPQP" inscribed by the potter.

Eighteenth-century ware is well represented. Among the most brilliant examples is a pair of Savona vases (circa 1750), with dark blue landscapes, a coat of arms with crown, a monogram and the pottery mark (p. 422). A large pear-shaped Venetian jar labelled "V. Sambucin," is dated with precision May 10, 1779. And there are numerous jars dating from late in the century, probably originating from Pesaro.

Several of the undated specimens claim attention for their intrinsic beauty. Among these are a pair of Castelli majolica

vases with lids; a large Castel Durante pot labelled "Mostarda" (p. 420); an albarello showing a bishop but with no other indication of its use (p. 421); and an Urbino ewer.

### French Pottery

The assigning of dates to specimens is usually a hazardous undertaking, even for experts. As far as we are aware, the earliest example of French pottery in the collection is a seventeenth-century jar from



TILE OF AN ENGLISH
APOTHECARY

Rouen. A pair of Nevers jars and one labelled "Ell. Len." are undated, as also are several from Southern France assigned to the eighteenth century (p. 420). A pair of albarelli are inscribed "S.F. 1712"; and, perhaps most important of all among the French specimens, there is a pair of Limoges vases, with lids, dating from 1742 (p. 420). The delicacy of the design on these vases exemplifies the highest traditions of the ceramic art.







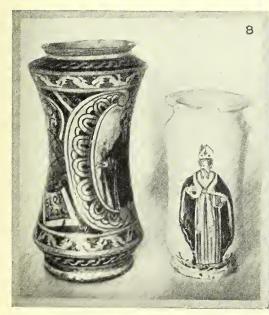
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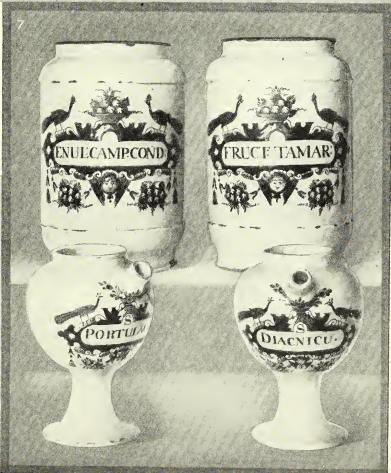






Sir St Clair Thomson, M.D., LL.D.





### **English Pottery**

One of the jars of Lambeth delft, labelled "Ol. Amygd.," possesses a special fascination for the historian: its arms are those of England without the addition of Scotland or Ireland (p. 422). This circumstance raises a question of date which might be discussed at length without arriving at any definite conclusion. Another example of the Lambeth delft, assigned to the seventeenth century, is inscribed "78" and shows an angel with a full-bottomed wig—a quaint touch reminding us of some of the carvings seen in mediæval buildings. The eighteenth century is strongly represented by drug jars of various sizes, some only four inches in height. A heart-shaped plaque bearing the arms of the Society of Apothecaries of London (p. 419) is of considerable interest: it differs in shape from those in the London Museum, and it strikes one as being almost too artistic in conception for such uses as rolling pills or making ointments.

### **Dutch and Spanish Pottery**

Dutch delft is represented by specimens ornamented with peacocks and baskets of flowers (p. 421)—a device which was widely adopted. A handsome pair of jars bears the name of Johannes Harlees; and one labelled "Elect. Lenitiv." has the typical appearance of much of the ware known through collections on view in Holland. From Spain are derived some jars of Mauresque design, attractive alike for their individuality and for their suggestion of the association between the Spaniards and the Moors.

Dr. Ernest J. Parry, F.I.C., has been good enough to contribute the following paragraphs on

### Majolica Factories

The brilliant enamelled pottery produced simultaneously in the East—in Persia, Damascus and Rhodes, and in the West—in the Spanish peninsula, exercised considerable influence in Italy,



LAMBETH DELFT, WITH ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND IN POLY-CHROME

where it became a product of the renaissance of art, generally considered the most beautiful of its kind ever made. Majolica is the Italian name for the island of Majorca, where this type of ware was probably first made. Much of its beauty is due to the use of oxide of tin as the basis of the white enamel. This is associated with the name of della Robbia (1400-81).

Castel Durante, of which fabrique Sir St Clair's collection has several examples, was one of the best known centres of production of this ware. The inscription SPQP found on one jar may be due to the fact that Urban VIII, who was

born there, became Pope in 1623, and previous Popes, notably Leo X, son of Lorenzo (de Medici) the Magnificent, had used the letters in their mottoes, and had them inscribed on contemporary pottery. Pieces are known where the lettering is S.P.Q.F., the "Romanus" of the familiar S.P.Q.R. giving way to "Florentinus," Florence being under the rule of the Medicis. Possibly the letter P has a similar meaning.

Caffaggiolo, another of the famous fabriques, was a Medici palace (a castle, in reality) between Florence and Bologna. Much of the decoration on the ware, usually including the

Medici arms, was carried out by Luca della Robbia under the patronage of Piero de Cosimo dei Medici. This was in the fifteenth century, but the sixteenth century also produced very beautiful ware.

Faenza, in the Var, not far from Cannes, manufactured earthenware with a fine white glaze under the patronage of the Manfredi family. There were several factories in the town,



PAIR OF BLUE SAVONA, WITH LANDSCAPES, CORONET, INITIALS, AND (AT BASE) POTTERY MARK (LIGHTHOUSE)

and some of the finest of the sixteenth-century pieces were decorated by Baldasara Manara. The arms on the two vases from the Taylor Collection are those of the Gonzaga, who in 1530 was invested with the title of Duke and Sovereign of Mantua, the family having previously been hereditary marquises. A modern factory still exists.

The Gubbio factory produced some of the finest examples of the ceramic art—that is, in earthenware. Maestro Giorgio gave it its reputation with his masterpieces in lustre "reflets métalliques." A Gubbio dish dated 1524 from the Taylor Collection—from which the pair of Faenza vases of the sixteenth century above mentioned were obtained—fetched £2,835 when put up at Christie's. The Gubbio vase dated 1608 is a noteworthy piece, as this factory was making beautiful pots and vases at this period.

The difficulty of assigning dates to Nevers ware is made all the greater because the records of decorators are very scanty and no one with the initials S.F. can be traced. In regard to the Dutch delft specimens, they undoubtedly belong to the Pottery founded in 1680 by J. Pynacker, under the name "De Porceleyne Fles" (The Porcelain Bottle), and Johannes Harlees decorated here during the years round about 1770.

### The Illustrations

The following is a brief description of the illustrations on pp. 420-21:—

- Italian majolica: one pair dated 1557; one seventeenthcentury pair; (centre) one dated 1613.
- 2. Castel Durante, in blue and yellow: height 15 inches.
- 3. Spanish, dark blue, without inscriptions.
- 4. Orvieto, Caffaggiolo, unglazed.
- French: (outside pair) Nevers, bleu Persan; (inside pair) : Limoges, dated 1742; (centre) Southern French.
- 6. (Upper row) Lambeth delft; (lower row) Liverpool (with bird) and Bristol delft.
- 7. Dutch deltt.
- 8. ( $L\epsilon ft$ ) Castel Durante, with saint and "SPQP," dated 1624; (right) Italian, with bishop.

The pair of vases at the head of the article are dark blue Faenza, from the John Edward Taylor collection (Christie's, 1912), with the arms of the Gonzaga family of Mantua and the initials "S.H." The four remaining illustrations are described in their respective positions in the text. In their selection the owner had the assistance of Mr. C. J. S. Thompson.

We are much indebted to Sir St Clair Thomson for the opportunity of giving some account of a collection hitherto only known to a few experts, but ranking with the most famous.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

### Council Meeting

THERE was little other than routine business at the monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I, on October 2. Most of the members were present, but apologies for absence were received from the treasurer (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat), Sir Humphry Rolleston and Sir Malcolm Delevingne, and it was stated that the last-named was detained in Geneva. The president made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. S. F. Burford of Leicester, who died at the age of eighty-one on August 29. He recalled that until recently Mr. Burford was chairman of the Leicester and Leicestershire Branch of the Society, and was also a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. The president extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Bennett, chairman of the North British Executive, who was attending the Council meeting, observing that it was the wish of the Council to work in close co-operation with the Executive.

### TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Among the business dealt with at the meeting held on October I were the following items:-

A letter was read from Mr. J. Rutherford Hill containing a proposal of the North British Executive that the names of persons removed from the Register should be published in "The Pharmaceutical Journal." This would prevent prospective employers engaging unregistered persons, and would also enable manufacturing and wholesale houses to know whether or not a person ordering "dangerous" drugs was entitled to be in possession of them. The letter contained an alternative suggestion that the list of removals supplied to the Ministry of Health by the Society might be circulated to wholesale houses. The Council decided that the difficulties in the way of keeping the list up to date were such as to make the proposal impracticable.

The Council considered a proposal of the North British Executive, suggesting that the Council should call the attention of the Customs and Excise authorities to the obscure terms used to disclose the formulas of proprietary medicines claiming exemption from medicine stamp duty, and should recommend that recognised technical terms only, such as those of the B.P. or B.P.C., should be used. The secretary was instructed to obtain the views of the National Pharmaceutical Union on the suggestion.

The secretary reported that Section 25 (5) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act provided for the appointment of the Society's inspectors by local authorities to inspect the premises of listed sellers of poisons. All local authorities had been circularised to ascertain how many desired to use the Society's inspectors. Of 172 authorities who had replied there were ten who desired to appoint the Society's inspectors. It was agreed that the number was not sufficiently large to justify any increase in the number of inspectors unless experience showed that this was necessary.

### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Sixty-four persons were elected student-associates, and seventeen persons were restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The secretary reported that 100 persons had been restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists since the August meeting of the Council. Authority was given by the Council for the removal from the Register of certain names of persons who had not complied with the demand for payment of the retention fee. The registrar reported that 317 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

### COUNCIL PRIZES

The President reported that eleven candidates entered for the Council Prizes competition, and that, upon the recommendation of the examiners, he had awarded the Pereira medal to Frank Raymond Bradbury, Daventry, the Society's silver medal to Herbert Leslie Frederick Walton, Lincoln, and the Society's bronze medal to Charles Edward Waterhouse.

### BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

Boards of Examiners

The following were appointed members of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales for the ensuing year:—
Frederick R. C. Bateson, Cecil E. H. Bawn, Harry Berry, Oscar L. Brady, Harry Brindle, James H. Brinkworth, Joshua H. Burn, Barbara Colson, Charles E. Corfield, Harold Davis, James M. F. Drummond, Allan H. Ferguson, Felix E. Fritsch, Stephen Furnival, James Grier, Charles H. Hampshire, Reginald St. A. Heathcote, Frederick Hemming, Fred C. Highfield, Thomas G. Hill, Arthur St. G. J. McC. Huggett, Patrick H. Kirkaldy, Herman J. Kluge, Wilfred H. Linnell, A. D. Macdonald, Herbert O. Meek, Frederick H. Newman, Edwin A. Owen, Arthur D. Powell, Ernest Preston, T. Slater Price, Joseph H. Priestley, Alexander O. Rankine, Donald H. Richardson, Edward J. Salisbury, George R. A. Short, James Small, Frank S. Spring, Walter Stiles, George A. Sutherland, Archibald L. Taylor, David Thoday, George E. Trease, Arthur M. Tyndall, Thomas E. Wallis, Harry W. Webb, Frederick E. Weiss, Robert W. Whytlaw-Gray, Kenneth E. N. Williams, Arthur E. Young. Williams, Arthur E. Young.

The following were appointed members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland for the ensuing year:—Mary McD. Bain, Joseph J. Blackie, James Carruthers, John Dall, Henry Dryerre, John Gilmour, Matthew V. Hunter, Robert E. Hunter, James P. Kendall, Ernest B. Ludlam, Mary Morrison, Alexander Nelson, James Paton, William W. Smith, Andrew

### Benevolent Fund Committee

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that twenty-two applications had been considered since the last meeting, and grants made or now recommended ranged from  $f_{10}$  to  $f_{39}$ . The secretary submitted a statement showing that the number of annuitants on the list last October was forty-two and that four had been added in December. Of these, seven had since died, leaving on the list thirty-nine annuitants, who were receiving a total of  $f_{1,771}$  per year. The Committee recommended that an election of six annuitants on the Benevolent Fund take place on December 4 at 3 o'clock, and that there be no contest for the six places. Several special contributions were acknowledged.

Mr. Antcliffe paid a tribute to those who had contributed, and expressed the hope that others would help the Fund, which was now in especial need of augmentation.

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Education Committee, presented by Mr. ROWSELL, showed that the qualifications of the proposed teachers of physiology in the approved schools had been re-

The Committee felt that the time had now arrived when the whole question of the present position and future arrangements for the diplomas in biochemical analysis and pharmaceutical analysis should be reviewed, and decided to ask the respective subcommittees to submit reports. Among other matters dealt with were several applications for approval of full-time courses of instruction for the Preliminary Scientific examination for of instruction for the Preliminary Scientific examination, for approval of conditions in hospitals and manufacturing pharmaceutical laboratories for persons wishing to undergo a practical course of study under articles of pupilage, together with several applications for exemptions in respect of certain of the requirements of the Examination Regulations under Regulation 30.

# International Congress of Medicinal, Aromatic and Similar Plants

A report was received from Mr. T. E. Wallis stating that in connection with the recent International Exhibition held at Brussels an International Agricultural Congress was arranged under the ægis of the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture. This Agricultural Congress was subdivided into several subcongresses, of which the Fifth International Congress of Medicinal, Aromatic and Similar Plants was one. The Medicinal Plant Congress was attended by about 180 delegates from all parts of the Continent. At the Exhibition of Specimens in one of the halls of the Brussels Exhibition about fifty firms exhibited specimens of drugs and of plants used for the production of essential oils, tannins, etc.; there was, however, no exhibit by a British firm, although certain British firms had been approached by the secretary, M. Denolin, with a view to securing some representation of the industry in this country.

### WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund Committee stated that three applications had been considered, and grants made of £39, £26 and £19 10s. respectively.

### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that the receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £31 12s. 7d., amounted to £31,131 8s., comprising the following items:—Retention fees, £421 11s. 6d.; subscriptions, £32 os. 6d.; College—School of Pharmacy, £3,073 8s. 2d.; College—Pharmacological Laboratories, £271 5s.; registration fees, £474 17s.; restoration fees, £126; examination fees, £5,581 16s.; penalties and expenses, £83 19s.; interest on deposit, £8 4s. 3d.; rentals, £151,11s. 3d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal." £2,538 6s. 6d.; Pharmaceutical Press, £1,743 17s. 3d.; Quarterly Journal, £3 3s.; telephone fees refunded, £1 6s. 6d.; F.S.S.U. contributions, £35 4s.; sale of library books, £3 5s. 6d.; transferred from deposit account, £16,550. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £16,084 18s., and £15,000 had been transferred to the Building Fund, leaving a balance of £46 10s. The balances on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £2 2s. 6d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £39 6s. 8d.; Hills Orphan Fund, £43 os. 7d.; Orphan Fund, £35 11s. 3d. Accounts amounting to £9,964 12s. 8d. were passed for payment, and the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £2,531 16s. 9d. was approved.

### LAW COMMITTEE

The report of this Committee, presented by Mr. Beardsley, stated that in England and Wales, since the last report, 1,207 shops have been visited; of these 816 were chemists' shops. In all the chemists' shops certificates were exhibited. At nine of the remaining 391 shops visited certain infringements of the Pharmacy Acts were reported. In Scotland, since the last report, sixty-six shops have been visited, sixty-three of which were chemists' shops. In all the chemists' shops certificates were exhibited.

This was all the public business.

### Opening of College of Pharmacy

The ninety-fourth session of the Society's College of Pharmacy was opened on the afternoon of October 2 in the Examination Hall at 16 Bloomsbury Square. The president (Mr. E. Saville Peck) was in the chair, and the other occupants of the platform were Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Dr. K. Coward, Professor Burn, Mr. H. Berry, Mr. T. E. Wallis, Dr. W. H. Linnell.

The President extended a cordial welcome to the large gathering, and said the afternoon's programme was of a rather complex nature. He then gave a brief description of the various scholarships and proceeded to distribute the awards to the successful students (see C. b D.. August 10, p. 172, August 17, p. 233, and p. 423 of this issue).

### Dean's Report

The following are the principal passages in the Dean's report:—

An annual report presented on an occasion like this is apt to become stereotyped. Since physiology only becomes a part of the curriculum in the year now beginning, I have till now had little share of the teaching in the School myself, and am therefore freer to speak of it than I shall be in the future.

I think it can be said with confidence that the teaching in all departments is vigorous, thorough, and for the most part cheerful. The atmosphere of the laboratories where the practical work goes on is not one of idleness, but one of uninterrupted activity in which no time seems to be wasted. I often compare the great industry here with the much easier conditions under which I worked as a student, when few minded whether an exercise was completed or whether the result was correct.

Since a year ago Mr. Berry had been here for two terms only, it seems right to say on this occasion how much his cheerful and tactful activity contributes to the general atmosphere. Mr. Berry smiles and works and so sets an example to all of us in both respects.

Research work is proceeding in all five departments of the College, and there are six students working for the degree of Ph.D. During the last year, twenty-one research papers

have been published.

The increase in the number of students recorded a year ago was continued in the session which has just closed, when there were eighty-seven students in the College. Of these, fifty-five entered for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination, and thirty-eight passed. This number does not include those who have just taken the September examination. The five students who entered for the B.Pharm. degree of London University were all successful, and of the six who entered for the Pharmaceutical Chemist examination, two passed and two have obtained the Chemist and Druggist qualification.

THE PRESIDENT then called upon Sir Frederick Gowland

Hopkins to give the

### Inaugural Address

[ABSTRACT]

The more responsible the calling the higher should be the standards, alike in education and in practice, and British pharmacy is surely fortunate in possessing, in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, a representative body of which the aim—to-day so successfully fulfilled—has been to maintain standards which make for the dignity of the calling, and earn for it the respect of the public. It is a circumstance bringing much advantage and satisfaction to me personally, that the invitation to address you on this occasion has led me to become better acquainted than before with the activities of the Society. They impress me, alike by the extent of their influence and their success, and I will add by their wisdom.

I would like to speak first in praise of the Society's educational policy, of which the thoroughness and efficiency, inadequately known by me till now, and I fear not fully recognised by many others of my kind, are remarkable. The standards it imposes are undeniably high, and I am aware that there are some at least who, placing emphasis on the special conditions in which the average pharmacist in this country practises his calling, and the peculiar commercial services which the British public is accustomed to expect from him, maintain that such extensive educational demands—on the scientific side at any rate—may outrun the needs of practice, and impose an undue burden on the efforts and time of the beginner.

### VOCATIONAL NEEDS

Educational problems as a whole are, of course, too big to be discussed here; but there is an aspect of policy I would like you to consider as being of importance in the general tenor of my remarks. How soon should the vocational element enter into educational courses? It is often urged that the true function of education is to train the mind to think rightly rather than to store it with facts. There is, of course, much truth in this, especially in the case of children and adolescents. But technical or vocational teaching has to follow at some moment, and the greater knowledge required for a chosen career the longer the time which must be spent upon it. In the case of learned professions or callings based upon science, with which the pursuit of pharmacy is surely to be classed, a specialised intellectual background should be acquired before practice begins.

begins.

Now it has been often said that science can only be taught properly when it is taught as pure science without reference to its applications, though this dictum is less heard to-day than it used to be. It is justified to this extent, that vocational needs must not make the teaching of a science so one-sided that the student risks missing the intellectual stimulus which the great generalisations of science provide. I am personally sure, however, that the skilful teacher of students whose ultimate aim is to apply science in practice can illustrate general principles adequately while selecting facts and aspects which have a permanent vocational value. For the encouragement of the average student it is indeed important that the reality of this

permanent value should be part of his faith. It was because it had become really scientific that the medical knowledge of another country received for a long period and up to the time of the war the greatest respect in the world, and it was because its chemists were so thoroughly trained in theory that the same country obtained, among other similar advantages, a long lead in the production of synthetic drugs, which, rightly or wrongly, brought it enormous profits.

### CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FAITH

First, I believe that for the student of pharmacy, no less than for the student of medicine, the chief gain from the science teaching which must precede practical activities is in the science teaching which must precede practical activities is in the scientific attitude of mind which it creates and in the special intellectual background it provides which, even when a mass of detail is forgotten, remains a valuable possession. But I also believe that when teachers and examiners are wise, this most desirable result can be obtained by teaching which is essentially vocational and largely confined to aspects of scientific knowledge which are of permanent and practical value.

A more recently acquired article of faith with me is one which the present occasion has established. I have been reading the educational pages in the Society's calendar, and, while recognising my limitations as a critic, I feel justified in my belief that those pages reveal a policy based upon sound judgment.

I certainly find myself among those who wholly approve of those additions which are now about to take their place in the curriculum. That the biological teaching should at this time be extended on its animal side is only logical. When vegetable drugs and preparations of vegetable origin bulked so largely in the Pharmacopæia the prominence of botany in the curriculum was justified. With the immense development of glandular or hormonic therapy conditions have altered. It is clearly desirable that all who may have concern with the preparation and the standardising of organic therapeutic preparations of this class, should possess, no less than those who prescribe them, an adequate knowledge of the nature and functions of the various organs from which they are derived, as well as of the bodily functions they control.

### VITAMIN PRODUCTS AS FOODS OR DRUGS

Scarcely different is the case of vitamins; indeed it is nearly, if not quite, justifiable to look upon a vitamin as a hormone which the body cannot make for itself, or on a hormone as a vitamin which it does make for itself. Vitamins, like hormones, have been highly commercialised. There is this difference, that in the former, commercial preparations take two forms. When such a preparation contains this or that vitamin in relatively low concentration, it may pose as a desirable food. When, on the other hand, the vitamin is highly concentrated, or when, as is now possible in a few cases, it is marketed in a pure form, we tend to think of it as a drug, as a therapeutic agent in a narrower sense. The actual value of vitamin therapy yet awaits a final judgment. No one to-day doubts that each of a group of these substances must be present in very small yet adequate amount in any diet which is to provide ideal nutrition, but how far is the administration of any one of them in a concentrated form useful or desirable? It is sure in the case of any of the definite so-called deficiency diseases, scurvy, rickets, beri-beri and others which are known to follow upon an error in the diet, that the patient may recover more quickly from the administration of a concentrated preparation of an appropriate vitamin than from a correction in his diet alone. But how far do conditions of ill health exist which, while less obviously related to lack of some one known vitamin or of vitamins in general, may yet, for reasons at present obscure, benefit from vitamin therapy? Most are aware, for instance, that vitamin A is by many held to increase the resistance of the body to certain forms of infection. The field of this influence may be limited, but I believe it exists. There may be individuals who, owing to some physiological peculiarity, require a larger supply of this or that vitamin than is contained in a diet which by ordinary criteria would be deemed satisfactory.

The trouble indeed for all of us who, from any standpoint, have to think about or deal with hormones and vitamins, whether as physiologist, biochemist, clinician or pharmacist, is the present great complexity in the facts concerning them. Knowledge concerning the control of the body by a multi-

plicity of hormones with complicated inter-relations is growing daily, and the literature dealing with research on vitamins has of late contained as many as a thousand papers in a year. Only the specialist can deal with such an output; but the fact that substances of the kind are intruding into therapeutics in such an overwhelming way makes it highly desirable that the pharmacist should be aware of the essential facts relating to their origin, distribution and action, as well as full acquaintance with their chemical properties. It is for this reason that I think the introduction of animal physiology into the courses of the College is so justifiable and so timely. In thus widening the ground of study those responsible have shown themselves to be courageous as well as wise.

### Commercial Dominance During Apprenticeship

One may remark here that all students of pharmacy who hereafter obtain a major qualification will have whatever satisfaction is involved in knowing that the difference between their own scientific training and that of the average medical student is approaching a vanishing point. In parenthesis there is, of course, a stage in the education of students of pharmacy on which I have not touched. A judgment on its importance is indeed outside my competence. I mean the period of apprenticeship. I see the necessity for this period in the present position of pharmaceutical practice in Great Britain, and I cannot deny the practical importance of what is then taught. Speaking, however, as one whose mind has doubtless an academic bias, I will just hint at a fear that, as most students pass through this stage of their training when very young and impressionable, there is some danger that owing to the relative dominance of commercial interests in their surroundings, which is in most cases unavoidable, they may emerge from their pupilage with a belief that scientific interests are, for them, exotic, or at least not necessary for success. You will agree, I hope, that the modern employer should do his best to dispel that belief.

### RESEARCH AT THE COLLEGE

I would like now to refer to other activities of the Society and its College. I will only refer to some more recent researches, such for instance as those receiving comment in the annual report for 1934. In the section of that report which comes from the Department of Chemistry, its director, Dr. Linnell, describes inter alia a research by himself and colleagues bearing upon the relation between chemical constitu-

tion and physiological action. Now I want here to make a claim for my own subjectbiochemistry—as being fated to intrude with effect into this interesting field. Now modern biochemistry deals with something more than the nature of substances to be found in dead tissues. It is fast acquiring methods which enable it to follow the progress of the invisible molecular events which occur in the tissues while they are living. I must not stop to illustrate or enlarge upon this bold claim, but I am certain that biochemistry is now progressing on lines which in the future, perhaps a somewhat distant future, will enable it to describe in detail the numerous chemical reactions which proceed in ordered sequence and relations in every living tissue cell. Now while the influence of some few drugs may be physical, I believe the great majority act by intruding among these chemical reactions and by modifying their course; or again by entering into relations with the enzymes which catalyse those reactions. Now when we know into what kind of a reaction and at what stage in its progress a given kind of molecule intrudes, or, in another case, know exactly the chemical nature of the enzyme with which, owing to mutual structural affinities, it makes efficient contact, then we shall be in a much better position for understanding just why the details of its molecular structure confer upon each drug a particular physiological activity. This applies of course to the activity of hormones and vitamins, as well as to that of drugs. I do not suggest that this at present somewhat esoteric side of biochemistry is yet the concern of the student of pharmacy, or even of the pharmacologist; but I think it will become of much interest to them in the future.

But in making this claim for my own subject I have digressed too long from the work of the College departments. The researches of the Department of Nutrition are mainly concerned with vitamins, and have contributed and continue to contribute much of importance to our knowledge. To its director,

Dr. Katherine Coward, other investigators owe a debt of great magnitude. The department had done great public service by undertaking to determine by biological assay the vitamin concentrations in a large variety of foods and other material.

The problems which come before the Department of Pharmacognosy are, as might be expected, very various, and often call for much ingenuity in the choice of methods for their solution, and even when they are essentially practical in aim they may call for research often difficult in kind. Its director, Mr.

Wallis, makes this clear in the 1934 report.

To the Department of Pharmacology Professor Burn's reputation has attracted many students from abroad. It is, and has long been, one of great activity in research. The Professor's own recent researches into the function of vaso-dilator fibres, for instance, are now classical, and further progress in these is described in the 1934 report. Much important work is done in this department on the standardisation of hormones, partly as research and partly in routine examinations, and they have also been extended to the standardising of many drugs.

### RESEARCH AFFECTS TEACHING

I am one of those—and they are many—who believe that in every centre where science is taught research should be active. It is no theoretical view, but a belief based upon wide experience, that the pursuance of research within a department vitalises its teaching. It compels the teacher to keep in touch with progress, and keeps his mind alert. It creates an atmosphere from which every student directly and indirectly benefits.

Apart from this influence of research upon teaching, the publication of original work from any department awakens the interest of the scientific world in that department, makes it known and gives it distinction. That is a service which their output of new knowledge has already done for the departments of this College, individually and collectively. It will continue with that service to an extent which will increase with increase in the opportunities afforded it. I have seen the laboratories at present available for all this departmental research, and am inclined to wonder how such good work could have been done with accommodation which cannot be called adequate. I very much hope that there will be found in Brunswick Square accommodation and equipment on a more generous scale.

In these times of social and economic changes only one prophecy can be safely made concerning the future of pharmaceutical practice in this country, namely, that it too will suffer changes. Many of the younger members of the calling look, I am sure, to its becoming, in a more complete and secure sense than now, a profession. If trade be a calling in which material goods are sold and a profession one in which knowledge is sold—and this seems to be one essential difference between them—then I am sure that the professional side of pharmacy is fated greatly to increase in this country.

### THERAPEUTICS OF THE FUTURE

It is difficult now, as always, for those who serve the public to avoid supplying it with what it demands. The general public to-day, and not its humbler sections alone, is for the most part too ignorant to be protected from the influence of the advertisements incessantly before its eyes, which proclaim the supposed merits of a crowd of quack nostrums or expensive proprietary articles of little real value. There are many individual pharmacists to-day who I know do their best to protect it from such, and there are committees in being to-day, on one of which your president, and, I suspect, other members of the Society, are sitting, which are considering possible remedies for the evil. But the problem involved in combating it, whether by State action or otherwise, is an extremely difficult one, as all who face it come to realise.

But biological science is gaining a foothold in general education. It is beginning in schools and is increasing its influence in the Universities. The time is not far distant when even average members of the community will know much more about their bodies and their bodily functions than they know to-day, and will no longer display the faith which is born of ignorance. When ill they will, of course, go to the medical man for diagnosis and for guidance, but I believe that there are matters concerning which they will seek knowledge from the pharmacist to an increasing extent, knowing that it will be

knowledge based on scientific truth.

I will even venture to suggest that owing to the increasing specialisation in knowledge and its applications which modern progress demands, the future may see certain readjustments in medical practice which will make it easier for the British pharmacist to assume that more definitely professional status which he now occupies in certain other countries. I touch here, however, on difficult and delicate ground. It would be idle to speculate further on lines such as these; we can but very imperfectly foresee the march of events. But of this I am sure: the status of practical pharmacy in this country will rise with the rise in its standards of education. The young men will see to that.

### Vote of Thanks

Professor H. E. Armstrong, in proposing a vote of thanks, introduced a jocular note by describing Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins as an interloper. More and more as years went by he realised the astounding things Sir Frederick had added in modern scientific inquiry. Sir Frederick was a pioneer worker in modern "natural" pharmacy, and he asked those present to think of what that was going to lead to in the end. If the beginning Sir Frederick had made and the views he had put forward were true, where would they be in the not very distant future? (Laughter.) Drugs would not be required, except those which were contained in the cabbage and other vegetables. Sir Frederick had initiated a struggle between the druggist and the drug giver, and the man who lived by nature, on nature, and by nature's products. If Sir Frederick was right, the medical profession would have to be reorganised as health-givers; they would merely tell the ignorant what they should eat "and things like that." The pharmaceutical profession was in difficulties, and its members did not know where they were going. As tradesmen they were the only tradesmen who were highly educated, and some day that would be accounted to their advantage. The student should be re-lieved of a very great burden in the future. All the scientific stuff and synthetic material would be put aside, and he would quietly garden during the day and make his money during the shady part of the evening. (Laughter.) Within a very reason-able period of time they would have to regard the whole educational problem from a very much broader point of view than to-day, and scientific workers would come down to the level of commonplace intelligence. (Laughter.) His complaint was that the work of pharmacists was not recognised; they did not occupy the position which the training they got should give them. But eventually it was going to tell. (Applause.)

Mr. Bennett (chairman of the North British Executive), seconding, said the education of the pharmacist was and had been a very important thing. Sir Frederick Hopkins had shown the great advantages that might accrue from further education, and he had also shown the necessity for further education if the pharmacists were to make progress.

(Applause.)

### North British Executive

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, September 25, Mr. F. W. M. Bennett in the chair. A list of divisional secretaries for appointment by the Council for 1936 was approved, the only changes being:—Mr. J. S. Miller, 43 Victoria Street, Rothesay, in place of Mr. William Meldrum, retired, for the County of Bute; Mr. W. C. Cochran, 10 Mill Street, Catrine, in place of Mr. T. G. Cochrane, resigned, for the Northern division of the County of Ayr; Mr. John Fraser, 84 High Street, Dumfries, in place of Mr. James Reid, resigned, for the County of Dumfries; Miss Margaret G. Boag, 61 Montrose Terrace, in place of Mr. G. Hedderwick, resigned, for the East division of Edinburgh; Mr. John Caldwell, 513 Springburn Road, Glasgow, in place of Mr. M. M. Newall, deceased, for the Springburn division of Glasgow.

It was reported that arrangements were being made to hold the usual winter session of evening scientific meetings in Edinburgh. Professor Ivan de Burgh Daly, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., Professor of Physiology in the University of Edinburgh, would give the inaugural sessional address, his subject being "Artificial and Natural Regulation of Body Function"

ficial and Natural Regulation of Body Function."

The public medical and pharmaceutical service schemes in conjunction with the British Medical Association in Edinburgh and in Ayr County were reported to be working satisfactorily, and the scheme was gradually extending to other areas.

# Grocers Enlightened on the Poisons Rules

HE issue of "The Grocer" for September 28 contains, among other matters relating to the recent Grocers' Exhibition and Market at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N.I, a lengthy report of an address by Mr. M. D. Perrins, secretary of the Poisons Board, given at the conference of secretaries of grocers' associations affiliated to the National Federation of Grocers' Associations. The following abstract embodies the points of general interest to our readers:—

### Mr. Perrins's Address

The Poisons Board has prepared a Poisons List and Rules to be made under the Act to establish that control which was left by the Act to be effected by Rules. The draft List and Rules (I say "draft" because the Home Secretary has yet to confirm the List and to make the Rules) have been published, and certain representations have been made to the Home Secretary, including some from your Federation, in regard to them. These representations are now under careful consideration. It is perhaps unfortunate that the date of this meeting has so fallen that it is not possible for me to talk to you on the basis of the final Poisons List and Rules and that I can only speak, therefore, on the basis of the draft Poisons List and Rules submitted to the Home Secretary by the Poisons Board. I am here solely to explain the practical effect of the new control upon the business of those that you represent. If you require to know the reasons underlying the Act, I would refer you to the debates in Parliament, whilst it was there under consideration or, in the case of the Rules recommended by the Board, to the Report by the Board to the Home Secretary—which has also been published.

Under the existing law relating to poisons, the substances of which the retail sale is restricted fall into three categories:—

- (I) Those of which the retail sale is restricted to pharmacists;
- (2) Those that can be sold by anyone, subject to certain
- requirements as to labelling; and
  (3) Preparations containing arsenic and the alkaloids of tobacco used in agriculture and horticulture which may be sold by pharmacists and also by persons licensed by the local

authority for the purpose.

By the Act of 1933, Parliament decreed that the second and third categories should be abolished and replaced by a class of substances, the retail sale of which should be restricted to pharmacists and persons registered with the local authority. After May I the local authority cannot refuse to register anyone, that is to say, cannot refuse an application to enter anyone's name in a list entitling him to sell poisons in Part II of the Poisons List, i.e., the substances in the new category, unless he has failed to pay the prescribed fees or he is, in the opinion of the local authority, for any sufficient reason relating either to him personally or to his premises, not fit to be registered. Any person whose application to be registered is refused, has

### THE CHANGES PRINCIPALLY AFFECTING GROCERS

the right of appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The changes principally affecting grocers and provision merchants relate to those substances in the second category I mentioned just now—namely, those which were hitherto permitted to be sold by anyone subject to certain requirements as to labelling; so I will deal with those first. They are those to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908 applies—solution of ammonia containing more than 5 per cent. of ammonia (cloudy ammonia); hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt); soluble salts of oxalic acid (salts of lemon); sulphuric acid (vitriol); nitric acid, and carbolic disinfectants containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols. The effect of the Poisons Board's proposals is that persons registered with the local authority shall be permitted to sell sulphuric acid, solutions of ammonia and the carbolic disinfectants, but not nitric acid, hydrochloric acid or the soluble salts of oxalic acid. The range of disinfectants permitted to be sold by persons other than pharmacists is extended from a 3 per cent. phenol content to a 60 per cent, phenol content. You will recollect that one of the declared aims of this legislation was to permit traders other than pharmacists to retail effective disinfectants and to remove the encouragement which existing legislation gives to the sale of

ineffective disinfectants containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols. There is one important exception to this extension to the 60 per cent. limit. The Board has proposed that the sale of lysol and dilutions of lysol should be reserved to pharmacists. I think your Federation has made representations to the Home Secretary on that point. I should point out a slight difference in the treatment given to solutions of ammonia. Previously, the solutions falling under control were those containing more than 5 per cent. by weight of free ammonia: after May I solutions containing 5 per cent. or more of free ammonia fall under restriction.

The remaining substances in Part II of the Poisons List consist of

- (a) those substances which have hitherto not been controlled at all—namely, potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), hydrofluoric acid, potassium fluoride, sodium fluoride, sodium silicofluoride, formaldehyde and nitrobenzene; and
- (b) those substances, the retail sale of which has hitherto been restricted to pharmacists or, in the case of agriculture, etc., preparations of arsenic and tobacco also to persons licensed by the local authority.

Now as regards registration. It is hoped that it will be found possible to arrange matters so that the local authorities will be in a position to open their lists early next year. A trader who wishes to be registered should, after the Poisons List and Rules have been made final, apply to his local authority for a form of application (the actual form appears as the Seventh Schedule to the Draft Rules), and pay to the local authority a fee yet to be fixed. The Home Secretary has given notice of intention to fix an initial fee of 7s. 6d., an annual renewal fee of 5s., and a fee of is. for any alteration of the particulars in the registration. These fees, I understand, are also the subject of representations by your Federation. It is very important that a trader who wishes to sell any poison in Part II of the List shall become entered on the local authority's list before May 1, in order that he may be within the law in selling the poison after that date. There have been certain changes in regard to the local authorities whose business it is to administer the law. viously, the local authorities issuing licences for the sale of agricultural and horticultural preparations containing arsenic and the alkaloids of tobacco were the Council of any municipal borough in England having a population of more than 10,000; and in Scotland the Town Council of any Royal Parliamentary or Police Burgh; and, as respects any other place, the County Council. Under the new law, the local authorities concerned will be: In London, the Common Council of the City of London and the Councils of the Metropolitan Boroughs; elsewhere in England they will be the Councils of the County Boroughs and the County Councils; in Scotland, the Town Councils of large burghs (within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929); and elsewhere, the County Councils.

### THE POISONS RULES

The Poisons Rules lay down certain requirements in regard to the sale of poisons which must be observed by any trader who sells poisons by virtue of being registered with the local authority. These requirements can be briefly summarised:—

The substance must be labelled conspicuously both on the inner container and on the outer cover (except where the outer cover is a transparent wrapper):

- (a) with the name of the poison;
- (b) in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with the proportion which the poison content in the preparation bears to the total ingredients;
- (c) with the word "Poison," except in the case of articles containing potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide (caustic potash or caustic soda) which will be labelled "Caution. This substance is caustic."
- (d) with the name of the seller of the poison and the address of the premises upon which it is sold.

The word "Poison" or the cautionary notice in the case of caustic potash and caustic soda, must be either on a separate

label or surrounded by a line within which there should be no other words except those required by the Act and Rules to be put on the label. In the case of the arsenical and mercurial substances and barium carbonate, the word "Poison" must be either in red lettering or set against a red background. Except in the case of antiseptics or disinfectants and similar articles for external application to the body, if the substance is a liquid and contained in a bottle of not more than 120 fluid ounces it is to be labelled "Not to be taken." If it is for external application, it is to be labelled "Not to be taken internally." If the substance is a liquid contained in a glass bottle of not more than 120 fluid ounces, the outside of the bottle is required to be fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognisable by touch.

I should here, perhaps, explain that the Rules relating to labelling and containers apply equally to wholesalers and manufacturers as they do to retailers, so that, therefore, if the manufacturers and wholesalers comply with the law the substances will come to the retail trader, except as regards his own name and address, in a condition in which they can legally be retailed. (The speaker went on to deal with special restrictions for various substances, and with storage rules.)

Nothing I have said must be taken as an inclusive statement or an authoritative interpretation of the law. The description I have given has been necessarily condensed, and it may be that it can be shown to be inaccurate when applied to particular cases for which the Act or Rules have made special provision. There are, for instance, groups of substances and types of transactions which are exempted from the provisions of the Act and Rules. For these I must refer you to the Rules themselves. In this connection, I may say that the Home Office fully appreciates that the Poisons Rules are intricate and are not easily comprehended at first reading. In view of the technical character of the subject-matter, this cannot be otherwise. The department, therefore, proposes to issue, as soon as practicable after the Rules are made final, a memorandum for the guidance of the traders affected. With this and the assistance which your Federation has offered to the Home Secretary, it is hoped that the necessary changes may be effected with as little dislocation and disturbance as possible.

Before closing, I should perhaps mention a point on which your members are likely to be interested, that is to say, inspection. The enforcement of the law as it relates to the sale of the substances in Part II of the list lies with the local authorities, who will employ inspectors to visit the shops of registered The enforcement of the law relating to the sale of poisons in Part I of the list, i.e., those of which the retail sale is restricted to pharmacists, lies with the Pharmaceutical Society, who will employ inspectors for the purpose. The Society's inspectors will have the right of entry to any premises in which they have reasonable grounds to think that the law is being broken; for instance, the premises of any trader whom they believe to be selling poisons, the sale of which is restricted to pharmacists. Under the existing law, in cases in which a breach of the law was disclosed, the Society could only proceed by way of civil action for the recovery of a fixed penalty of £5. In future, proceedings will be in a court of summary jurisdiction, and the amount of the fine, if inflicted, will be at the discretion of the magistrate, up to a maximum of £25.

### Discussion

Mr. Kent, commenting on the address, said that although he had a great deal to do with the matter, and was responsible for the drafting of the somewhat lengthy memorandums that the Federation had submitted from time to time, first to the Poisons Board and finally, last July, to the Home Office, he had learned a good deal from the able way in which Mr. Perrins had brought together the points of something that was extremely intricate. It was a revolution, and although he was not making any criticism or claiming any credit for the Federation, he thought it might fairly be said that, taking the large view, the position of grocers in respect to poisons generally would be very much better after May 1, and clearer than it had ever been before. That in itself was a very great advantage. The second point was that on and after May r they would be, as grocers or as listed sellers of poisons under Part II of the list, no longer subject to the inspectorate and the administration of a penalty by the Pharmaceutical Society, against which the Federation made representations at the Departmental Commission's inquiry in the time of the late secretary, but, instead, they would be under the administrative control of the local authority. He suggested that that in itself was a very great gain, because in their judgment it was never the right thing that any trade should have control over the grocery trade. In that respect their position was improved, and if they would only look at this piece of legislation as an expression of Parliament's desire to clarify the position in regard to the sale of poisons, and if they would look at it from the point of view of the wide public interests that were involved in the sale of poisons, he thought they would agree that even with registration and having to have regard for the new Rules, the grocery trade would be better rather than worse off. They should get from their supplier a guarantee that the goods he supplied conformed to the law. He was not going to suggest that that would be a sufficient defence if there were proceedings, but it was a good safeguard, and he thought it would be found on the whole that manufacturers and wholesalers of poisons under Part II of the List that could only be sold by listed sellers would send out these things properly labelled and packed, and that the grocer would have no real trouble in that respect.

MR. C. H. COLLINS said that up to the present time oil and colourmen had largely sold poisons in bulk, and he would like to know how they would fare with bulk sales under the new Rules. Would they still be allowed to sell a zinc worker a gallon, say, of spirit of salt under any of these labels? Then there was the question of disinfectants. In the part of London he came from, and he daresay it was the same in many other parts of the country, disinfectants were largely sold by street hawkers.

MR. Perrins said that as regarded spirit of salt the Poisons Board had recommended to the Home Secretary that the sale of that substance was to be restricted to pharmacists only. In regard to the question of hawkers selling poisons as disinfectants Parliament had decided that matter. No one might sell those substances unless he was registered by the local authority to sell from his registered premises, so that when the law came into force there would be no hawking of carbolic disinfectants as there was at present.

Replying to other questions Mr. Perrins said that the provision regarding the appointment of deputies who would be nominated to the local authority for the purpose of sale of poisons meant that two deputies would be allowed for each registered premises. On the point of inspection, it would be perfectly open for the Pharmaceutical Society to employ an agent who could walk into a shop and purchase a poison which was prohibited if he thought it was being wrongly sold.

MR. Kent said that in regard to the question of deputies, the Federation in their memorandum had submitted that the naming of deputies and the limitation to two deputies were unnecessary. They suggested that the matter might be better and more conveniently dealt with by a Rule requiring that the sale of such substances must be by the listed seller and (or) by a member of his staff above the age of twenty-one years. It appeared to him that the suggestion they made was a practical one which would really mean that the law would be more strictly observed than it might be under the Home Office proposals.

MR. H. J. DRYER asked what would be the position of a man, who had not hitherto carried on that particular line of business, who bought a business from a trader who was licensed.

Mr. Perrins replied that if a man bought a business under those conditions it would be necessary for him to go to the local authorities and re-register.

Mr. Kent said Mr. Cobbin had asked him to inquire whether if the name and address of a listed seller were impressed on the goods by means of a rubber stamp it would meet the requirement that the name and address of the seller should be upon the label.

Mr. Perrins replied that he thought it would be quite sufficient, but in the interests of traders he thought it would be better for them to have an artistic label.

Mr. Kent said another difficulty that arose was in regard to the smaller retailer, to whom the cost of additional labels would be something of a hardship.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Perrins said that the mobile shop would not be able to sell poisons, unless it was the delivery van of a registered seller.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Perrins.

A SOURCE OF INFORMATION.—A recent issue of the "National Druggist," St. Louis, Montana, U.S.A., incorporates six articles from the C. & D., with the usual acknowledgment.

# Diet and Climate

Abstract of two Cantor Lectures delivered before the Royal Society of Arts, and published in the issues of the Society's Journal for September 13 and September 20

T is a general principle in life that the importance of valuable and essential things is often not realised until they are damaged or removed, and this principle is nowhere better illustrated than in the twin sciences of pathology and physiology. Over and over again has the study of a pathological or disordered state disclosed unsuspected truths concerning the working of the organism when in normal health. And so has it been with the function of light in nutrition. After a long controversy that at times degenerated into polemic, it became slowly realised that the common disease of rickets was due to a disordered state of nutrition. This fact, combined with the discovery that the disease could be cured or prevented by sunshine, or by certain forms of artificial radiation, at once

proved the importance of sunlight in nutrition.

One of the first important clues as to the cause of rickets was found in the study of its seasonal incidence and geographical distribution. In 1890 Dr. Theodore Palm put forward the cal distribution. In 1890 Dr. Theodore Paim put forward the theory that rickets is a disease of sunless places. On the basis of his own experience in Japan, as well as that of other doctors practising in the tropics where rickets was rare although diets were poor, he concluded that sunshine was the great agent for prevention and cure of rickets. Rickets, he showed, was above all a disease of the industrial centres of Northern Europe, where sunlight, never too plentiful, was often obscured by a pall of smoke from factory chimneys and domestic fires. Palm's theory is akin to the well-known "Domestication Theory" of Hansemann (1906), based on the common occurrence of rickets among wild animals bred in captivity. Hansemann believed, however, that rickets was due rather to lack of exercise than lack of sunlight, both being usual features of the confinement.

Palm's conclusions were confirmed by those of Raczynski (1912), who found a connection between the degree of sunshine and the seasonal incidence of rickets in children, and called attention to the great increase in the disease in the spring after the dark winter season, and to the diminution in summer and autumn, corresponding to the period of greatest illumination.

Observations on this subject have been greatly extended in recent years by Hess and his co-workers in the United States (1921). Raczynski's conclusion that the seasonal incidence of rickets reflected the seasonal incidence of light was based on an important experiment which showed the effect of sunshine in controlling the retention of calcium and phosphate in the animal body. In 1919-20 Huldschinsky in Berlin, whose work was carefully controlled with x-ray photography, showed that active rickets in children could be cured by exposure to the ultra-violet radiations from a mercury vapour quartz lamp.

### Professor Mellanby's Research

The final proof of the dietetic nature of the disease was given by E. Mellanby (1918-21), who showed that rickets in puppies could be developed or prevented at will by a simple modificacould be developed or prevented at will by a simple modifica-tion in the diet, and that the nature of the fat given was the determining factor. Rickets was developed if, to the basal diet of separated milk, cereals, lean meat with orange juice and yeast, lard or certain vegetable oils (e.g., olive oil, linseed oil) were added; rickets was prevented or cured if these fats were replaced by cod-liver oil, egg yolk or (to a less extent) by butter fat. Mellanby interpreted these results as proof of the presence in the last three fats of an unknown essential dietary factor, whose function was to secure the retention by the organism of whose function was to secure the retention by the organism of lime salts and phosphates, for the building of normal bones. We have here the discovery of what afterwards was named the Antirachitic Vitamin D. These two lines of research, showing the effect in prevention of rickets (a) of light, and (b) of certain fats in diet, were beautifully harmonised by a series of crucial experiments carried out in the United States.

The conclusion that cod-liver oil in the diet or exposure to certain radiations had the same physiological action received immediate direct confirmation in some clinical studies on rickets carried out by a group of English workers in Vienna, after the Great War, in the years from 1919-22. Careful observations during the period of worst deprivation showed that all these diseases affecting bone nutrition were most widespread and severe in winter and spring, and that remission occurred in

summer and autumn. Cod-liver oil, without any other treatment or change in diet, proved a specific preventive and cure for rickets in children, and for osteomalacia in old people, even in winter. No cures occurred when the babies remained in the wards without change of diet, whatever the season, thus proving that the curative rays in sunshine are those ultra-violet radiations which are unable to penetrate window-glass.

Put very briefly, the antirachitic vitamin D contained in the active fats was found to be associated with a waxy substance, ergosterol, present in very small amounts in the unsaponifiable fraction. Ergosterol is nutritionally inactive and may be called pro-vitamin D, but when exposed to ultra-violet radiation it is changed to an active isomeric form, of similar composition, which has this powerful effect on mineral metabolism. The pure crystalline material "calciferol," isolated by Askew, Bourdillon, and their co-workers (1931, 1932) at the National Institute of Medical Research, is so potent that the daily dose found curative for rickets in children is contained in about a milligram. Ergosterol is present in very small amounts in skin fat and becomes activated when the sun's rays fall upon it, vitamin D is created and this can be absorbed through the skin as readily as when taken with the food. This interrelation of sunshine and diet in the control of mineral metabolism is of more fundamental importance than is at first apparent. Calcium salts and phosphates are essential constituents of every cell in the body.

### Distribution of Vitamin D in Foodstuffs

Vitamin D is not widely distributed in ordinary foods, and many foods which possess it in summer contain much less in winter, when our need is the greater. Thus, butter and milk fat provide appreciable amounts when cows are on pasture in summer, but may contain only traces in winter. Liver, eggyolk, fat fish (e.g., herrings) are at all times valuable in this respect, and all growing children are the better for a small daily ration of cod-liver oil (or other fish liver oil), which is the richest known source of this essential vitamin. A small amount of vitamin D will act with better economy when lime salts and phosphates are well supplied in the diet. Hence the importance in diet of foods rich in these minerals, e.g., milk, green vegetables and potatoes, in preference to an excess of meat or cereals. Provision of lime salts in the drinking water may also be more important for dwellers in industrial northern cities than for those in the tropics. It is a significant fact that the city of Glasgow, which in the past has been one of the great foci of rickets in children, should be supplied with an especially soft water derived from Loch Katrine.

If sunshine were the only means of protection, it would follow that rickets would be unknown in the tropics, and, in Arctic regions during the long winter, would be universal. We shall see that both these suppositions are false. The races inhabiting Arctic regions are accustomed to a diet rich in fats and liver oils, i.e., in vitamin D, and it is probable that this circumstance has made their survival possible. On the other hand, some groups of people inhabiting the tropics have social customs which hinder access to fresh air and sunshine for women and children, while the diet is poor in mineral salts and animal fats. Vitamin D can only control and correct the metabolism of lime salts and phosphates if these are present in adequate quantities in the diet; sunshine can only provide vitamin D if the inhabitants take advantage of the supply thus

provided.

In India, and also in Northern China and Manchuria, the prevalence of osteomalacia and rickets is connected with the social customs of the people, combined with the poorness of the diet. In India poor diets could often be corrected by the abundant sunshine, and both rickets and osteomalacia are found chiefly among the races observing the custom of purdah, which keeps the women and children indoors, while the diet rich in cereals, poor in meat and genuine milk fat, and containing no liver oil, is not suited to a life without sunshine. Osteomalacia is endemic among the women of the purdah castes and is usually associated with pregnancy, which places a great strain upon the calcium metabolism of the mother.

(To be continued.)

# Salford Analyst's Report

F 1,347 samples dealt with by the Salford City Analyst, Mr. H. E. Monk, B.Sc., F.I.C., in his 1934 report, which has recently appeared, ninety-two were of drugs or pharmaceutical products. No percentage figures have been extracted in respect of this group, but of the total of samples of all classes, the percentage of adulteration recorded is 3.3. Since the maximum recorded during the last ten years has been 7.7 and the minimum 2.9, the figure may be taken to be satisfactorily low. In 1933 it amounted to 4.0 per cent. of samples taken. Three prosecutions were brought in respect of lysol samples, found 95 per cent., 94 per cent. and 95 per cent. deficient in lysol respectively. Extracts from the report, given below are especially interesting for their respectives. below, are especially interesting for their pronouncements upon lysol soap standards:-

CASTOR OIL PILLS.—A formal and informal sample of the same brand of castor oil pills were adulterated. Their action was not due to castor oil. Owing to the extractive matters present for the drugs employed, it was not possible to be certain that there was absolutely no castor oil in the pills, but they certainly contained no more than two per cent., or onetenth minim per pill. The medicinal dose of castor oil is 60 to 480 minims. This fact shows how impossible it is to make any pill which in point of strict truth can be called a castoroil pill, since to contain even a moderate dose of castor oil the pill would have to be the size of a large marble. The particular pills approximated in composition to the compound rhubarb pill of the British Pharmacopeeia, and their purgative action was due to aloes and rhubarb. After an interview with a director of the manufacturing firm, the label was altered to "Aperient Pills'—and, in smaller type—"a substitute for castor oil." The manufacturing pharmacist seems to think the general public sets great store by castor oil as a purgative.

### "Lysol" and "Lysol Solution"

Lysol and lysol powder.—Five samples of lysol were submitted during the year and four of these were adulterated. The four samples represented three different brands. cartons and bottles of the three brands were all very similar and had obviously been copied, and "Doctors" whose names had been given to the first and third brands were purely imaginary gentlemen. Each bottle had only one direction for use—in identical wording—"For cleaning wounds and douches, one tablespoonful to a pint of water." The bottles themselves were of a kind suggesting the usual poison bottle. In 1932, for the first time, a standard for lysol appeared in the new edition of the British Pharmacopeia. The new definition was "Liquor Cresolis Saponatus—synonym, Lysol—Solution of Cresol with soap is a solution of cresol in a saponaceous solvent. It contains 50 per cent. v/v of cresols. . . . . . If this standard is compared with the amounts of cresols in the samples as shown in the above table, it will be seen that these average about one part of lysol in twenty parts of water. The table also shows that the label and outer cartons refer to "Lysol solution " and contain statements as to cresol content. doubt the makers thought that by this means they were covered in law at least. There is also no doubt at all that the purchaser of these articles was deceived. The "man in the street '' (or his wife) may have heard of lysol and may know that it is a common, concentrated disinfectant, and even remember occasional poisoning cases from the drinking of lysol, but such subtleties as lysol solution and references to per cent. of cresols would convey absolutely nothing to him. These articles were having a large sale at markets, by hardware dealers, oil and colourmen, and by hawkers trading from door to door, and were generally referred to by those retailing them simply as "lysol"; in fact, this was what the inspector asked for in buying the samples. There is but little doubt, however, that, so far as the retailers were concerned, this was more a matter of ignorance than of wilful misrepresentation. Of course, had the cresol content been more than 3 per cent. these preparations would have been classed as poisons under Schedule 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act and their sale restricted to registered chemists and druggists. Most of the cartons were marked with a price-71d.-though no one connected with their sale or preparation ever seriously asked or expected to get this price. The usual practice was to leave it to the retailer to get what he thought he could for them, generally 2d. or  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . Another method was to charge 6d. for a bottle and to give one similar bottle "free."

### What Constitutes "Lysol Soap"?

Lysol Soap.—Following the above cases the attention of the department was drawn to a number of brands of lysol soap, and of the ten samples examined four were purchased as lysol soap. These were examined more especially for their lysol content and found to contain the equivalent of lysol 5.6 per cent., 0.5 per cent., 1.2 per cent. and 1.6 per cent. respectively.

The question arises: what is the minimum percentage of lysol in a soap which justifies its being called "lysol soap"? An attempt was made to answer this. The usual dilution of lysol recommended for washing the hands is I per cent., and ½ per cent. solution is stated to have a disinfectant effect upon the skin. A lysol soap might reasonably be taken to be one which in use results in, at the very least,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. solution being applied to the skin. To discover what is the usual strength of soap solution used in washing, say, the face and hands, the experimenter took some soap and proceeded as if to wash his face and hands. Instead of applying the lather to his face he transferred it to a weighed dish and the weighed amount was evaporated to dryness and total solid matter (soap) determined. The following amounts of soap were found:—

Five seconds' lathering. Total solids 10.6 per cent., equiva-

lent to 15 per cent. soap.

Ten seconds' lathering. Total solids 16.1 per cent., equivalent to 23 per cent. soap.

The amount estimated was that in the hands and not that in the final washing water. On this basis it is arguable that a reasonably good lysol soap contains not less than 4 per cent. lysol and that 2 per cent. is a minimum standard below which the soap is not entitled to the name.

It will be seen that only the first of the four samples satisfied

even the minimum requirement. No action has been taken in respect of these samples since it has been difficult to discover a means whereby such a standard can be enforced.

### When "lodine" is asked for

IODINE.—Seven samples of "iodine," four informal and three formal, were returned as adulterated. Prosecutions were instituted in respect of three.

The samples, which should have contained 2.5 per cent. of iodine, 1.5 per cent. of potassium iodide and 93.5 per cent. alcohol (of 90 per cent. strength), actually contained, respec-

Iodine Potassium iodide Water Methylated spirit (90 v/v) Boric acid	 	0·7% 0·7 23·9 72·2 2·5	0·7% 0·3 4I·7 55·9 I·4	0.2% None 16.1 81.6 1.5

The bottles were labelled "Solution of Iodine" and directed that the contents were for external use only. They were obviously intended to supply the demand for what the ordinary man calls "iodine," and a comparatively large trade has recently sprung up in these preparations, chiefly in the markets. While it cannot be said that they have no disinfecting value if applied to the skin, there is no reason why the well-recognised standard of the Pharmacopæia (for liq. iodi mitis.) should not be maintained—except to save money for the maker's pocket. An interesting feature of each of these samples was that the bottles, all closely resembling each other and holding I oz., bore the price "Is. 3d." The retail vendors asked 2d. to 6d. Each of the makers stated that his formula had been "approved by the Customs and Excise," yet the sole concern of the Commissioners is that the spirits shall be used in confermity with the appropriate Parallelians. formity with the appropriate Regulations.

PHENOLATED IODINE SOLUTION.—The sample contained iodine 0.05 per cent., potassium iodide 0.5 per cent. and phenols as cresylic acid 0.5 per cent. A reasonable standard would appear to be iodine 2.5 per cent., phenol 2 per cent. The makers gave an undertaking that they would not recommence its manufacture and would recall any unsold bottles on retailers' hands.

# Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

### 28 Essex Street, W.C.2, October 3

THE gradual development of the international political crisis is beginning to affect a number of markets and shipment business, except for immediate despatch, is already proving exceedingly difficult to negotiate. There is so far no general action on the part of consumers; some are covering their requirements well ahead, while others prefer to hold off and await developments. The general tone others prefer to hold oil and await developments. The general tone in practically all spot markets drawing supplies from overseas is at the moment firmer on account of the uncertain conditions. Business in Pharmaceutical chemicals has been up to the recent improved level, and quoted values show but little change. Iodides, Bismuth salts and Mercurials are steady. We note it is becoming a general practice to notify buyers of goods passing inwards and outwards that the war risks rate on marine insurance will be and outwards that the war risks rate on marine insurance will be for their account. Makers notify that prices for CITRIC and TARTARIC Acros are now at level figures, the former being advanced and the latter reduced.

### Crude Drugs

A general business on a very fair scale is reported, and the tone in the majority of markets is very steady and tending firmer. Spot stocks of quite a few products are well below normal, and the prospect of further shipments is uncertain; and, in any event, they are likely to cost more landed here. The demand for Agar continues brisk and values, spot and forward, are again dearer and firm. In the Aloes market Curação is very firm on spot, with nothing offered firm for shipment. Balsam Tolu shows a slight recovery. offered firm for shipment. Balsam Tolu shows a slight recovery. Cascara Sagrada for shipment has advanced again. Shipments of Norwegian Cod-liver Oil are showing a substantial decline so far this season. Colocynth is scarce on spot. Ergor is marking time. Shipment offers of Portuguese are at little freer, with prices fully maintained, but most buyers are not interested at these figures. The position of Gum Acacia is of interest; supplies at the source are very limited, and values are firm, tending advance, but here again buyers seem to be in no hurry to cover their requirements. As recently forecasted, the market for Matto Grosso IPECACUANHA is firmer; spot supplies are now very low. MENTHOL continues to sell well and values are again slightly dearer. MERCURY is firm and the demand is sustained. Peppers show a further slight recovery. PIMENTO is firm at better figures. There has been more interest in BEES' WAX, and CARNAUBA WAX shows a recovery after the recent decline, closing steady.

Business has been rather restricted, but values are keeping quite steady. Bergamot is steadier for shipment, but business is lacking. Bois de Rose is rather easier forward. Cinnamon Leaf is ing. Bots de Rose is rather easier forward. Cinnamon Leaf is slightly dearer for shipment. Australian Eucalyptus is dearer at the source, and some spot holders' prices have been adjusted accordingly. Sicilian hand-pressed Lemon is steadier for shipment, but practically no business reported. Lemongrass tends to recover from the recent decline, Japanese Peppermint continues in good demand and closes firm, spot and forward. Business in Fixed Original Processing and west products because and rest products and rest products because and rest products are products because and rest products are products because and rest products and rest products are products because and rest products are products because and rest products are products products are products are products are products and rest products are products are products and rest products are products are products are products and rest products are products has been on a good scale, and most products have appreciated in value. LINSEED is steady. RAPE has advanced sharply and closes firm. COTION and COCONUT are fully steady at better figures. PALM has advanced again. OLIVE and SOYA are firm and dearer. Hankow Wood has soared to famine prices.

### Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:-

Centre	Quoted	Par	October 3	Value of the £
Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon Madrid Milan Montreal New York Oslo Paris Prague Stockholm Warsaw Zurich	Fl. to f Mks. to f Belgas to f Kr. to f Esc. to f Ptas, to f Lire to f Dol, to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Kr. to f Fr. to f Fr. to f	12: 107 20: 43 nominal 18: 159 110 25: 22½ 92: 46 4: 866 nominal 18: 159 124: 21 164: 25 18: 159 43: 38 25: 2115	7.25 12.19 29.02½ 22.40 109§ 3516 60½ 4.90½ 4.90½ 19.00½ 74% 118¼ 19.39½ 26 15.05	12/0 11/11½ 16/7 24/8 19/11¾ 28/4 12/11½ 20/4¾ 20/1½ 21/11 12/0 21/4 11/11¾ 11/11¾

Bank rate 2 per cent.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

A STEADY business is reported in a number of lines and the general tone is quite steady. British makers' prices for some of the leading products are fully steady. Makers' prices for citric and tartaric acids have been adjusted to level figures.

Amidopyrin.—Rather more inquiry; importers' prices maintained; isolated cheaper lots: crystals, five cwt., 18s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.; two cwt., 18s. 5\frac{1}{4}d.; less than two cwt., 18s. 10\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., with powder 2\frac{1}{2}d.

Aspirin (Tablets).—The following are agreed wholesale prices of the ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices of the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000. 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of id. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors. sale distributors.

Barbitone.—A fair amount of small business, market steady: spot, one cwt., 15s.  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ ; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. per lb.

Benzonaphthol.—Spot supplies in small parcels are quoted at about 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

Benzoic acid (B.P.).—Fair business, market steady: quantities, ex works, is. 9½d.; spot parcels, is. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers prices are as follows:—								
		Net Monthly Account		Net 14 days (a	a)			
				Under 8 lbs.	8 lbs. and under 28 lbs.	28 lbs, and under 1 cwt.	Not less than 1 cwt. (b)	
Carbonate Citrate Nitrate Cryst. Oxide Salicylate Subchloride Subgallate Subnitrate				Per lb. s. d. 8 o 11 3 6 3 12 o 9 6 11 10 9 2 7 3	Per lb. s. d. 6 9 10 0 5 0 10 9 8 3 10 7 7 11 6 0	Per lb. s. d. 6 3 9 6 4 6 10 3 7 9 10 1 7 5 5 6	Per lb. s. d. 6 o 9 3 4 3 10 o 7 6 9 10 7 2 5 3	

(a) If sold on monthly account, 3d. per lb. extra is to be charged. (b) Contracts are booked for 1 cwt. and upwards for delivery over 3 months and are subject to a rise and fall clause. A rebate of 3d. per lb. is allowed on sales of not less than 2 cwt. salts (assorted if required), provided delivery is completed within three months. All deliveries ex contract are sold on net cash 14 days terms.

Browtdes.—Makers' and dealers' scales of prices unchanged, fair business: ammonium, not less than five cwt., 1s. 9d.; one cwt., 1s. 1od.; small quantities, 2s. 5d. per lb.; potassium, B.P., crystals and granular, not less than five cwt., 1s. 6d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d.; 28 lb., 1s. 1od.; smaller quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sodium, B.P., not less than five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; smaller quantities, 2s. 4d. per lb., net, without engagement. Special prices for leaver quantities larger quantities.

Butyl Chloral Hydrate.—Remains dull: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb.,

8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

Caffeine.—Continental makers' agreed prices: pure alkaloid, two cwt., 7s. 1od.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packing extra. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 5\frac{3}{4}d.; one cwt., 5s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.; 56 lb., 5s. 7\frac{3}{4}d.; smaller quantities, 5s. 8\frac{3}{4}d. per lb., delivered. British material: pure, 56 lb., 8s. 4d.; less, 8s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, 56 lb., 5s. 9d.; less, 6s. per lb.

Calcium lactate.—Average inquiry, with quoted values steady: spot, one cwt., is. 0\(^1\_2\)d.; 56 lb., is. 1\(^1\_2\)d.; 28 lb., is. 2\(^1\_2\)d.; smaller quantities, up to is. 6d. per lb.

Quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per 1b.

Carbolic acid (B.P. crystals).—The scale of prices for deliveries to June 30, 1936, is as follows: Twenty tons, 7d.; ten tons, 7½d.; one ton, 7½d.; less than one ton, 7½d. per lb., in drums, carriage paid. Wholesale distributors' prices for small parcels will be dearer.

Chloral hydrate.—Makers' prices continue to control the home market: duty-paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 1d.; one cwt., 3s. 2d.; 28 lb., 3s. 3d.; 14 lb., 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars one penny per lb. extra.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—British material is now quoted at is, per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Market is steady, business moderate: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

Creosote (B.P.).—Market remains dull; bulk quantities, in 25-kilo. demijohns, 1s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 1od. per lb.; smaller parcels, 1s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

Gualacol (Crystals).—Prices unchanged for Continental material: 28-lb. jars, 10s. 0\frac{1}{4}d.; 14-lb jars, 10s. 2\frac{1}{4}d.; 1-lb. bottles, 10s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., ex store. Liquid: 28-lb. demijohns, 9s. 6\frac{1}{4}d.; 14-lb. demijohns, 9s. 9\frac{1}{4}d.; 14-lb. bottles, 10s. 0\frac{1}{4}d. per lb., ex warehouse.

Hexamine.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are competitive; fair business: B.P. powder, from is. 3\frac{1}{2}d. to is. 4\frac{1}{2}d.; free-running crystals, from is. 7d. to is. 8\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, two cwt., is. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; one cwt., is. 8d.; i4 lb., is. iod.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

IODIDES.—Rather more business with makers' scales of prices steady. Potassium Iodide, B.P., one cwt., 5s.; 28 lb., 5s. 2d.; 14 lb., 5s. 4d.; 7 lb., 5s. 8d.; 4 lb., 6s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 8d. per lb., carriage paid.

Lactic acid (B.P.).—Market is fairly steady but still on the quiet side: quantities in carboys, is.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to is. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, is. 6d. to is. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' prices show no change and are fully steady. Chloride, B.P., one cwt., 4s. 9d.; smaller quantities, from 4s. 10d. per lb

Methyl salicylate.—Inquiry continues fairly good, with quoted values unchanged: spot, ten cwt., is. 5d.; five cwt., is.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .; one cwt., is. 6d.; less than one cwt., is. 7d.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

Methyl sulphonal.—Values are keeping steady and inquiry has been a little better: two cwt., 19s.  $9\frac{3}{4}d$ .; one cwt., 19s.  $9\frac{1}{4}d$ .; 56 lb., 20s.  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ .; small parcels, 20s. 8d. per lb.

Paraformaldehyde.—Fair business, market competitive: 100 per cent. powder, quantities in kegs, 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Phenacetin.—Market is dull and continues to be quoted at low values: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8½d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

Phenazone.—Modest business is reported, with values about steady; crystals, five cwt., 8s. 9\(^3\)d.; two cwt., 9s. 0\(^1\)d., and less, about 9s. 3d. per lb., with powder 2\(^1\)d. per lb. extra.

about 9s. 3d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

Photographic Chemicals.—Amidol.—28 lb., 7s. 6d.; 14 lb., 8s. 3d.; 7 lb., 9s.; under 7 lb., 11s. 9d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles. Chlorquinol.—1-lb. bottles, 21s. per lb. Glycin.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d. per lb. Hydroquinore.—56 lb., 4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.; 7 lb., 5s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. Metol.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.; 14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 9d.; 3 lb., 11s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb. Alum (Photographic Quality).—1 cwt., 21s. per cwt.; 28 lb. for 6s. Gold Chloride.—15-grain tubes, 51s. 6d. per doz. Magkesium powders.—10s. per lb. Paramidophenol hydrochlor.—8s. 6d. per lb. Potassium ferricyande.—14 lb., 2s. 3d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d. per lb. Potassium metabisulphite.—1 cwt., 7½d.; 28 lb., 8d.; 14 lb., 9d.; 7 lb., 11d.; 1 lb., 1s. per lb. Pyrogallic acid.—28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 14 lb., 7s. 6d.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; under 7 lb., 8s. 9d. per lb. Sodium carbonate (recryst).—5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium hyposulphite, cube, cryst.—5 cwt., 16s. 3d.; 1 cwt., 18s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d. per lb.
Quinne salts.—Convention scales of prices continue steady;

QUININE SALTS.—Convention scales of prices continue steady; business about normal: sulphate, 2s. 1d.; bisulphate, 2s. 1d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d.; salicylate, 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; hydrochlor., 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 10\frac{3}{4}d.; hydrobromide, 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 10\frac{3}{4}d.; valerianate, 3s. 7d.; hypophosphite, 3s. 10\frac{3}{4}d.; alkaloid, 2s. 11d. per 0z., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-0z. tins free; smaller packing extra.

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Fair business, with makers' prices steady: five cwt., is. 7d.; one cwt., is.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 28 lb., is. 8d.; i4 lb., is. 9d.; 7 lb., is. iid.; 4 lb., 2s. per lb.

Salot.—Occasional small inquiry, market steady: spot, crystals, two cwt., 3s. 6d.; one cwt., 3s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5b lb., 3s.  $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. per lb.; powder 2d. per lb. extra.

Santonin.—Not less than 50 kilos., £35 12s. 6d.; not less than 25 kilos., £36 1s.; less than 10 kilos., £36 9s.; not less than 3 kilos., £36 17s.; not less than 1 kilo., £38 13s. 6d.; less than 1 kilo., £39 13s. 6d. Special prices are in operation for export to all markets.

Sodium benzoate (B.P.).—Business on moderate scale at competitive prices: one, cwt., is. 7d.; smaller parcels, is. 8d. to is. iod. per lb., as to quantity.

Sodium salicylate (B.P.).—Makers' and dealers' prices are unchanged: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., is.  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; one

cwt., is. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s.; 14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 3d.; i lb., 2s. 6d. per lb.

Sulphonal.—Market receiving fair inquiry: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s.  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; one cwt., 15s.  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Tartaric acid (B.P. crystals).—British makers have reduced their quoted price to is. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. The quotation is now level with that for citric acid. Dealers offering foreign material at competitive prices.

THEOBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. Iod.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3\{\frac{1}{2}\}d.; one cwt., 6s. 4\{\frac{1}{2}\}d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5\{\frac{1}{2}\}d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6\{\frac{1}{2}\}d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

Thymol.—Moderate small parcel business, market steady: synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 5s. 9d.; 56 lb., 5s. 11¼d.; 28 lb., 6s. 3½d.; 14 lb., 7s. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 3d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 28 lb., 9s.; 14 lb., 10s. per lb.

Vanillin.—Business fair, with Convention prices quite steady; exclove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 13s. 3d.; one cwt., 13s. 6d.; 56 lb., 13s. 9d.; less, 14s. per lb.

### Crude Drugs, etc.

Aconite Root,—Dealers report some small business: Napellus, 65s.; Japanese, 45s. per cwt.

AGAR.—The demand continues good and parcels near afloat are quickly taken up at full prices. The shipment market is firm at the further advance with Yokohama No. 1 very sparingly offered: spot, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 6d.; No. 2, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.; Yokohama, No. 1, 3s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 1½d.; No. 2, 2s. 9d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 8½d. per lb., c.i.f. New crop, February-March shipment: Kobe No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 2, 2s. 2d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Curação for shipment is nominal with a figure of about 100s., c.i.f., suggested; bids at substantially lower figures have been ignored. Cape is steady and a few small sales are reported at former figures: Cape, spot, 50s. for prime in boxes; shipment, boxes, 45s.; cases, 50s. per cwt., c.i.f. Curação, spot, 100s. to 105s.; shipment, nominal per cwt., c.i.f.; no firm offers.

Antimony.—Values are maintained at last week's advance: Chinese crude, £33, c.i.f.; English regulus, £75 to £76, spot.

Balsams.—Rather more inquiry. *Tolu* is steadier on spot at is. 6d.; *Canada*, 2s. 10d.; *Peru*, 5s. 3d. per lb., spot, for small parcels.

Barbasco roor.—This product has again received very little inquiry, spot or forward.

Belladonna.—Occasional small business on spot: leaves, 65s.; root, 57s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

Benzoin.—Some fair business is reported, with good medium at £6 and fair medium at £5 per cwt.

Buchu.—Business has been restricted to odd bales, but values are keeping very steady, with rounds from is. 3d. to is. 4d., as to quality. Ovals, if available, would be from is. to is. id. per lb.

Burdock root.—Average spot business in small quantities, with dealers quoting about 45s. per cwt.

Camphor.—Spot and forward prices for Japanese are steady at last week's advance: on spot, tablets, 2s. 5d.; powder, 2s. 2d.; slabs, 2s. 1½d. per lb.; shipment, tablets, 2s. 1½d.; powder, 1s. 10½d.; slabs, 1s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined is still unchanged: flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz., ½ oz. and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.; special prices for contracts for quantities.

Cantharides.—A little better inquiry, market tends to be steadier: Russian, about 6s. 9d.; Chinese, dearer at 2s. 6d. and upwards per lb., as to quantity, spot.

Cascara sagrada.—The shipment market shows a further advance with limited offerings up to 39s. per cwt., c.i.f., for car-load lots: on spot, 1934, peel is now close up to 42s.; 1933 peel, 47s. 6d., and 1932 peel, about 52s. 6d. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—Inquiry continues on a fair scale, with prices for new crop flowers ranging from 120s. to 140s. per cwt., as to quality. Some off-colour yellowish at cheaper figures.

Cloves.—Spot is cheaper and quiet: forward quotations slightly easier; Zanzibar, spot, 7\frac{1}{2}d.; shipment, October-November, 6\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 6d.; shipment, October, 5\frac{3}{4}d.; new crop, November-December, 5\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended September 28 were 204, and the deliveries 105, leaving a stock of 2,978. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 2,950 and the deliveries 3,066. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended September 28 were 231, and the deliveries 46, leaving a stock 1,435. From January 1 to date landings of Madagascar have been 3,232 and deliveries 2,031 packages.

Cocoa Butter.—Average business: prime English, 9d. to 9¼d. per lb. Foreign, 8½d. to 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Rather quiet with values about maintained: spot, fine, 23s.; medium, 23s. per cwt.; shipments, halves, October, 21s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports the shipment market steady. Exports to September 15 last totalled 58,390 barrels, compared with 66,983 barrels at the same date in 1934 and 66,308 barrels in 1933. Finest Lofoten steam refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 91s. per barrel, c.i.f., London: spot, in small lots, 132s. 6d. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 110s. to 112s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f., London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

Colchicum.—Dealers are offering root on spot at about 40s. per cwt. Seed, from 11d. to 1s. per lb., market slow.

COLOCYNTH.—Supplies on spot are reported short: pulp, 2s. 2d. per lb.

Derris root.—Inquiry for spot or shipment remains very slow; values nominally unchanged.

ERGOT.—The spot market is limited to a few bags of Russian at about 3s. per lb. with occasional inquiry. The shipment market is a point dearer on the week, with Portuguese quoted at 3s. Io½d. to 4s. per lb., c.i.f. Buyers are showing very little interest in these figures.

GENTIAN.—A moderate demand, market steady: French, 36s.; Italian, about 34s. per cwt., for small parcels.

GINGER.—Market is quoted dearer and closes firm: West African, spot, 36s.; shipment, October-December, 34s.; new crop, February-March, 31s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 94s. to 100s.; small grinding, about 70s. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

Gum acacia.—Values are level on the week and firm, but buyers are holding off. It is reported that the stocks at the source, including 250/270 tons of old crop of doubtful quality, are estimated not to exceed 625 tons in all; this comparatively small quantity is all that will be available up to the end of November. Shippers are restricting their offers to immediate shipment on account of the political situation: spot, Kordofan cleaned sorts, firm at 50s.; bleached No. 1, firm at 90s.; extra firm at 100s. per cwt.; shipment, Kordofan cleaned sorts, 47s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Henbane.—New crop is available on spot at about 80s, per cwt. for small parcels.

Henna.—Occasional small spot business: Indian, 32s. 6d.; Egyptian, 32s. 6d. per cwt.

Honey.—Business on a fair scale, and the market is tending firmer: Jamaican, dark manufacturing, 32s. up to 48s. per cwt. for pale. Mexican, amber, 37s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid.

Hydrastis.—Business is still on the small side. Spot, 8s.; shipment firm at 7s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Our recent reports indicating coming firmer conditions have proved correct. Sales of B.P. Matto Grosso have been good on spot and stocks of this quality are now exceedingly small; shipment is firm and tending dearer: Matto Grosso, B.P. test, fully 5s. 3d. per cwt.; shipment, 4s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f.; Minas, 4s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt., as to quantity, spot.

LIQUORIER ROOT.—Rather more inquiry. Natural root, 12s. per cwt. Decorticated, 35s. to 48s. per cwt., as to grade.

Lycopodium.—Dealers' quotations for limited supplies range from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per kilo.

Manna.—Selected flake in I-lb. tins on spot are offering at about 48, 3d, per lb.

MENTHOL.—The demand has again been good and supplies offering are getting very limited. Spot business in K/S brands is reported from 13s. 7½d. up to 13s. 9d.; in bond, 12s. 3d.; shipment, October, 12s. 3d.; October-December, 12s. 1½d. per lb., c.i.f., at which prices buyers are reported. Japanese shippers' quotations are firm; October-November, 12s. 10½d.; October-December, 12s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The Spanish-Italian group report business continues brisk for most destinations, market firm at 57 dollars per bottle, f.o.b., Continent; spot, in small lots, £11 12s. to £11 15s. per bottle, ex store.

OPIUM.—There is a fair demand on spot for small parcels and values are very steady: spot, is. 5d. to is. 5½d. per unit, landed and duty paid.

PEPPER.—At the further slight recovery in values the market is steady: Lampong, in bond, 3\fmathbb{\dagger}d.; shipment, November-December, 2\frac{1}{6}d.; January-March, 3d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 5d.; shipment, October-November, 43s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4\frac{1}{2}d.; shipment, October-November, 41s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 5d.; shipment, November-December, 5\frac{1}{2}d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Values have again advanced and the market closes firm; spot, 4d. per lb.; shipment, October-November, 34s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

PSYLLIUM SEED.—Some cleaned French seed is available at about 9d. per lb., spot, in small parcels.

Rubber.—Values are barely maintained on the week, and the market has been mostly quiet: standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 5\frac{1}{2}d.; October 5\frac{1}{2}d.; November, 5\frac{1}{2}d.; December, 5\frac{1}{2}d.; January-March, 5\frac{1}{2}d; April-June, 6d.; July-September, 6\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Spot parcels are available round about 30s., with shipment at 24s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARE.—Rather quiet business but spot values are very steady: Shensi, medium round, 3s. 9d. to 4s. Canton, 2s. 3d. Rough round, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., as to quality.

SAFFRON.—Rather more inquiry, dealers' spot values steady: spot, 1898, prime, 38s. 6d.; extra, 36s. 6d.; super, 35s. 6d. per lb., and less for bulk quantities.

SARSAPARILLA.—Market is dull, quoted unchanged: spot, Jamaican grey, is. 4d. to is. 5d.; native, mixed colours, io½d. to iid. per lb., as to quantity, spot.

Seeds.—Anise.—Spot, duty paid, Bulgarian, 33s.; Spanish, 68s. Canary.—Market dearer, Mazagan sold at 28s., landed, duty paid. Caraway.—Dutch spot, 34s., duty paid, and 28s. 6d. f.o.b., Holland. Coriander.—Market remains firm: Morocco sold at 18s., duty paid; new crop, for shipment, quoted at 16s., c.i.f. (not offered firm). Wormy, spot, 16s., duty paid. Cumin.—Malta, spot, has been cleared at 45s.; Morocco, spot, 48s. 6d., duty paid; 43s. 6d. in bond. Fenugreek.—Morocco, spot, sold at 14s., duty paid; 12s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted for prompt shipment. Musrard.—English, 22s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality. Dill.—Indian, 11 per cent., spot., 16s. to 16s. 6d. Fennell.—Indian, spot, 30s.; no business passing.

Senega—Business has been of small account: spot and forward

Senega.—Business has been of small account: spot and forward quotations are level at about 1s. 4d. to 1s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SENNA.—Little improvement in demand can be reported, but the general tone continues quite steady and the political situation in adjoining territory to the Sudan is likely to have a stiffening effect on the market. Spot holders' prices are well maintained at the figures given in last week's report, and sales are not being pressed.

Shellac.—Values are quoted slightly dearer on the week: spot, standard TN orange, 53s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; fine orange, 85s. to 140s.; pure button, 82s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt., spot. For delivery, TN, October, 53s. 6d.; December, 54s. 6d. For arrival, TN, October-November, 58s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

 $\mbox{\sc Squill.}\mbox{--}\mbox{\sc A}$  few parcels on spot are held for about 27s. 6d. per cwt. Inquiry is small.

TONQUIN BEANS.—A few small sales reported, with Para fair frosted beans at 2s. 10½d. to 3s. per lb.

Tragacanth.—Business has been routine, with most inquiry for the medium white grades, which are firm at £18 to £22 per cwt., on a short supply. Textile grades have been quieter; quoted from 70s. to 88s. per cwt.

Valerian roos.—A limited inquiry on spot, with holders asking about 70s. per cwt. for small parcels.

Wax.—Bees': Inquiry has been better and values are slightly higher for shipments. Abyssinian, spot, 107s. 6d.; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. Benguella, spot, 110s.; shipment, 07s. 6d., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, 110s.; shipment, 100s., c.i.f. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 107s. 6d.; shipment, 105s., c.i.f. Carnauba.—Market is fully steady and values have recovered with new crop dearer. Chalky grey, spot, 172s. 6d.; shipment, old crop, October-November, 167s. 6s., c.i.f. Fatty grey, spot is scarce: old crop, 175s. Primeira, yellow is short on spot and quoted at 225s.; afloat is scarce at 220s. Mediana, spot, 210s. per cwt. New crop shipment prices are as follows: fatty grey, October-December, 157s. 6d.; November-December, 152s. 6d.; January-February, 150s. Chalky grey, December-January, 147s. 6d. Primeira, December-January, 190s. Mediana, December-January, 180s. per cwt., if

### Essential Oils, etc.

A fair miscellaneous business is reported with values keeping generally steady. Bergamot is steadier forward but dull. Bois de Rose tends easier forward. Cinnamon leaf is firmer for shipment. Australian eucalyptus is dearer forward. Sicilian hand-pressed lemon is steadier for shipment but slack. Japanese peppermint is firm and in good demand.

ALMOND.—Average spot demand for small parcels: English-made, cwt. lots, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 8d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 4d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 7d. per lb. French, bitter, 8s. 9d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—A little more spot inquiry; shipment is unchanged and rather quiet: spot, leads, 2s. 1½d.; tins, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; drums, 1s. 11d. per lb. ex store; shipment, leads, 1s. 1od.; tins, 1s. 7½d.; drums, 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

Bay.—Market has remained quiet: 49 to 50 per cent., 5s.  $r_2^1d$ . to 5s.  $4_2^1d$ . per lb., as to quantity.

Bergamot.—The slightly easier offers in the shipment market reported last week have been withdrawn, and quotations are now steady at about 6s. per lb., c.i.f.; there is, however, very little inquiry or business. The uncertain conditions for shipment are undoubtedly hindering business. A modest business continues on spot, with prices varying from 5s. rod. to 6s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., as to quantity and quality.

Bois de Rose.—A few sales are reported on spot at about 5s. 9d. for Brazilian. The shipment market remains slack and there is a tendency for prices to 'oecome a little cheaper.

CAJUFUT.—The usual small spot business at former rates: B.P., is. 102d. to 2s. id. per lb., as to quantity.

Cananga.—There has been very little inquiry for spot, with a few lots offering up to 13s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; shipment quotations continue at 10s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f.

Caraway.—Dealers are doing average business, market steady: Dutch rectified, 9s. 6d.; crude, 9s. per lb., landed and duty paid.

Cassia.—Spot offers of limited quantity are holding at 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. iod., c.i.f. There is very little inquiry on the market.

CEDARWOOD.—Rather more inquiry being received with values steadily maintained: American and African quoted at about 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. in drums, and smaller packings up to 1s. 4½d. per lb., spot.

CINNAMON LEAF.—The recent firmer shipment conditions are fully maintained, and this week some offers of Ceylon oil have touched 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot holders' price for drums, 2s. 6d. and smaller packings up to 2s. 9d. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Conditions in these markets remain unsatisfactory, with values still at a low level. Inquiry for shipment is unimportant: Ceylon, spot, drums, 1s.; smaller parcels, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d.; shipment, drums, barely 1od. per lb., c.i.f.; Java, spot, drums, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 1s. 4d.; shipment, drums, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Business has been moving fairly well, values steady: Madagascar, spot, drums, 3s. 2d.; smaller packings, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

Eucalypius.—Advices from the source this week indicate that shipment prices have advanced about ½d. per lb.; orders at former prices having been rejected. The general position is reported to be firm: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., 11½d. to 1s.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 0½d. to 1s. id. per lb., landed; higher prices for small lots on spot; Spanish, 70 to 75 per cent., 1s. 2d. per lb., ex store.

Geranium.—Except for occasional spot business, there seems to be little interest in this market: Bourbon, spot, 19s. to 22s. 6d.; shipment, 20s. 6d., c.i.f.; Algerian, spot, 21s. to 23s.; shipment, 19s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot values vary as to quality.

GINGERGRASS.—The market is dull and rather easy: spot, 5s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 5s. 6d.; shipment, 4s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb., c.i.f.

Ho (shiu).—A fair amount of spot business is reported, with prices from is.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. id. per lb., as to quantity and quality; shipment offers are fully maintained and support spot values.

JUNIPER BERRY.—A little better inquiry with dealers quoting standard quality at about 3s. 3d., with the finest oil up to 4s. 6d. per lb.

LAVENDER.—One or two shippers are reported to have eased their quotations slightly, possibly due to lack of good inquiry. This tendency to rather easier conditions was of a temporary nature and offers from reliable sources are now firm and well up to recent figures. Business, however, has not been of much account. Genuine Mt. Blanc, 38 to 40 per cent., 27s. 6d. per lb., landed. Other oils of good standard quality range from 33s. 6d. for 50 to 52 per cent. esters down to 19s. 6d. for 30 to 32 per cent. Lavandin is also very firm, with first quality from 16s. to 18s. and second quality from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per lb.

Lemon.—There is a steadier tone reported in the shipment market, the isolated cheaper offers of last week being withdrawn. Quotations now range about 6s. per lb., c.i.f., as to brand and quantity, but there is little actual business being done, owing to the difficulty and uncertainty of shipment. Business on spot has been modest, with holders' prices about 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb. Californian has not received much attention on spot: large drums, 3s. 0½d.; small drums, 3s. 1d. per lb.

Lemongrass.—The shipment market shows a slight recovery, and there has been more inquiry: quoted at the moment at is. iid. per lb., c.i.f., tending to go dearer.

Neroll.—Market remains dull with dealers quoting new crop from 13s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per oz., as to quality, landed and duty paid.

NUTMEG.—Continues steady with average spot business: English and American oil, 5s. 1d. to 5s. 42d. per lb., as to quantity.

Orange.—There has been a limited sale on spot of French Guinea oil with the price for drums about 3s. and smaller packings up to 3s. 4½d. per lb. Sicilian sweet, spot, value nominal from 1os. 6d. per lb. Californian steady: spot, one case, 2s. 6½d.; two or more cases, 2s. 4d.; drums, 2s. 3d. per lb.

Palmarosa.—Business seems to have been very slow in this product for some time; market rather unsteady: spot, 6s. 4d.; shipment, about 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Reports from the source indicate that shipment values for first quality Singapore oil are now up to IIS. 3d., c.i.f. Seychelles for shipment continues to be quoted at about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7½d. per lb. c.i.f.

lb., c.i.f. PEPPERMINT.—The demand for home and export, after slackening for a day or two, shows a definite revival and at the close the market was firm with spot and afloat in very short supply: spot, 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6d.; afloat, 5s. 3d.; October-December, 5s. rd. per lb., c.i.f., sellers. Japanese shippers' quotations are firm: October-November, 5s. 4½d.; October-December, 5s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. American Peppermint: There has again been a fair amount of business in the shipment market, and, following the recent weakness, the source reports a firmer tone with offers from 2 dollars to 2 dollars 15 cents per lb., c.i.f., for natural oil, in drums. Some oil of low menthol content is offering at cheaper prices.

Petitgrain.—This market has been dull: spot, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; shipment, about 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

ROSEMARY.—Fair inquiry continues and values are holding steady: Spanish, first quality, about 2s. 3d.; second quality, about 1s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity. French, 3s. 4d. per lb.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots, on spot; market is rather unsteady, with cheaper offers in some quarters, particularly for good quantities. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, cwt. lots, 6s. 9d.; 56 lb., 6s. 10½d.; 14 lb., 7s. per lb. Australian, case lots, 15s. 3d. per lb.

Sassafras.—Business has been unimportant: spot, natural oil, 4s. to 4s. 3d. Artificial oil at cheaper prices.

Spearmint.—Market is unchanged on the week, business poor: spot, Ss. 3d. to Ss. 4d.; shipment, 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SPIKE.—A fair inquiry continues in the shipment market for new crop Spanish with the price steady at about 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d. per lb., landed, for fair quantities.

Wintergreen.—Market is dull: spot, about 6s. per lb. for small parcels.

WORMSEED.—The American market is reported to be slightly firmer: spot, 8s. 9d.; shipment, 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

The following are cuitent prices for synthetics, etc.—ACETOPHENONE, 6s. to 6s. 4d. per lb.; amyl acetate, pure, 122s. 6d. per cwt.; technical, 107s. 6d.; amyl salicylate, 2s. 2d. per lb. for cwt. lots up to 2s. 6d.; aubepine, ex para creosole, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; benzaldehyde, f.f.c., 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; benzyl acetate, is. 3½d. to is. 8d. per lb.; benzyl alcohol, cwt. lots, is. 11d. up to 2s. 3d. per lb. for small lots; bromstyrol, 100 per cent., 9s. 6d. to 11s. per lb.; butyric acid, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; citral, chemically pure, steady at 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.; coumarin, 7s. 3d. to 8s. per lb.; eithyl phihalate is steady at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; eugenol, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.; geraniol, ex palmarosa, 15s. to 17s. per lb.; heliotrophie, 100 per cent. crystals, 6s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity; 1so eugenol, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. Methyl anthranilate, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. Mirbane is quoted at 7d. to 8d. per lb.; musk, ketone, 19s.; ambretie, 18s.; xylol, 4s. 6d. per lb.; terpineol, 1s. 4d. for ton lots up to 1s. 9d. per lb. for small parcels.

### Fixed Oils, etc.

RATHER more business has been done in some products, with values on a higher level. Palm oils are dearer and firm. Linseed oil is a strong market. Hankow wood oil has soared right up on a world shortage. Cotton, groundnut and soya are very steady markets. American turpentine is easier on the week, closing dull and rather unsteady. Acid oils.—Market dull and slightly easier: coconnut and/or palm kernel, nominal; groundnut, 195.; soya, 175. 10½d., spot. CASTOR.—Quoted values are dearer and the market is very steady: pharmaceutical, 448. 6d.; first pressings, 39s. 6d.; second pressings, 36s. 6d. (barrels); cases, £4 per ton extra, ex mills, Hull, in not less than one-ton lots; Bombay, 29s. 9d. (drums), c.i.f. Coconul.—Market has been better and prices have advanced: deodorised, 30s. 3d. (barrels), spot; Ceylon mill, 20s. 3d. (drums), c.i.f. Cotton.—Values are fully maintained on a firm market; business very fair: deodorised, 33s. 3d.; common edible, 31s. 3d.; soapmaking, 28s.; crude, 27s. 6d. (barrels), spot. Groundnut.—Market continues firm; business fairly good: deodorised, 41s. 6d. (barrels), spot; crude Oriental, 29s. 4½d. (drums), c.i.f. Linseed (raw, naked).—Values show a sharp advance, market closing steady: spot, 28s. 6d.; for small quantities; October, 26s.; November-December, 26s. 6d.; January-April, 26s. 9d.; May-August, 27s. 3d. per cwt. Boiled Oil, spot, 30s. 6d. for small quantities. Olive.—Market is firm; business on a fair scale: edible, in tins in cases, 72s. 6d. to 74s. per case of ten gallons; in drums, B.P., 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4½d. per gallon, in 40-gallon barrels. Palm.—At the further advance the market is firm and business has been well sustained: Lagos, 10s. 4½d., shipment; soft, 10s. 11s. 10½d.; F/G, 12s. 4½d., shipment; soft, 36s. 6d. (barrels), spot. Resin.—Values are a shade better; market steady but rather quiet; deodorised, 29s. 9d.; crude, 23s., spot. (barrels). Rape.—Values have advanced sharply; firm: refined, 38s.; crude, 26s. 6d. (barrels), spot. Resin.—Values are a shade better; mark

# Correspondence

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

### Chamomile Flowers

SIR,—One of your correspondents in a recent issue of the C. & D. was anxious to ascertain if the above flower was used otherwise than as a hair bleaching wash, or if used much at all. Yes, it is bought and used here extensively by my German clients, under the title "Cammilla Tee." They use it for fomentations and drink it as tea for all and sundry ailments, and as an eye lotion. I purchase 14 lb. at a time. . . We have to have a working knowledge of German, Africaans (Dutch), together with English.—Yours faithfully,

J. B. FAICHNEY.

Walvis Bay, S.W.A.

### Winter Tales

SIR,—There will be many pharmacists who will join you in your plea for "open" meetings (C. & D., September 28, p. 395). We have suffered far too much in the past from speakers who, with a mysterious air of giving secret and exclusive information, commence their remarks by saying "as there are no reporters present," "speaking within these four walls," or "talking to you as brother pharmacists and quite unofficially." The effect of such oratory can usually be gathered from the conversation of the dispersing members in the corridor, where one hears scraps of sentences concluding with "all bunkum" or "eyewash." During the progress of the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill through Parliament there might have been some excuse for secrecy on the ground that a premature disclosure of facts might have prejudiced negotiations; but now that the Act is part of the law there can be no reason for obscure diplomacy any longer, especially as most pharmacists consider that its provisions will prove anything but beneficial to their status. Your suggestion that a meeting should be held at Bloomsbury Square with one of the officials of the Society to answer questions on the Pharmacy and Poisons Act is a good one. But if such a meeting should be held, I hope that the members of the Society who attend it will go prepared to put serious questions relating to vital contingencies. I have in mind some experiences of branch meetings which have been held under various titles such as "questions night" or "grouse evening," when some leading man has come along to answer queries, and the members did not seem to know what questions to ask, or if they did ask any they referred to quite insignificant details.—Yours, etc.,

Querist (30/9).

### A Scarcity of Apprentices

SIR,—The figures given at Leeds regarding the number of apprentices in the area and the dates of their entries (C. & D., September 28, p. 385) show a remarkable position. Taking an average of the last three years, thirty-four apprentices should be the annual entry; this year the number so far has suddenly dropped to three, which represents not a mere decline but almost a stoppage. The usual term of apprenticeship being three years, this means that the effect will be apparent in 1938, when the apprentices enrolled this year finish their term. The next point to be ascertained is whether this decline is only in the Leeds area, or whether there has been a corresponding drop in the number of entries for the whole country. To find the direct cause of such an unexpected drop it would be necessary to know whether there had been inquiries from parents who decided not to place their children in pharmacy after learning the conditions, or whether pharmacists are reconsidering the advisability of employing more apprentices in view of the many new regulations they are to be burdened with. If this decline is general, it will solve the problem of saturation and will render any such devices as limitation of apprentices unnecessary.—Faithfully yours,

DECLINATION (30/9).

### Multiplicity of Stock

SIR,—In writing on "Multiplicity of Stock" (C. & D., September 7, p. 312), "Manufacturer" says that the number of items from one firm alone may run to nearly 100. Besides

this multiplication of stock there is another difficulty the chemist has to face, the difference between the shades put out by the various makers. For example, the natural shade of face powder or compact issued by one firm is a different colour from that packed by another, and the chemist often has the trouble of trying to explain this to a customer, who expects a "natural" shade to be the same in every The photographic manufacturers competed with one another in bringing out cameras and films differing in size by fractions of an inch, thus multiplying the chemist's stock by many odd sizes, but the demand has now come down in practice to the three principal sizes, 16, 20 and 27. Will not the stocks of face powders and compacts in their turn become standardised to a few recognised shades, if only through the sheer impossibility of stocking them all? It sounds very easy to say that dated goods should be inspected at regular intervals; but there are so many jobs to be done during the day and so many interruptions that in practice dates are sometimes apt to be overlooked, with subsequent loss, and in some instances where there is a slow demand, as with certain foods, the tins have to be returned carriage paid. The fickleness of mothers and doctors is not confined to infants' foods; time after time the chemist is asked to stock a certain line, either by a customer who states that he is going to take it regularly, or by a doctor who wishes to prescribe it, then after one or two sales it is suddenly dropped or the demand changes to something else. Such a request to stock a certain line generally applies to a high-priced item which is not usually kept, so that the one left over when the change is made constitutes a dead loss on the whole transaction. But the most annoying incident is when a mother asks for advice regarding the baby's feeding, a food is recommended and a tin sold; on the next appearance of the customer inquiry is made respecting the infant's progress to be met by the reply that Mrs. So-and-so has told her that she can get food from the clinic "at half the chemist's price, my dear." One cannot compete against this.

Yours faithfully,

STOCKIT (25/9).

# Dispensing Notes

### Camphor and Menthol

SIR,—In what proportions can menthol and camphor be mixed to liquefy completely and remain liquid for incorporation evenly with a powder? We find that equal portions rubbed in a mortar do not completely liquefy. Heated on a water bath, they liquefy but a crystalline deposit is formed on cooling. Do these two combine, or is the change purely physical?

Yours faithfully, MENTHOL (24/9).

[The following were mixed together, and the corked bottles stood in hot water for a time, shaking occasionally. The menthol was powdered first and the quantities weighed into the bottles. The camphor in flowers was then added, and the bottles corked. On the following day, when cold, and after standing, the results were:—

 (1) Camphor...
 20 Small crystals were at the Menthol

 (2) Camphor...
 20 bottom—undissolved.

 (2) Camphor...
 24 Completely clear solution.

 (3) Camphor...
 20 Considerable deposit of Menthol

 (4) Camphor...
 16 crystals.

 (4) Camphor...
 20 A slight deposit only.

There must therefore be an excess of menthol to make a clear solution. This may differ with varying samples of camphor, but we do not think it should with natural camphor and menthol. The artificial or synthetic varieties of each are largely sold. No. 2 appears to be in the right proportion. We believe that the liquefaction is a simple physical change without true chemical combination.]

# Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Erica (18/98).—Prescription charge.—The question of rebate is one which is decided by the local Excise officer. In certain districts rebate has been claimed on such a prescription and allowed, but there is no definite ruling. According to the  $C \not - D$ , costing system the charge for the prescription is as follows:—

					With Rebate	Without Rebate
771	,					
Hydrarg, sul	ph. ru	lb	 	1.5	I .O	I .O
Sulph. ppt.,					I . O	I.O
Zinc. oxid.,				•	I . O	I.O
Talc. Venet.			 aa.	15.0	I .O	I.O
Glycerin.			 	15.0	2.0	2.0
Sp. rectif.			 ad	150.0	49.0	102.0
Oncost			 		8.0	8 · o
Containe	51.		 	• • •	2.0	2.0
					65.0	121.0

Charge 5s. 5d. Charge 10s.

- G. G. (25/99).—PINK DISEASE—There is no specific treatment for pink disease and symptoms should be dealt with as they arise: good nursing is essential. For the ulcers in the mouth, a mixture containing potassium chlorate I gr., given four times a day, is useful, and the mouth should be swabbed out with glycerin and borax. For the restlessness and insomnia, a mixture of chloral 3 gr., potassium bromide 6 gr., with syrup and chloroform water to 2 drachms, may be given twice in the twenty-four hours to a child one year old. Feeding is difficult owing to the marked anorexia. A well-balanced diet, however, should be given containing an abundance of vitamins in the form of fresh fruit juice and one of the codliver oil preparations. The diet should be that suitable for the child's age. As a tonic, a mixture containing liquor arsenicalis ½ min., tinct. nucis vom. 2 min., syrup q.s., aqua aurantii to I drachm, may be given three times daily to a child of one year.
- A. L. (25/98).—NICOTINE STAINS.—A mixture of equal parts of solution of ammonia and solution of hydrogen peroxide may be used to remove nicotine stains from the fingers if the stains are of recent origin. Another and effective method consists in the application of a 25 per cent. solution of sodium sulphite acidified by the addition of a small amount of dilute hydrochloric acid. In the case of old stains the following treatment is recommended: The stain is moistened with a 5 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate; when dry the part is moistened with a 5 per cent. solution of sodium thiosulphate and the latter is allowed to dry. Finally, dilute hydrochloric acid is applied my means of a pledget of cotton-wool.
- C. D. D. (3/94).—NAIL VARNISH.—The modern types of nail varnish are prepared in the following manner:—

Cellulose nitrate	 	 100.0
Ethyl acetate	 	 200.0
Amyl acetate	 	 200.0
Butyl alcohol	 	 15.0
Butyl glycol	 	 10.0
Dibutyl phthalate	 	 15.0
Ester gum	 	 IO.O
Toluene	 	 IO.O

A range of fifty colours is now obtainable specially prepared for lacquers; the following are examples of the popular shades, other intermediate shades can be blended at will:—

Natural: (clear) carmoisine (1-100) 2 to 4 parts, (fluorescent) safranine (1-100) 2 to 4 parts. Cellulose lacquer dyes need to be dissolved in the solvent before adding the nitrate. Rose: cellulose red 2.0; Coral: cellulose red 1.0, cellulose orange 1.0; Ruby: cellulose red 1.0.0; Tango: cellulose red 1.0, cellulose orange 2.0. Pearl effects are obtained by the addition of fish scale essence 15 c.c. The synthetic product is not recommended for the silver finish, as it produces a grey shade in the bottle when the slight separation takes place. Silver: Colourless varnish plus 15 c.c. pearl. Golden: Gold cellulose colour 2.0 plus 15 c.c. pearl. For colourless, omit the ester gum and toluene.

C. R. C. (25/99).—Vomiting in pregnancy.—There is no specific treatment for vomiting in pregnancy, but the following have been used with success:—

(I)	Bismuth, carb		 	gr. xv.
	Acid, hydrocyan, di	l	 	Miij.
	Tr. card co		 	3j.
	Aq. chlorof		 ad	žss.
(2)	Adrenaline (1 in 1,6	00)	 	Mxv.
	Ac. sulph. dil			Miss.
	Aq. chloroformi		 ad	₹j.
(3)	Sodii bromidi		 	3ij.
	Aquæ anisi		 • • •	<u>эн</u> ј.
	Syrupi glycyrrhizæ		 ad	Зij.

Two to four teaspoonfuls or more in water as required.

(4) Extracti hyoscyami ... ... gr. j. Cerii oxalatis ... ... gr. jv.

One powder two or three times daily.

As regards diet, in ordinary cases milk food should be given for the first twenty-four hours, together with glucose saline every four. On the second day, toast and steamed fish is advisable. On the third day, ordinary diet should be prescribed. Carbohydrates are essential, but fats should be avoided. When feeding by mouth is possible, solid food is preferable to liquid diet.

J. E. H. (21/88).—LAWN SAND.—A preparation made according to the following formula should be mixed with an equal part of rotted leaf mould or good soil and applied at the rate of 8 oz. per square yard three or four times a year:—

Ammoni	um s	ulphate	 	 3 parts
Calcined	iron	sulphate	 	 ı part
Sand			 	 20 parts

H. & K. (19/99).—Blue rinse.—A blue rinse for white hair is generally either methyl blue or the laundry blue ("blue bag"). If the former is employed, a few drops of a 1 in 200 solution is sufficient. The laundry blue should be suspended in a weak mucilage of tragacanth and sufficient used to tint the rinsing water. A more elaborate preparation than the above could be made with the following solution:—

Gentian blue	 	 	ı gr.
Methyl blue	 	 	½ gr.
Boric acid	 	 	30 gr.
Water	 	 	20 OZ.

R. A. J. (25/99).—The book dealing with recent advances in medicine which seems to meet your requirements is Campbell's '' Handbook of Therapeutics '' (Livingstone, 12s. 6d.).

# Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1885

### The Major Examination

Copies of Dr. Greenhow's reports on the examinations for 1883 and 1884 were forwarded from the Privy Council office [and presented at the Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society]... He had formerly hoped that the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society might have been so gradually raised in character that the certificate of pharmaceutical chemist would have afforded a sufficient guarantee that its possessor was fully qualified to make both qualitative and quantitative chemical analyses, and, therefore, to hold such appointments as those of public analyst, etc. Such a development of this qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society would have tended to raise the scientific status of pharmacists in the right direction, and have met a public want. There is, however, no present prospect of the scientific attainments of the ordinary pharmaceutical chemist being raised much above the present standard, and, meanwhile, another society has been founded for the purpose of holding high-class examinations and granting certificates of competency in scientific and practical chemistry.

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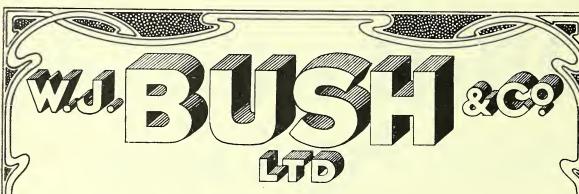
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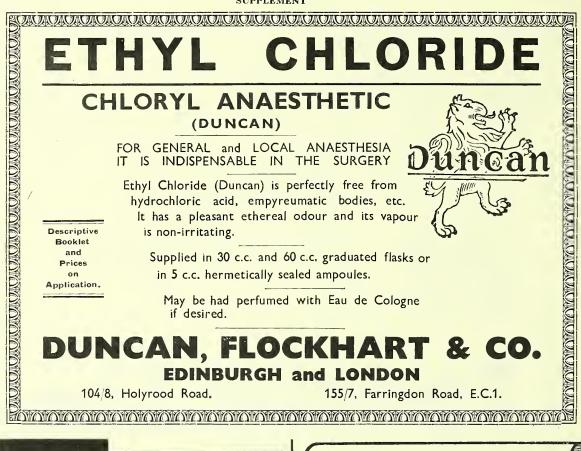
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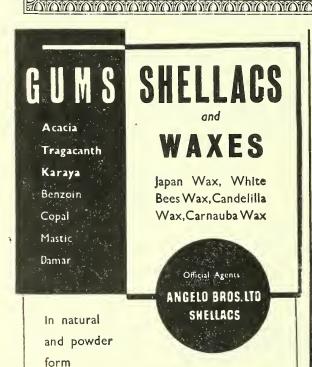
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Aloin · Atropine · Bismuth Salts · Caffeine · Cantharidin Capsicin · Chloroform · Chrysarobin · Codeine · Diamorphine Emp. Canth. Liq. · Ephedrine · Ergotin · Eserine · Ethylmorphine · Gingerine · Hyoscyamine · Jalap Resin · Leptandrin Morphine · Opium · Podophyllin Resin · Salicin · Santonin Scammony Resin · Strychnine · Veratrine and other Pharmaceutical Chemicals and Preparations.

# T. & H. SMITH

25 CHRISTOPHER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2 Glasgow

Blandfield Works, Edinburgh, 32-34 Virginia St.,

# JAPANESE FINE CHEMICALS

# Sub - Agent Wanted

Representative of Japanese manufacturers of Fine Chemicals, of World-wide repute, desires to establish a sub-agency for the United Kingdom with a Firm of standing in that territory.

Replies, which must give full details of selling organization, should be addressed to:—

Box 267/665, "Chemist and Druggist"

THE **OINTMENTS** OF

DISTINCTION

WE can't make you buy the finest Ointments—

**BUT** we can make the finest Ointments for you to buy.

FAMOUS FOR 30 YEARS

COLD CREAMS & VANISHING CREAMS

OF EVERY TYPE FOR EVERY CLIME

Telephone: HOP 2422 (PRIVATE EXCHANGE) Telegrams:

"Ushenspuna, London"

ROBT. BLACKIE

Shen Works, Tower Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1

Buy a Business, Sell a Business, Secure an Agency, Engage an Assistant, Procure a Situation, or Sell Odd Lots of Chemists' Requisites

If so, you can do it quickly and satisfactorily by an advertisement in THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

THIS IS THE TARIFF:

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises To Lot and For Sale, Premises Wanted, Partnerships, Goods for Sale, and Agencies: 64 for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS OPEN: 67- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d.

SITUATIONS VANTED: 87- for 18 words; care for each advertisement. Replies are cleared every day.

Address all communications to THE PUBLISHER, Unique to Control of the Sale of the S



# BEECHAM PRODUCTS

BEECHAMS LUNG SYRUP

COUGHS, COLDS.
BRONCHITIS.
THROAT & CHEST

AILMENTS.
For ADULTS on CUIL.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
For Adults mot tappoinful
three times a day,
the times and tappoinful
three tim

BEECHAM PRODUCTS have attained their present popularity through MERIT. Every Chemist and Druggist should participate in the ever increasing demand for BEECHAMS Brand PILLS, BEECHAMS Brand POWDERS and BEECHAMS Brand LUNG SYRUP. They amply repay any selling co-operation extended to them.

BEECHAM PRODUCTS never become dead stock—there are no losses on them—all damaged

stock is replaced free—they are protected under P.A.T.A. regulations—yield good profits and are the best paying propositions to handle.

STOCK MORE— SHOW MORE— SELL MORE— BEECHAM PRODUCTS

BEECHAMS PILLS LTD. ST. HELENS, LANCS.

# SLOANS SALES

-UP HIGHER THAN EVER THIS SEASON-



Sloans Brand Liniment is a popular line in regular demand. Consistently advertised in the national and local press and broadcast every Sunday afternoon from Radio Luxembourg, its merits are always before the public.

# STRIKING COLOURED SHOWCARDS FREE and CARRIAGE PAID

TRADE TERMS

Sloans	List Price	6 doz.	12 doz.
Brand Liniment	1doz. at per doz.	at per doz.	at per doz.
1/9	15/9	15/-	14/6

Carriage paid on 6 doz. and over

WILLIAM R. WARNER & Co. Ltd. (Sole Distributors for Sloans Brand Liniment) 300 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Oybridge's LUNG TONIC

for COUGHS and COLDS

Every Bottle of OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC

CARRIES A GOVERNMENT STAMP

To Protect Our Proprietary Rights

Our Price

Your Returns Retail

In 1-gross lots, 1/3 size, £6.12.0 1 gross 1/3, £9.0.0,  $36\frac{1}{3}\%$ In 1-doz. lots, 3/- size, £1.7.0 1 doz. 3/-, £1.16.0,  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ 

Direct or Through your Wholesale House

# FERBER CAPSULES

AMMONIATED QUININE CAPSULES, 60m. Packed in Decorated Tins, in Attractive Show Outers. No. 378. 10/6 per doz. tins

**BLENOSAN CAPSULES** Santal Oil and Oleo Resin Kava Kava Comp.
No. 169. (Minimum Retail 4/6.)
36/- per doz. tins.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CAPSULES Specially purified, free from Sulphur.

> CHILBLAIN CAPSULES Calcium Lactate, 5 grs.

In boxes of 24.

CINNAMON & QUININE CAPSULES
Packed in Decorated Tins, in Attractive Show Outers.

379. 10/6 per doz. tins.

COD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES

No. 214.  $24 \times 15$  m. 8/- per doz.

COD-LIVER OIL AND CALCIUM

PHOSPHATE No. 217a 24 × 10 m.

6/6 per doz.

DOG CAPSULES

Aperient Diarrhœa Mange

Antibilious Cough Epilepsy and Chorea Tonic

**Alterative** Condition Distemper Rheumatic

For Medium and Large Dogs, 8/6 per doz. tubes. For Puppies and Fancy Dogs, 6/6 per doz. tubes.

ERGOT PREPARED
Dry filled Capsules, N.F.
24 × 5 gr.

No. 253

Worm

12/- per doz.

FERBER CAPSULE No. 600
Containing Blaud's equal to 2 pills. Arsenical Solution 2 minims.
Ext. Nucis Vom. ½ grain.
Packed 100 in decorated tins.
Minimum Retail 5/- per tin.

HALIBUT LIVER OIL CAPSULES Packed in Decorated Tins, in Attractive Show Outers. 24 × 3 m. 12/8 per doz. tins. No. 290a. HALIBUT LIVER OIL AND CALCIUM

PHOSPHATE Each containing Halibut Liver Oil 2½ minims. Calcium Phosphate 2 Grains.

Equivalent in Vitamin A to one tablespoonful of the finest Cod Liver Oil, with adequate Vitamin D. For the treatment of Chilblains and circulatory deficiency.

No. 292. 24 in box. 12.8 per doz. boxes.

OPHTHALMIC CAPSULES

Hydrarg. Ox. Flav. 1% Att

Hydrarg. Ox. Flav. 1% Att

Boric Acid 10% Pro

In boxes of 3, 12/6 per doz. boxes.
In boxes of 6, 18/6 per doz. boxes.

Atropin 1% Argyrol 1% Protargol 1%

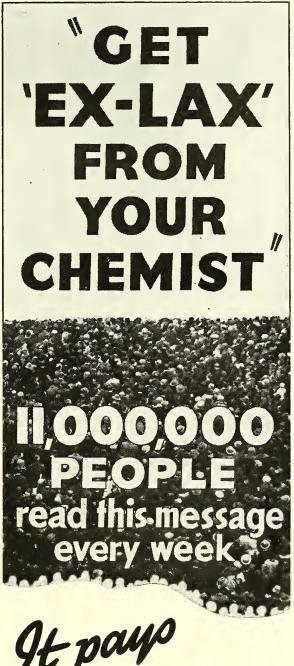
SANTAL OIL CAPSULES

Tins, each 24 × 10 drops. 18/6 per doz. Tins, each 24 × 10 minims. 22/- per doz.

SPECIAL CAPSULES FOR LADIES
Packed in Decorated Tins, in Attractive Show Outers,
109. Apiol, Aloes and Iron.
Etc., Etc. 9/- per doz. tins.

#### ROBERT FERBER LTD.

Carlton Works, Asylum Road LONDON, S.E.15



4t payo to display CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE

EX-LAX LTD. SLOUGH. BUCKS.



# A NEW LAXATIVE

#### BY THE MAKERS OF DAISY POWDERS

Chocolate-coated Tablets containing Seven Vegetable Extracts—Dandelion, Rhubarb, Licorice, Cascara Sagrada, Gentian, Aloin, Gingerin

An Excellent Product. Beautifully Packed. Popular Prices. Liberal Profits. Order through your Wholesaler or direct

## DAISYLAX

SEVENFOLD VEGETABLE EXTRACT LAXATIVES

#### Trial Size 2d.

Display Cases (3 doz.) at 3/11 each (Split cases at 1/5 doz.)

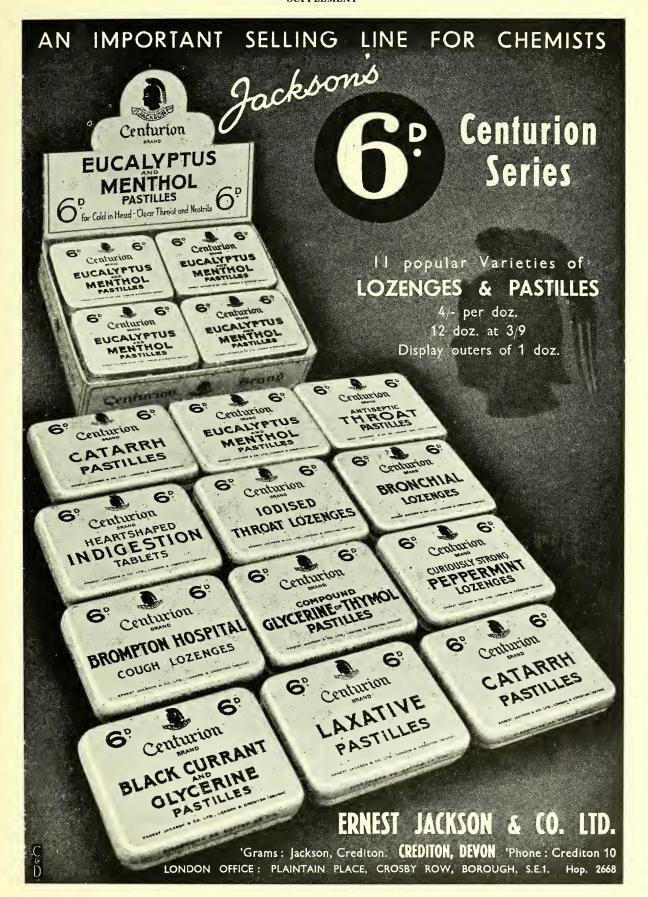
#### Popular Size 6d.

3/11 each (Split cases at 4/3 doz.)

#### 1/3 Size

Display Cases (1 doz.) at Display Cases (1 doz.) at 10/- each (Split cases at 10/6 doz.

### J. E. ELLIS, LTD., HORSFORTH, LEEDS



# boleine THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

# BONUS PARCELS

If you have not received particulars of the Roboleine bonus parcels write without delay to—

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO LID CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.9

Innerdean 2/6 22/6 DOZ.

Stillman's 2/6 20/-Freckle Cream DOZ.

Both these lines are now being advertised, and chemists are requested to meet the demand which we are creating

Obtainable from all wholesalers or direct from the sole agents:

Brooks & Warburton, Ltd.

232-240 VAUXHALL BRIDGE RD. LONDON, S.W.1

#### IN DEMAND

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON Always advertised—so always in demand! This superior fruit laxative has been popular amongst the best class of customer for half a century.

Dr. Jaillet's PEPTO-FER A delicious and most effective tonic; the prescription of a noted French chemist. Immensely valued as a pick-me-up for convalescents and a fine tonic for anæmics.

RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD LEAVES Excellent counter irritants, creating a powerful revulsive action.

RIGOLLOT'S MUSTARD

(for veterinary purposes)

A useful line for the chemist in a country neighbourhood.

All enquiries (except for Pepto-Fer) to:

GUYOT GUENIN & SON (Dept. C.D.) 59 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.

For Pepto-Fer, please write direct to:

Dept. C.D., DARRASSE FRÈRES, 13 rue Pavée, Paris IV, France.

# TROLEUM J

B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

Wholesale Trade only.

Telephone: NATIONAL 7644 (7 lines) Telegrams: "CENTUMVIR, PHONES, LONDON."



HUMAN & VETERINARY MADE IN ENGLAND

#### Write for Special Quantity Terms

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., Carlisle Road, London, N.W.9

## BURNSIDE'S AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS

(Shipped by W. K. BURNSIDE PTY., LTD., 34/36 JEFFCOTT STREET, MELBOURNE)

ALL B.P. GRADES

70/75% B.P. A specially rectified Oil of high and very uniform Quality

Packed in Cases and Drums STOCKS IN LONDON 80/85% B.P.
Distilled from E. POLYBRACHTEA
The finest B.P. Oil obtainable

All Grades can be relied upon to be Constant in Quality, Odour and Colour

15 PHILPOT LANE LONDON, E.C.3

AGENTS FOR U.K. WILSON & MANSFIELD, Ltd. WHOLESALE ONLY

'Phone: MANSION HOUSE 9264-5-6 'Grams: WYFIELD, LONDON



ear is equipment this Palaottle of Essence

The high concentration and extra fine quality of this Ginger Wine Essence give the greatest satisfaction to the user. The dimpled bottle is an attraction, while the full flavour of the contents makes repeat custom certain. You can rely on Pennine Brand to serve you well.

The 3 oz. Bottle is the basis of 7 pints of full-strength Ginger Wine at a cost (with sugar) of less than 3d. per pint.

PENNINE

5/- per dozen Trade Price • SHOWCARD AVAILABLE

THORNTON & ROSS

Manufacturing Chemists -

MILNSBRIDGE, HUDDERSFIELD

A LINE THAT IS WELL WORTH SELLING LOSALL'S SALT

for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, ECZEMA AND SKIN AFFECTIONS This chalybeate sulphur salt has a world-wide reputation. It makes an excellent window show—is worthy of your recommendation and is a most profitable line. Ask us for special display terms. Full size sample tin gladly sent on application to: LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER LTD.-



Pearlspring Harrogate (Lemon Flavour)

CHEMISTS SHOULD

THE GOLD MEDAL HEALTH DRINK. Quick Seller. Big Profits.
Over 60 years' Reputation. "Abdine" is obtainable from the Wholesale
Houses. Attractive Display Material constantly available. DUNCAN McGLASHAN LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD RD., EDINBURGH



IF YOU WOULD BRIGHTEN UP YOUR BUSINESS

'BROADWAY' 'ORCHARD' 'JEANETTE'

(ORANGE) (CHERRY)

They can be sold by any chemist with a wine licence. They are very popular lines, strikingly packed, with intriguing flavours which make them all-round favourites.

Samples gladly sent on application send a post card now.

LAMB & WATT LTD.

LIVERPOOL, 3



Retails at 4/-, trade price 36/- per dozen.

# HE IDEAL TONIC FOR SALES

Ovoferrin is fast finding favour as the ideal general tonic for debility, anaemia, convalescence, asthenia, malnutrition and nervous disorders. Ovoferrin provides a proper and adequate supply of iron in a truly colloidal and stable condition, without any of the disadvantages usually associated with iron.

The medical profession is being effectively encouraged by extensive propaganda in all the leading medical journals, and by direct calls and regular circularisations. OVOFERRIN brand Colloidal Iron Tonic retails at 4/- (14 days' treatment). Trade price 36/- per dozen.

BEAND COLLO DAL IRON TONIC

Sole Distributors:

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

#### TRY A MASON'S WINDOW DISPLAY AΤ OUR **EXPENSE**

To those customers who allow us the use of their windows we offer 5/- for their opening order for 6 dozen MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS (or 10/- for 12 dozen).

> The window display is most attractive and perfectly simple and can be fixed up in a couple of minutes

## GOOD! IT'S MASON'S

Apply NEWBALL & MASON LTD., NOTTINGHAM



Push the "Town Talk" 5, they yield a good profit and bring customers into your shop.

ORDER DIRECT OR FROM -

MANCHESTER:
James Woolley Sons &

James Woolley Sons & Co., Ltd.

LEEDS:
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

LEICESTER: E. H. Butler & Son.

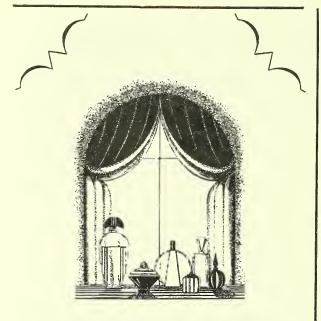
LONDON: Brooks & Warburton, Ltd.

May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL:

Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.

THE TOWN TALK POLISH CO. **MANCHESTER** 



Designers & Makers 9

Quality Glassware for

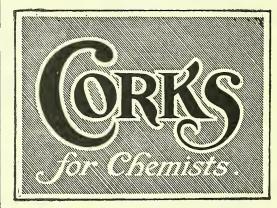


ESTABLISHED 1828

WOOD BROS.GLASS COLIMITED

BARNSLEY

FNGLAND



Send us your Enquiries and compare our prices.

Wholesale and Export.

### C. OLLEY & SONS, Ltd.

Established 1844

Camperdown St. and Gt. Alie St., London, E.1 Tel. No.: Royal 2868. Tel. Ad.: "Circumference, Ald, London."

METALLIC CAPSULES
FOR ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES AND JARS

The Tonkin Metallic Capsule Co.

Proprietors: C. Olley & Sons, Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SOLUBLE MEDICINAL CAPSULES

CROWN CROWN CAPSULE COMPANY

PHONE 356 Helensburgh





DORSELLA" MILK FOOD

### ENGLISH DRIED MILK

Enquiries are solicited for the following:

FULL CREAM "DORSELLA" DRIED MILK
HALF CREAM

SEPARATED "PARAGON"
CASUMEN, SOLUBLE MILK
PROTEID

SWEETWHEY, CRYSTALS or
POWDER
KENCREAM FOR PUPPIES
UNITA (Dorsella and Casumen)
DRIED BUTTERMILK
Supplied in Bulk, Tins or Cartons
Quotations and samples gladly sent
on request.

# PRIDEAUX'S, LTD., MOTCOMBE, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

Telephone: Shaftesbury 4

# 6D NEW PACKING 6D ... NOW READY 6D FENNINGS'

Packed in 5/- size, containing ten 6d. boxes.
The 5/- size yields you a profit of 25%.

This new 6d. size has been put on the market owing to constant request. We confidently expect a heavy demand for this new 6d. packing.

The 5/- boxes are in an attractive design for counter

display.

Prices are as follows:

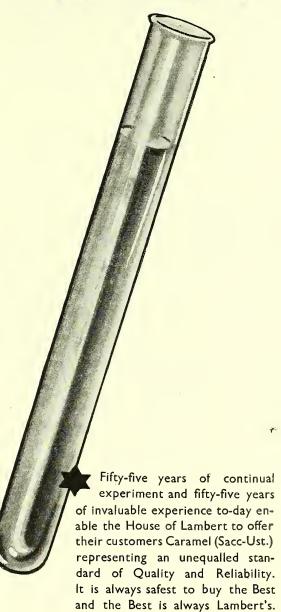
5/- size (10—6d. boxes) wholesale 45/- per doz. 3/- size - - wholesale 28/- per doz. 1/3 size - - wholesale 11/8 per doz. On the P.A.T.A. List.

These packings are being advertised in the London National and Provincial Press.

Proprietors: The Trustees of Alfred Fennings (Deceased), W. J. Bailey, F. B. Pelly and H. Hamer.

Orders should be sent to the Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. JOHN SANGER & SONS,
258, Euston Road, London, N.W.I.

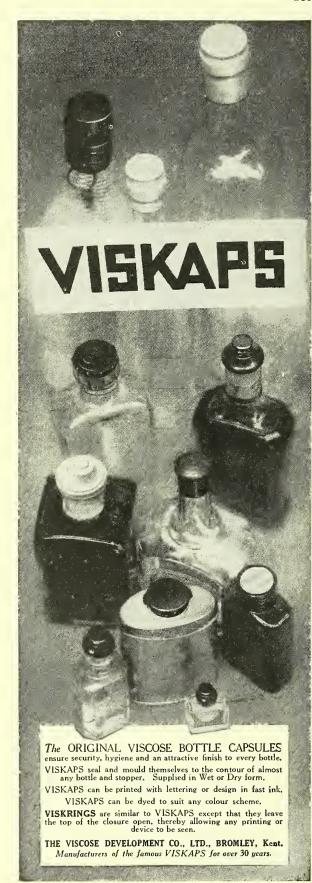
# EXPERIENCE EXPERIMENT



# L. LAMBERT

& CO. LTD.

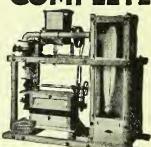
LONDON OFFICE: 4 PERCY STREET, LONDON, W.1 Telephone: MUSEUM 6102. WORKS: UXBRIDGE



## COMPACT & COMPLETE

for the rapid and economical production of superfine powders

Combined Feeding, Grinding. Sifting and Dust collecting plant made by



# GARDNER'S

This compact Gardner plant enables the Chemist and Druggist to produce his own powders etc., of the very highest quality.

The grinding unit produces an almost impalpable powder; the sifter and dust collector effectively eliminate all but the finest, smooth, free running particles. The powders so economically produced by this machine will provide many new and profitable lines.

#### WM. GARDNER & SONS (GLOUCESTER) LIMITED

Telephone: BRISTOL RD., GLOUCESTER. Telegrams: 2288 (2 lines). For the control of the control of

### CHEMIST SIGNS

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS

ILLUMINATED FROM 65/NON-ILLUMINATED FROM 47/6
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

SCINTILLATING SIGN SERVICE 68<sup>A</sup> COLEBROOKE ROW ISLINGTON N.1

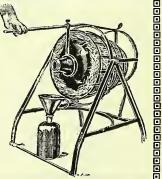
TELEPHONE CLERKENWELL 1310

#### CARBOY STAND AND TILTER.

For drawing off small quantities of acids, etc., from Carboys, with ease and safety.

The Carboy can be tipped to any position with one hand.

LEIGH & SONS,
Orlando Iron Works
BOLTON.





T will pay you to study carefully the excellent terms obtainable on SHERLEY'S Tonic and Condition

Powders and see how much you gain.
There is always a big demand for this quick and ready seller.

There is always a dig demand for this quick and ready seller.  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  Discount on £2 Parcels Plus a further 5% for Window Display A £2 parcel of Sherley's Tonic and Condition Powders shows a profit on cost of no less than 72.8%. You can make up a £2 order consisting entirely of Tonic and Condition Powders, or an assorted parcel of any of our foods and medicines which retail at prices not exceeding 6/-. Moreover, all Tonic and Condition Powders included in £2 parcels are invoiced at the special quantity prices quoted alongside, irrespective of the quantity ordered.

Thus the profit on Tonic and Condition Powders, when forming part of a £2 parcel, is still at the rate of 72.8% on outlay.

Make up a £2 parcel today! An excellent range of Show Material is available and orders may be booked direct or through your usual wholesaler.

**Tonic and Condition Powders** 

In 3 strengths for small, medium and large dogs.

A. F. Sherley & Co., Ltd., 18 Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1

RETAIL

9 Powders

24 Powders

TRADE

4/- per dozen 3/9 per dozen for 2 dozen

or over, or for any quan-

tity included in £2 parcels 10/- per dozen  $9/4\frac{1}{2}$  per doz, for 1 doz. or over, or for any quan-

tity included in £2 parcels 20/- per dozen 18/9 per doz, for 1 doz. or over, or for any quan-

54 Powders tity included in £2 parcels

### **BATTLE'S** VERMI KILLER

Of all Patent Medicine Houses at 3/-, 5/-and 9/- per dozen.

In packets at **5d., 9d.** and **1/3** each. (P.A.T.A.)

The sure destructive agent which may be confidently recommended by Chemists for quick clearance of rats and mice. (Users' testimonials on request.)

Prepared only by J. C. M. BATTLE, Ph.C., LINCOLN

TAPERED, PYRAMID, DOMED AND FLANGE CORKS

COMPOSITION AND BAKELITE STOPPERS

THE MOST COMPETITIVE MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY

MUNDET CORK PRODUCTS, LTD. 12/18 ABBEY ST., TOWER BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1

MUNDETCOMP, BERM, LONDON

Telephone: HOP 2043-4-5





T. HARLEY Ltd Rodine Works, PERTH, Scotland.

r FREE TIN with orders for one dozen 7½d, size or equivalent in other sizes ordered through your wholesaler October 1st— reth including 15th inclusive.

Free display materials, including attractive show-cards for a seven days' window display to be sent to you as soon as your wholesaler notifies us of your order.

On orders placed direct with our works, October 1st—15th, for minimum 30/-, carriage paid, less 10%—six 7½d, tins of RODINE given free, constitutional order of the state of t ditional upon window dis-play of materials we send.

# THIS DISPLA SELLS 'ASPRO



# E BRINGS CUSTOME INTO YOUR SHOP

The window display illustrated above definitely sells 'ASPRO'. It connects up with the largest advertising campaign of its kind in the world. When you display it, you get the benefit of 'ASPRO' advertising just as though you paid for the advertisements yourself—the non-displayer loses customers and loses profit. The present change of the weather conditions is causing a great demand for 'ASPRO'. We suggest, therefore, that if you have an 'ASPRO' display you show it. If you have not one—then write us to-day, and we will send the above set by return of post. Do not forget, either, the 'ASPRO' service of Chemists' envelopes and bags. They are good business pullersthey save you money. Let us assure you here that our sales activities are

being vigorously pushed. House-to-house broadsheeting is in operation, backed by heavy national advertising. We advertise 'ASPRO' continuously. If you keep on displaying 'ASPRO' advertising material 'ASPRO' customers will keep on coming to you.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Made in England by

LTD., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

Phone: Slough 608

or the formula.

'ASPRO' AN STICKER WINDOW

OUR

No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture

# DRUGGIST EMIST AND I

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

OCTOBER 5, 1935

#### ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

**ALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are PREPAID, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time. BUSINESSES WANTED and for DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET and FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS for SALE and AGENCIES—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

SITUATIONS OPEN-6/- for 40 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

SITUATIONS WANTED-2/- for 18 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

LEGAL NOTICES, TENDERS, AUCTIONS, and all specially-spaced announce-ments, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines=1 inch single column). (Box No., 1/- extra.)

MISCELLANEOUS (Wholesalers') Section for odd and second-hand lots—10/for 60 words: 1/- for every additional 10 words or less. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence per word, minimum 2/-. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 28 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C.2 Telephone: Central 6565 (8 lines). Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London."

CLOSING FOR PRESS

All advertisements intended for insertion in this Supplement

must reach us not later than

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING

#### 56 LUDGATE HILL, ESTABLISHED 1846 Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477

May be CONSULTED at their Offices on MATTERS of SALE, PURCHASE & VALUATION We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

S. LONDON.-High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; old-

1.—S. LONDON.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; oldestablished; returns 1934, £3,200, 1935 shows an increase; attractive pharmacy, very well fitted and stocked; excellent position; valuation terms entertained.

2.—LONDON, N.W.—Middle-class Cash Retail Business; established 45 years; increasing turnover, 1934-35 being £2,244 with net profit £552; Accountant's figures; prominent shop; rent £92 ros. per annum; rates about £20; long lease; stock and fixtures worth about £950; price to be arranged.

3.—N. LONDON.—Recently-established business with increasing turnover, at present about £18 weekly plus N.H.I.; double-fronted shop on main arterial road; very good frontage; stock and fixtures worth about £370; good living accommodation; rent £75; held on lease; good house, at present sublet; price for quick sale £420 all-at.

4.—GOLDERS GREEN (NEAR).—Good-class Retail Business with steadily increasing turnover, 1934-35 being £2,506; Accountant's figures; excellent profits; attractive modern double-fronted shop, very well fitted and stocked; price all-at £1,550.

5.—LONDON, S.E.—Working-class Business in busy main road; increasing turnover, 1934-735 being £2,921; Chartered Accountant's figures; modern shop with living accommodation over; held on lease; price £1,500 or valuation terms entertained.

6.—CROYDON (NEAR).—Good-class General Retail Business; returns last year about £1,500 with gross profit about 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop, main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £850; ned shops, main road could fixtures worth about £650; ned shops, main road could fixtures worth about £650; ned shops, main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £650; ned shops, main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £650; ned shops, main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £650; ned shops, main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £650; ned shops.

last year about £1,500 with gross profit about 40 per cent.; double-fronted shop; main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £850; new lease will be granted or possibly the property could be purchased; good-class district; price for business £1,150, or without Optical, which is small £1000.

small, £1,000.
7.—LONDON, W.—Old-fashioned Dispensing Business with good and middle-class clientèle; established 1830; for sale entirely on account of the Vendor's ill-health; business has been neglected and the returns for the last financial year were £1,032; Accountant's figures; attractive shop; rent £100; sublet 15s. per week; price £500 all-at or near offer for active size. shop; ren early sale.

8.—E. LONDON.—Neglected Business for sale on account of bereavement; returns for last 12 months £750; new lease will be granted at £40 per annum; rates £28; price for quick sale £250 all at or very near offer; scope for increase with energetic management.

9.—HAMPTON COURT (NEAR).—Good Middle-class Business in residential district; returns 1934, £870; present year at the rate of

fi.100; excellent profits; rent £50; rates £15; price £150 for goodwill plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

10.—MIDDLEESEX SUBURB.—Drug and Domestic Stores offering scope for increase; present returns about £40 weekly; Chartered Accountant's figures; rent £125 inclusive; long lease; offers invited; good opening for qualified man.

11.—ROCHESTER (NEAR).—Drug Store for disposal in good position; profit £5 per week, could be increased; low expenses; genuine reason for disposal; price all-at £250 or near offer.

12.—SOUTH COAST.—Cash Retail Business; returns exceed £3,500 per annum; excellent living accommodation; stock and fixtures worth about £1,800; further details upon application.

13.—ROMFORD (NEAR).—Cash Retail Business with side line; net profit over £400 per annum; rent £48 per annum; long lease; stock and fixtures worth £550; price all-at £750.

14.—BUCKS.—Cash Retail Business in good position; returns, present rate £32 per week under management; low overheads; price £350 or near offer.

15.—BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR).—Drug Store for immediate disposal; takings last year £900, increasing; stock and fixtures worth £350; good living accommodation; purchase price £375 all-at; part payment terms entertained.

16.—FARNBOROUGH (NEAR).—Family Retail Business; returns

takings last year 1,900, increasing; stock and inclures worth 1,350; good living accommodation; purchase price 1,375 all-at; part payment terms entertained.

16.—FARNBOROUGH (NEAR).—Family Retail Business; returns last year 1,650; good profits; excellent living accommodation; price all-at 1,250; ill-health cause of sale.

17.—MID SUSSEX (COUNTRY TOWN).—General Retail Business for disposal; net profit about 1,350 per annum; Accountant's figures; good living accommodation; price all-at 1,200.

18.—WESTCI,IFF-ON-SEA (NEAR).—Drug Store for disposal; returns present rate average about 1,15 per week; stock worth 1,120; good living accommodation; long lease; price all-at 1,275.

19.—MANCHESTER (NEAR).—Branch Business for disposal; present takings 1,750 per annum; growing district; low rent and good lease; stock worth 1,360; price, fixtures and goodwill, 1,100 plus valuation of stock; part can be left deferred.

20.—BRIGH1ON.—For immediate disposal owing to breakdown in health; good-class business taking 1,200 per annum; reasonable rental; nice living accommodation; low price will be accepted.

21.—I,ONDON.—Several small Retail Businesses for disposal at present run under management; low purchase prices; part-payment terms considered; initial payment 1,50-100.

## Chemists' Transfers, Valuations for Sale, Stocktaking & Probate

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Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase.

(C1) SURREY (NEAR TO LONDON).—Attractive modern pharmacy ocupying strategic position in prominent shopping thoroughfare of rapidly-growing middle-class area; turnover steadily increasing; last year's returns amounted to £2,963, with a gross profit of approximately 35 per cent; good living accommodation at present sublet; exceptional scope for optics; price all-at £2,500.

(C2) BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR).—Drug Store, recently established, doing at present approximately £20 weekly; main-road situation; rent £125 per annum, including good living accommodation; exceptional scope; quick sale desired and owner will accept £375 all-at; stock and fixtures estimated at £350.

(C3) DEVON.—Old-established pharmacy with large house attached; turnover under management £20/£25 weekly, with scope for immediate increase; no opposition; business and property can be purchased for an outlay of £600/£700 after allowing for mortgage on property; further particulars upon application.

(C4) SURREY.—Progressive modern pharmacy situated in rapidly-growing district; present returns approximately £1,900 per annum; main-road situation; abundant scope for extensive development; price

(C5) BRIGHTON.—Main-road business, neglected, but with excellent opportunities for increase; living accommodation; owner desirous of quick sale for genuine reasons, and will accept first reasonable offer; full particulars upon application.

(C6) MANCHESTER SUBURB.—Up-to-date middle-class business, situated in populous residential area; no near opposition; turnover upwards of £2,000 per annum; net profit £500/£550; low rental; price all•at, £1,650.

(C7) MORDEN (NEAR). -(C7) MORDEN (NEAR). — Good middle-class business with some optics; steadily increasing returns, which for last financial year amounted to £1,878; net profit, £400/£450; modern flat above; stock and fixtures estimated at £950; lor quick transaction owner will sell at sacrifice price of £1,100 all-at; splendid opportunity, particularly for chemist-optician. (C8) MIDDLESEX.—Old-established excellent profit-earning business situated in growing area; turnover approximately £2,600 per annum; net profit to owner-proprietor £650/£700; low rental; long lease; price £2,250 all-at, or near offer. - Good middle-class business with some

(Co) NORTH EAST (COASTAL, TOWN).—Old-established, good-class lock-up pharmacy, occupying central position in main shopping area; turnover upwards of  $f_2$ ,000 per annum; rent  $f_120$ ; price all-at  $f_1$ ,000.

(C10) HIGHGATE (NEAR).—Main-road middle-class business showing steady and consistent increase; present returns approximately \$2,500 per annum; certified net profit for 1934—35, \$552; for current year should approximate \$650; audited accounts available; strongly recommended from personal knowledge.

(C11) MUSWELL, HILL, (NEAR).—Good family business, in present hands 40 years; large panel; turnover now approximately £1,500 per annum, with plenty of scope for further increase; self-contained house; owner returing; £300 is asked for goodwill plus value of stock and fixtures;

open to offer.

(C12) HIGHBURY (NEAR).—Cash drug store in good residential area;

(C12) HIGHBURY (NEAR).—Cash drug store in good residential area; present returns approximately £1.200 per annum; good scope for N.H.I. and private dispensing; living accommodation; property for sale, or lease at £120; owner retring; stock approximately £410; price asked, £500; open to offer.
(C13) LANCASHIRE TOWN.—Double-fronted main-road pharmacy situated in central position; certified turnover for 1934/35, £1,620; net profit £450; excellent living accommodation; property can be purchased or taken on lease; reasonable goodwill accepted, plus value of stock and fixtures.

purchased of taken on lease; reasonable goodwin accepted, plas value of stock and fixtures.

(C14) WESTCLIFF.—Splendid opportunity for enterprising chemist to acquire good progressive family business in prominent residential district; accountants' figures; turnover for last year, £1,363; net profit, £335; rent, £100, including good house; first reasonable offer secures; well recommended from personal knowledge; part of purchase money could probably be raised on loan if desired.

(C12) LONDON AND DISTRICT.—Several businesses with good

(C15) LONDON AND DISTRICT.—Several businesses with good scope for further development, are available for purchase at low figures; it desired, initial sums of £50/£100 down and the balance by periodical instalments, will be accepted; present turnovers vary between £750 and £1,400 per annum; further details upon application.

(C16) SUSSEX.—Attractive modern lock-up pharmacy situated in popular seaside resort (not Brighton); turnover upwards of  $\ell_{2,000}$  per annum; rent  $\ell_{150}$ ; situated in shopping street, in definitely improving position; price  $\ell_{1,450}$ , or reasonable offer.

(C17) FIFESHIRE.—Old-established retail business with property; present returns approximately f<sub>1,3</sub>00 per annum; excellent scope for further considerable development, as the premises occupy a leading position in the main shopping centre; further particulars upon applica-

(C18) ILFORD.—Prominently situated; nett profit approx: £600 per annum; living accommodation; reasonable purchase price for quick sale, which is desired owing to other interests.

Valuations for transfer, probate, income tax, etc., promptly executed at economical rates.

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(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Family and Dispensing, not a seasonal trade; returns £1,900; gross profit over £700; double-fronted shop (lock-up); well fitted and stocked; good position; price £1,450; personally recommended.

2.—HOME COUNTY (20 miles out).—Middle-class Cash Retail; in busy town; turnover about £30 weekly; plenty of scope; good house and shop; well stocked; price £850 or near offer.

3.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Medium-class Light Retail, in important town; returns average nearly £1,000; low rent on lease; well fitted shop (lock-up); stock worth £350; genuine reasons for selling; price £550, or valuation plus small goodwill.

4.—WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Sound, progressive Cash Business; returns £1,363, net profit £335, audited books; modern corner shop, flat over; rent £100; price £800 or first reasonable offer.

5.—SUSSEX COAST. — Well-established Business; pleasantly situated on sea front; turnover about £20 weekly; good house; loug lease; price about £325, little more than valuation.

6.—EAST HAM (near).—Progressive Cash Retail with excellent Panel; returns under management nearly £1,400, net profit about £350; modern Pharmacy; price £725 or offer.

7.—LONDON, S.W. (busy main road).—Light Cash Retail; showing steady increase; present returns approx. £1,500 per annum; rent £75, on lease; good stock; owner leaving retail; price £550.

8.—SOUTH LONDON.—Quick Cash Retail; in busy marketing centre; turnover approaches £3,000; modern pharmacy, with living accommodation; well stocked; books audited; lowest cash price £1,500.

9.—HORNSEY (near).—Sound Middle-class Business, with excellent Panel; returns last year £1,480; neglected; was doing £1,850; owner retiring; well-equipped Pharmacy; good position; stock worth £600; offers invited; personally recommended.

10.—LONDON, E.—Well-established Drug and Photo Store; returns £700; under indifferent management; splendid chance for Chemist; price, including freehold, £500, plus stock (about £80). (One minute from St. Family and Dispensing, not a 1.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Family and Dispensing, not a 1.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-gross profit over £700; double-

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#### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

BERKSHIRE.—Drug Store; good position; suit young married Qualified; turnover could be doubled in very short time; at present doing £600; stock and fixtures about £250; a long lease at moderate rent; up-to-date flat over shop, also yard and garage at back. What offers? Urgent. 18/9, Office of this Paper.

DEVON-DORSET COAST.—Good class Business, in small holiday resort, in beautiful surroundings; small house, with up-to-date fitted shop; receipts £1,200 (increasing); good profits; no other Chemist; property £1,000; business £750 (all in). 23/2, Office of this Paper.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Smart Fully-equipped Pharmacy; double-fronted; beautifully fitted; suit semi-retired or lady; healthiest part of England; worked single-handed; at present doing £15 per week, with plenty of scope for increase; rent and rates 37s. per week; held on lease, 21 years, renewable every 7. What offers? Agents' letters ignored; no triflers. 21/13, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE. — Wholesale Business for disposal; turnover approximately £12,000, and increasing; large proportion own Proprietaries; main-road warehouse at low expense; business capable of substantial expansion and is excellent opportunity. Write for details, 16/38, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.11.—Owner, having left Retail Pharmacy and shortly leaving England, desires to dispose of Business, at present in charge of manager; net profit to owner-manager £300 p.a.; well stocked; £325 is a conservative figure; working-class district, with genuine scope for increase; quick sale desired, as owner wishes to relinquish connection with retail entirely; price £500 or offer, all in. 24/4, Office of this Paper.

NOTTINGHAM, CENTRAL.—Good opportunity to acquire well-established Business at reasonable figure; scope for immediate improvement; price £350 plus stock, approx. £400, stock, fixtures and goodwill. 24/5, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Chemist's Double-fronted Shop, with good living accommodation; low rent; well stocked; trade £20 per week; price £350, all at. Station Estate Office, Prittlewell.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Industrial town; busy main-road position; double-fronted shop; well stocked and fitted; living accommodation; low overheads; takings about £30 weekly; net profit £300; chartered accountant's figures; N.H.I. 5-6,000 yearly; Kodak, Selo, Ucal Agencies; stock and fixtures £750 (N.P.U. valuation); price £900, all at; genuine buyers only, please. 22/13, Office of this Paper.

LIGHT RETAIL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Cash business; old established; central position; busy inland health resort, South-East County; returns for last 3 years average £26; well fitted and stocked; living accommodation over shop: long lease; opportunity for increase for energetic man; goodwill and lease £250; stock and fixtures at valuation. 21/4, Office of this Paper.

MODERN beautifully fitted Chemist's Business for immediate dis-M posal, in good locality; takings £38 per week, and increasing; rent £200; flat let at £78; stock £550; scope and room for Chemist-Optician. Main-road position Chemist's Business for disposal; heavy N.H.I.; takings £48 per week; stock £600; nicely fitted; rent £120, sublet £58. Price and further particulars on application, 23/48, Office of this Paper.

OPENED earlier this year in a very busy part of Bournemouth, double-fronted, lock-up; average weekly takings under management £12; capable of considerable development; rent and all rates just over £1 a week; genuine reason for disposal at the extremely low price £250 complete, of this, £100 may be paid by instalments; any further information and fullest investigation at interview. 24/8, Office of this Paper.

#### BUSINESSES WANTED.

LONDON SUBURBS (North or East preferred).—Chemist with capital is open to purchase business; takings about £2,000; accountant's figures necessary; all information given in confidence. 22/18, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AND LONDON—Pharmacist with limited capital desires to purchase good-class business; definite sum down, and repayment over an agreed period; interest would be paid on remainder; would consider partnership with view to early succession; excellent references; living accommodation would be required; replies in confidence. 21/12, Office of this Paper.

PEQUIRED at once, good Dispensing and Family Business; turn-over not less than £1,800 p.a.; situated within 50 miles of London, or in Outer London itself; cash transaction; would like option to purchase property, if available, after an agreed period. 23/55, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, immediately, by private purchaser with substantial available capital resources, several Sound Businesses within a 75-mile radius of Birmingham, showing returns of £2,000 per annum and upwards; good prices will be paid for suitable propositions; bankers' references available; all negotiations conducted in a strictly private manner; introductions can be arranged at once. Please communicate initially, and under guaranteed assurance of confidence, with Ernest J. George & Co., 15 Bridge Street, Walsall. Telephone: 3774.

#### PREMISES TO LET.

QUEEN'S PARK, N.W.—Fine new Premises adjoining Station; busiest position in district; splendid opening for Chemist; rent of £250 includes flat over. Full particulars from Vickers & Stanley, 1 Manchester Square, W.I. Welbeck 1158.

CHEMIST BADLY WANTED.—Parade of 13 shops and flats, junction of five main roads and adjoining super cinema; S.E. London (5 'bus routes pass); frontage 22 ft., depth 40 ft.; 8 let, including 7 to multiple companies; rent £250 per annum, including 2 self-contained flats; trades represented: butcher, greengrocer, tailor, cleaner, gas and electricity showrooms, tobacconist, bank. Apply Healey & Baker, 29 George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 2965.

HIGH-CLASS Shops to Let in new parade in best part of High Road, Streatham, from £140.£500 per annum. Apply Letting Manager, 17 Streatham High Road, 'phone Streatham 9627, or Bell Investment Trust, Ltd., 115 Park Street, Mayfair, W.1. .'Phoue Mayfair 4201.

PARADE OF ELEVEN NEW SHOPS.—Lovely living accommodation; low rent; all Staybrite steel fronts; one suitable for a Chemist. Apply Station Estate Office, Prittlewell, Southend-on-Sea.

POPULOUS S.E. SUBURB.—Chemist required for shop adjoining doctor's surgery in populous built-up area; rental for shop, with living accommodation, £135 per annum. J. W. Bettyes, Shop Property Specialists, 26 Langham Street, W.1. Langham 4211-2-5.

SHOPS at Greenford.—Wonderful opening for a Chemist in finest main-road position; rents from £200 p.a.; frontages 20 ft. by 40 ft.; electric railway coming. Apply Letting Office on site, corner of Clifton Road, Greenford Road, Greenford. 'Phone Periorner of Clifton Road, Greenford Road, Greenford.'

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FOR GENTLEMEN, Hampden Street, N.W.1. Close to King's Cross and Euston. 300 Bedrooms. 12s. 6d. to 25s. per week, including bath, attendance and boot cleaning. All meals à la carte in dining room. Moderate tariff. Large Club Rooms, Library, Billiards Room, Reading Room and Study for Students. Illustrated Prospectus from Secretary. Euston 2244/5.

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A FIRM of Disinfectant Manufacturers, having produced a transparent product in cube form, which is now creating an alluring sale, would consider Shippers and Agents for trade abroad. Zamo Manufacturing Co., Newington Green, London N.16.

E<sup>NGLISH</sup> MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS (PROPRIETARY BRAND) ARE OPEN TO GRANT SOLE CONCESSIONS FOR UNITED KINGDOM TO A FIRM OF DISTRIBUTORS HAVING FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION WITH RETAIL CHEM-ISTS, HAIRDRESSERS, etc. 267/671, Office of this Paper.

#### **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

MANUFACTURING Business (long established), with important distributing connection amongst Grocers and Chemists, desures to extend operations by acquiring whole or controlling interest in sound business with similar connectious and outlets. Full particulars (in confidence) to "Advertisers," c/o Nordon & Co., Solicitors, Regis House, King William Street, E.C.4.

#### PARTNERSHIPS.

A CTIVE Directorship and Partnership available; invest £2,000 in 500 ordinary shares and 1,500 7½ per cent. preference shares, unique opportunity, salary £520; in a well-established business in the Wholesale Manufacturing of Toilet and Beauty Preparations. Write P.C.B. 178/23, Office of this Paper.

£400 INVESTMENT offered to Gentleman with large connection with Chemists' Stores; nominal salary and good commission; Lancashire, Scotland (3 openings), Midlands; Proprietary lines sold by over 10,000 buyers; further developments later; only experienced Salesmen wanted. 23/17, Office of this Paper.

#### SITUATIONS OPEN.

#### RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A CCRINGTON.—Smart Qualified Junior, either sex; one just Qualified would be suitable; progressive salary. Usual particulars and photo (returned) to J. S. Snell, Ltd., 3 Whalley Road, Accrington.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, Qualified Manager. Also Unqualified Assistant. Apply in both cases, stating full particulars, to F. H. Moss, Esq., M.P.S., 120 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8.

L ONDON.—Junior or Improver wanted; permanency for right man. Apply, with references, to I. Bowen, Chemist, 37 Golborne Road, London, W.10.

L ONDON.—Qualified and Unqualified Male Assistants (23-30) required; City or West-End experience essential; write, stating full particulars, enclosing photograph; applications not answered in 7 days declined with thanks. Staff Manager, Hancock & Co., 144 Fleet Strect, London, E.C.4.

L ONDON.—Qualified Assistant required, Lady or Gent., for parttime post; suitable for one pursuing a course of evening study. Full particulars to 268/685, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, N.—Young, Unqualified Assistant required for Family business; quick and accurate Dispenser, N.H.I.; Counter and windows; send full particulars of experience, age, salary required and when disengaged. 24/20, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, N.W.—Lady Assistant wanted, Unqualified (26 to 30), with good all-round experience in a Pharmacy. Please give full particulars of experience, age and salary required, to Davies, 356 Neasden Lane, Neasden, London, N.W.10.

I ONDON, W.—Manager (between 35 and 45) required; one with previous West-End experience essential. State full particulars of experience and salary required to 22/4, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, West End.—Manager, Qualified; experienced in good-class Retail, Dispensing and Window-dressing; reliable and trustworthy; with recent London experience preferred and now at liberty; moderate salary and commission; permanency and prospects; state full particulars of experience and salary. Chemist, 41 Corfton Road, Ealing.

NORTH STAFFS.—Wanted at once, Qualified, either sex, but Lady preferred, for small business; light duties; state wages required. 23/53, Office of this Paper.

CCARBOROUGH.—Junior or Improver wanted, Male; used to Good-class Dispensing Business; state experience, age and salary required, etc. F. A. Lund, Chemist, 94 Westborough, Scarborough.

WEST END.—Junior Assistant, conscientious, willing worker, offered excellent opportunity of gaining first-class experience in all branches of modern Pharmacy; applicants must have good appearance, be courteous and obliging; progressive, permanent. Send full particulars, age, experience, stating salary, "Goodwill," 23/34, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—At once, Unqualified Assistant (about 24); must be good Salesman and Window-dresser; full particulars of experience, references and salary expected; applications not answered in 7 days respectfully declined. 22/11, Office of this Paper.

WINDSOR (near).—Unqualified Lady Assistant, Junior, chiefly for Dispensing and Packing. Full particulars and salary to 23/42, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT (Male), unmarried, for middle-class trade, with N.H.I.; must be quick and accurate Dispenser; with sound references. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to R. Seldon, 115 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.8.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified, required Immediately for busy N.H.I. and Private Dispensing in good-class business in Midlands; must be quick and accurate Dispenser and good Counterman; permanency; must be able to take charge of dispensing; state age, wages required, with photo and names of last two employers. 23/27, Office of this Paper.

AT ONCE.—Junior Assistant (20.23), Unqualified; must be honest and bear good references; preference given to man who can dress Windows and good Salesman; usual hours and holidays. Apply, stating particulars, 9 Thurlestone Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27.

IMPROVER or experienced Youth, Dispensing, Counter, Packing; give full particulars of experience, state age, height and salary required; London, S.E.1. 24/16, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, Male; quick and accurate Dispenser, N.H.I. and Counter; good references essential. B. W. E. Beard, 281 Forest Road, Walthamstow, E.17. Larkswood 1358.

JUNIOR Unqualified Assistant wanted for high-class Surrey Pharmacy; male; progressive post; give full particulars and references and state salary required. 23/50, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, Unqualified, wanted for Dispensing and Light Counter in good-class Family Business; October 21; please state salary required and enclose photo, which will be returned. T. M. Ashford, Chemist, 16 Market Square, Aylesbury.

 $L^{\rm ADY,\ Unqualified,\ thoroughly\ experienced,\ for\ Chemist's\ Toilet\ Counter,\ London,\ Central.\ Apply,\ giving\ full\ particulars,\ to\ 268/687,\ Office\ of\ this\ Faper.$ 

L OCUM required; Tuesdays, 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. Clark, 12 Richmond Road, Bayswater.

M.P.S.—GENTLEMAN or Lady (any age); North London salary, but good prospects for capable person; part-time appointment possible. State age, when free and lowest commencing salary, to 268/686, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, about the middle of October, for Dispensing and Counter; single, smart and young. Write, with usual particulars, to A. Stedman, Chemist, Snodland, Kent.

QUALIFIED Gentleman required for Middle-class Business, N.W.6; good Salesman and Window-dresser; previous experience of Photography and Optics essential; comfortable and permanent position for conscientious worker. Reply, stating full particulars, to Pratt Bros., 73 Salisbury Road, N.W.6.

QUALIFIED.—Good all-round man, thoroughly trustworthy, to open business in large Devon village, near sea; salary and share profits; splendid opportunity for right man; applications unanswered in 7 days respectfully declined. Full particulars Manley, 57 Eastleigh Road, Taunton.

QUALIFIED Male Assistant (about 25), must be a reliable and capable Dispenser, for a good-class country business. Apply with photo, stating salary and full particulars, to Bates & Hunt, Chemists, Wellington, Shropshire.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTO-GRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 100 to 150 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

QUALIFIED.—Young Man required for small Pharmacy, 10 miles London (Kent); opportunity to learn Management. Write, with references and salary required, to 23/43, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, permanency, Young Unqualified Male Assistant (19-22 years); good gentlemanly appearance for high-class Counter Trade. Write, stating experience, photograph and refs. essential, and wages (live out), Gordon Morum, Chemist, Arcade, Guernsey, Channel Isles.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (age 20-25) required, Leeds district; must be neat and quick worker. Apply, with fullest particulars, including references and salary required, to 23/12, Office of this Paper. Applications not answered within 10 days respectfully declined.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, male, required; smart appearance; quick and accurate Dispenser, good Salesman; S.W. district. Reply, giving full particulars past experience, age, salary expected, whether married, to 24/14, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (Male) wanted for branch; must be an accurate Dispenser and accustomed to quick Counter Trade. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, to Head Office, wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109, 111 Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2 (10 minutes from Liverpool Street).

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required at end of October; must be good Window-dresser and reliable Dispenser; state age and salary required. Apply to Early Bunn, Ltd., 95 High Street, Chelmsford.

UNQUALIFIED Male Assistant required immediately as Junior for Counter and Dispensing in High-class Family Business. Particulars of age, height and salary to Stonham & Son, 70 Bank Street, Maidstone.

WANTED.—Experienced Lady (Hall preferred) to take charge of Drug Store, immediately. Particulars and wages to Clear, 56 Barkby Road, Leicester.

WANTED.—Qualified Managing Assistant for good-class modern business; good knowledge of Toilet and Photographic trade essential. Apply, with usual particulars, to L. H. Knight, 12 Russell Hill Road, Purley. Applications considered will be answered within 3 days.

WANTED, Unqualified Male Assistant for brisk N.H.I. and Counter trade; references essential. Venables, 54 Fulham Palace Road, W.6 (3 minutes Hammersmith Broadway).

WANTED.—Young Gentleman Assistant, Unqualified, for 2 weeks, commencing October 28th; to help at Counter, etc.; Brothey district; suitable board-residence available; salary, etc., first instance. 22/1, Office of this Paper.

Young Assistant wanted as Junior in a London Pharmacy. State full particulars as to age, height, married or single, experience, salary required, etc., to "Ph.C.," P.C.B. 178/11, Office of this Paper.

#### WHOLESALE.

MIDLANDS Sales Representative required by London Manufacturers; applicant should be able to sell White Mineral Oils, Lubricating Oils, Olive Oil, Olive Oil and other Industrial Soaps. Apply, stating age, experience and salary required, to 267/678, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A. TABLETMAKER and Coater required for residential seaside town; must be experienced in Coating; please state lowest commencing salary; also full details of past experience, in confidence; excellent opportunity for right man. 25/2, Office of this Paper.

A GENTS, calling on Medical Men, to carry on a commission basis Up-to-date Medical Specialities; West of England, Wales, East Anglia; liberal terms. 267/679, Office of this Paper.

LIVE Wire Representative wanted immediately, with first-class connection, for Beauty Preparations; other non-competitive lines not objected to. Write Keeping, 9 Southampton Street, W.C.1, or 'phone Holhorn 5381. Permanent situation for really first-class representative.

MANUFACTURING Chemists, London, middle-class Cosmetics, also Perfumery, require all-round Chemist; exceptional opportunities for right man; state age, experience, situations past and present—treated in confidence; brevity an obstacle. 268/684, Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED London Manufacturing Druggists require outdoor Representative with established connection within a radius of 50 miles of Charing Cross; salary and expenses paid, together with commission; applicant must be able to drive a car, and hold the Society's Qualification (not over 35); please send full personal and commercial details, together with copies of any recent testimonials. 267/670, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required, London and Provinces, with sound established councetion among Wholesale Chemists, Hair-dressers' Sundriesmen, Stores, etc., to introduce an exceedingly interesting and highly successful patented line; good commission; only first-grade men considered. Write fully, in confidence, stating territory covered, lines carried, etc., to Philli-Mirano, Ltd., 273 Union Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.

PEPRESENTATIVES required, on commission only, having a sound connection amongst Chemists, Health Stores, Doctors, Hospitals, etc., for the sale of a proprietary line of Medicinal Oil, of proved merit and universal appeal. State ground covered, lines carried and commission desired to P.C.B. 178/7, Office of this Paper.

 $R^{\rm EQUIRED}$  for City Wholesale Druggists, Young Lady for Ampoule work; previous experience essential. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to 268/683, Office of this Paper.

TABLET AND PILL COATER.—Wanted, Competent Man, at once. Send particulars of experience, references, age and wage asked to Brook, Parker & Co., Horton Road, Bradford.

TRAVELLER required in London, calling on Colonial Houses, to represent Proprietary Perfumes and Beauty Products; only those with connection need apply. Write in first instance, giving full particulars, 268/690, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS required in London and the Provinces to represent Proprietary Perfumes and Beauty Products; must have established connection with Chemists, Beauty Parlours and Departmental Stores; those carrying other lines not objected to if non-competitive. Write in first instance, giving full particulars as to connection, territory covered, etc., 268/689, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Live Representatives, with connections amongst Chemists, to carry a real selling line; 20 per cent. flat; no need to collect; wonderful bonus scheme. Send full details as to ground covered, lines carried and references in first letter to Sales Dept., Dog Food Products, Ltd., Great Western Estate, London, N.W.10.

PER WEEK Retainer plus commission after one week's trial;
Representative with sound connection required to handle Sideline; easy selling; excellent repeats. Write, stating territory, connections, experience, Beaucaire Laboratories, 35 Vine Street, E.C.3.

#### COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

EASTERN COLONY.—Qualified Assistant, young, single; good appearance and address; accurate Dispenser and good Salesman; 4 years' engagement; passage paid out and home. Write, with full particulars, to Box X. 640, Willings, 133 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

#### RETAIL (HOME).

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid. (Box No., 1s. extra.)

A.A.A. —UNQUALIFIED Assistant (28) seeks permanency; 12 years' all-round experience; keen Salesman, accurate Dispenser; capable of taking charge. Wright, 31 Stovell Road, Moston, Manchester.

A.A.A. -QUALIFIED Branch or Senior; Salesman, Window-ment. "Salesman," 54 Torrington Square, W.C.1.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED Manager, now in West End, desires to high-class business. "Chemist," 19 St. Phillip's Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED Scot (21; 5 ft. 7 ins.) desire position where opportunity given to study Optics; at present doing locum; free any time; excellent references. 23/13, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—CAPABLE and energetic Assistant; tall; Unregistered; 50 years' experience in all capacities; used to staff control and take charge; permanency. Haigh, 175 Uxbridge Road, W.12.

A.A.—LOCUM or permanent; Senior; tall; Unregistered; highest references; all branches; London, provincial; prize rhotographies. "Mac." Wotton-under-Edge.

A.A.—QUALIFIED (26); tall; London experience; reliable; this Paper.

A -YOUNG Lady, Qualified, seeks situation; London or near; ogod experience Counter, Dispensing, etc.; 4 years Manageress; excellent references; free Monday, 7th. Apply 25/16, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; experience London and Provinces; Private and N.H.I. Dispensing, Counter, Photo, etc.; Home Counties or South Midlands preferred; Part I; tall; diseugaged month's notice. BM/DRZH, London, W.C.I.

A SSISTANT or Manager (26), Qualified, seeks position; locum or permanent; free October 6; competent Dispenser. Gordon, Brinsea, Bispham, Blackpool.

A SSISTANT (22), Qualified July, 1935, requires position in London; one which will allow evenings free for study preferred; 6 years' good all-round experience; Square trained; tall. Bailey, 3 East Road, Maidenhead.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified; Dispensing and Counter; disengaged; locum or permanency. "W.," 58 Northcroft Road, West Ealing, W.13.

A SSISTANT, Unqualified; experienced Dispensing, Counter; parttime, locum, permanency; London only; disengaged. Write "C. G.," 2A Yalding Road, Bermondsey, S.E.16.

A SSISTANT (26), capable, Unqualified; Counter, Window-dressing, Dispensing, Photographic (Ciné); excellent references. Vaughan, 167 Princes Avenue, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

A SSISTANT (22), Unqualified, free October 5th, desires immediate work, temporary or permanency; fully experienced; abstainer; highly recommended by present employer; any district. Elliott, c/o Burrows, Chemist, Beeston, Nothugham.

P. PHARM., Fh.C. (27), first-class West-End experience, seeks responsible and progressive post. 21/6, Office of this

CHEMISTS' Manager, at present managing high-class Departmental Chemists, with first-class experience in British and Foreign Patents and Private Dispensing and Prescribing, desires situation with first-class company; age 32; interview gladly given; salary requested £6 6s. 268/682, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, Lady, Qualified, desires change; used to busy and high-class business. "Dispenser," 19 St. Philip's Road, Surbiton.

DISPENSER, Qualified; large and varied experience; present position 5 years; whole or part time. H. Drake, 13 Wythburn Mews, Seymour Place, London, W.

DISPENSER, with Retail experience, requires post in or near London; moderate salary. 23/20, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, Unqualified Lady; keen, quick worker; with good all-round experience, seeks post with Chemist, Doctor or Institution; Exeter or district preferred. "Map," 17 Herschell Road, Exeter.

EVENING DISPENSING.—Free all evenings; Chemist or Doctor; London district; age 29; Qualified, with Hospital experience; now disengaged. 23/3, Office of this Paper.

TXCEPTIONALLY experienced Unqualified Assistant (23); tall; permanency; 8 years high-class Dispensing Pharmacles, with Photographic and Tollet connections; competent Dispenser, Window-dresser; South Midlands preferred; excellent references; disengaged October 7th. 23/21, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED M.P.S., shortly disengaged; all types of business; personality; locum or permanent. Chemist, 15 Lampont Road, Hounslow.

EXPERIENCED Qualified Locum or Relief; £4 17s. 6d. to £5 10s. Harris, 7 Wellesley Avenue, Hammersmith, W.6.

F. N. WEBB, Chemist, Southwold, would like to thoroughly recommend Unqualified Assistant: trustworthy, competent in all branches, keen worker, and very obliging. Hilton, 38 Canterbury Street, Chorley.

LADY Dispenser, young, requires post; Hall qualification; Hospital experience; town or country; excellent references and testimonials; free now. 25/18, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Qualified, requires post or locum; would manage; good general experience; free October 14th. "Pharmacist," 5 Randoiph Gardens, N.W.6.

I ADY (22), Unqualified, tall, Counter and Window-dressing, seeks post in South Wales; excellent references; shortly disengaged. 21/7, Office of this Paper.

 $L^{\rm OCUM}$  or Permanency, Qualified, tall (39), all-round experience, desires post; disengaged September 20. "Statim," 98 Newcomen Road, Wellingborough.

MANAGER, locum or permanency; good all-round experience and references. 'Phone: Reliance 2741. Davies, 164 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9.

MANAGER (36); married; London or Middlesex preferred; interview Thursdays or Sundays. 268/688, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, (26), M.P.S., requires sound permanency; West Riding preferred (not essential); 4 years Managership and Buying experience; accustomed to heavy Dispensing and Counter; keen Window dresser. 23/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (40), Qualified, desires permanency; London or near; reliable and conscientious worker; 8 years West End; allround experience; excellent references; now disengaged. Lord, 19 Northcott Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.

MANAGER (27), Qualified, single, desires change; thoroughly capable and dependable; 4 years' successful management; highest references. W. A. Weare, 72 Jeffreys Road, S.W.4.

MEDICAL Student, some experience Dispensing, etc., desires parttime post, evenings, Saturdays. A. J. Mates, London Hospital Medical College, E.1.

M.P.S. (23) seeks change; high class business S.E. or S.W. London; good references and experience; honest; industrious. 24/12, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (44), 5 ft. 7½ in., seeks post as Manager; town or ciated. Evelyn, 41 Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.27.

QUALIFIED Assistant (age 22) requires post as Manager or Senior Assistant in good class business; thorough experience in provincial city. P.C.B. 178/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, desires post as Senior Assistant or Manager of Pharmacy with Optical Department, in good-class district; 7 years' all-round experience; free one month. F. B., 60 Hillfield Avenue, N.8.

QUALIFIED Locum; experienced, West End, and every branch of business; competent, reliable; disengaged now. Pharmacist, 18 Stanway Gardens, Edgware.

QUALIFIED, locum, permanency, Manager (39); excellent references; all-round experience; disengaged. M.P.S., 18 King's Road, Sedgley Park, Manchester.

QUALIFIED, permanent or locum (56); recommended by well-known Pharmacists; good all-round experience. Pharmacist, 210A The Grove, Hammersmith, W.6.

QUALIFIED (29) desires position as Manager or Assistant; Hospital and Retail experience. Davies, 24 Grantham Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

QUALIFIED (22) desires post; London or suburbs; free next Wednesday; permanency preferred; sound references. 21/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 14 years as Manager; London, Provinces and South Coast; married; exceptional Prescribing experience; Southern Counties preferred. Write 23/36, Office of this Paper.

CCOT, Unqualified; 8 years Retail and Wholesale; expert all branches; reliable. Steven, 21 Nutbrook Street, Peckham, S.E.15.

SCOT (28), tall, Qualified; been in present post 3½ years as Manager; encreetic, trustworthy; London or North preferred. 25/41, Office of this Paper.

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to Start a Mail Order Business that quickly brings you a full time income. Follow the lead of others who are averaging £12 per week net profits. Get away from a drudging routine job—join the bigmoney class. No previous experience necessary. Few pounds capital only needed. No samples or outfits to buy; no rent, rates or canvassing. New method makes success certain. Write today for FREE BOOKLET to BUSINESS SERVICE INSTITUTE, (Dept. 209c), 6 Carmelite Street, London, E.C.4.

CCOTSMAN (21), Qualified July, 1935, wishes situation in South; been doing locum; good appearance. Apply 22/6, Office of this Paper.

OMART Young Lady as Dispenser to Doctor, Hospital or Chemist; 5 years experience; Unqualified; good references; Yorkshire district. 20/1, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED (bachelor); long experience sole control; whole, part-time, locum, any capacity. Heely, 259 Underhill Road, East Dulwich, S.E.22.

UNQUALIFIED (40; married); 25 years Pharmacy; 13 years last post; used Family and Dispensing business; urgently seeks permanency; free now. "Eyms," Sunnymount, Seymore Road, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.

UNQUALIFIED Lady (23), good appearance and Salesmanship, desires position Counter, Brighton or London. Shrubsole, 52 Portland Avenue, Hove.

YOUNG Man (23), Unqualified, requires permanency in or near London; good Salesman and Window dresser; no N.H.I. Dis-pensing. J. Poole, Drug Stores, King Street, Winnersh, Berks.

30 S.—Experienced, capable and reliable Assistant seeks partime; any capacity; pick your own hours; within reasonable distance Greenwich or Woolwich. "A. C. R.," 34 Sundorne Road, Charlton, S.E.7.

#### WHOLESALE.

A CAPABLE, responsible, well-known Gentleman (50) desires rengagement to Represent firm of indisputable integrity and principles; Professional and/or Trade Propaganda; Sales; Hants and West; own car; proper credentials. "Stability," c/o General Gordon Hotel, Weymouth.

A LIVE Representative, with strongly established connection amongst Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores, whole of London, is open to consider 'well-known house of repute; can prove ability by actual records; own car. Particulars to Keen, 267/676, Office

A REPRESENTATIVE, Public School, own car, excellent connection with Hospitals. Medical Institutions, Wholesale Chemists, etc., London and Southern England, seeks similar appointment; any area considered; highest references. 23/33, Office

A DVERTISER seeks re-engagement; thorough knowledge all branches Wholesale Drug Trade; either inside post or representing; own car. "F. P.," 26 Culmington Road, West Ealing, W.13. 'Phone: Ealing 5057.

COMPOUNDER, highly experienced, requires post, preference London or near; keen worker, temperate, obliging, conscien-tious; also good accountant; excellent references. 22/20, Office of

EXPERIENCED Manager, thorough knowledge Retail, desires post as Representative, or Medical Propaganda: healthy; active; excellent references; moderate salary. 23/7, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED, reliable Representative, with sound connection in Scotland, Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Hospitals; highest credentials as Salesman and Physician's Detailist; disengaged at present. "Nemo," 26 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Provinces and South Coast seeks re-engagement; own car; knowledge of Retail. P.C.B. 177/15, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN (35; married) desires position, Administrative or otherwise, where 14 years experience Medical Representation would be of advantage; experience covers Surgical Instruments, Dressings and Sundries, and Medical Propaganda. 21/5, Office of this Page.

PART I, Revising, would accept progressive post as firm's Representative or otherwise; excellent references; used to high-class pharmacy, with Perfumery and Dispensing; interview and own car if necessary. 21/2, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, covering South London, seeks additional advertised line; part expenses and commission; good connection Chemists and Stores. 24/10, Office of this Paper.

CLEAR OUT—your Old or Damaged Stock of Photo Goods.

Why keep them any longer? Turn them into CASH.

IGIVE BEST PRICES for Old Films (damaged, fogged dates); Packet Papers. Cards (any sizes). Old Photo Goods or Cameras. Bromide Papers. Plates (all sizes, all makes). Send any goods in the photo line. I buy all, good or bad. Cash per return. A good price for all Cameras. Send them along.

S. E. HACKETT, 23 July Road, Liverpool

#### COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.

PRITISHER (now visiting London), 30 years' residence Egypt, fluent French and Arabic, 7 years' experience Medical Propagandist, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria and Irak, seeks Agencies, or would Travel for firm or group of firms in these countries; excellent references. P.C.B. 178/4, Office of this Paper.

#### FOR SALE.

(Articles to the value of £5-£50.)

CASH Register; black and chromium finish; "National" make; prints and adds all takings; must sell. Write R. Spenser, 88 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

COLD labelled Shop Rounds, labelled Nests of Drawers, Mahogany Counter, 39 ft. (in four sections), and sundry Chemist's utensils, at 37/38 Merchant Street, Pontlottyn; inspection by appointment invited. Apply Mr. Trevor Thomas, Solicitor, Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil.

MORRIS-OXFORD Saloon, 1928, 13.9 h.p.; insured to June, 1936; owner gone abroad; will accept £10. Apply 45 Belve dere Road, S.E.1.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH REGISTERS, National, all kinds; Total Adders, Ticket Issuers, Printers, etc.; Box Cash Tills, fully guaranteed; no reasonable offer refused; all reliable makes bought, sold, exchanged, repaired; easy terms. Write or call, Amalgannated Business Machines, Ltd., 78 Long Lane, Smithfield, E.C.1 ('Phone National 0674). Satisfaction guaranteed. D. Deiches, Managing Director.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We hold an immense stock of Drug Fittings, Dispensing Screens, Glass-fronted Counters, Perfumery Cases, Nests of Drawers, Wall Cases, Silent Salesmen, Upright and Flat Counter Cases, Plate Glass Counters, Cash Tills, Display Stands and Glass Shelves, etc., at competitive prices. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., Shop Fitters and Shop Front Builders, 175/9 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

MEDICAL Addresses for Disposal; complete installation, including Electric Addressing Machine, Cabinets and 41,000 Stencils, being up-to-date Medical List for U.K. and I.F.S. 268/681, Office of this Paper.

SURPLUS Stock of Loofahs (after season); about 4,500 pieces; 6 doz. each 12/14 in. and 16/18 in. sent to any Chemist in England, Scotland or Wales on receipt of money order or cheque for 25s. Thos. Swales, St. Stephen's Road, Leeds, 9.

TO FT. Drug Fitting; 6 ft. Wall Case; 12 ft. Glass-fronted Counter, nests of Counter Drawers; 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; Counter Case; Personal Weighing Machine; Chair; all reconditioned and polished. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90/92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. Telephone: Clerkenwell 2191. "Pharmacy fitters for over a century."

CO-COMPLETE CHEMIST FITTINGS at any price you wish to pay. We have erected in our showrooms a Complete Chemist's Shop with Metal Shop Front, Window Backs, Correct Window Lighting, Signs and Modern Interior Fittings. Apply for Lists, D. MATTHEWS & SON, LTD., "The Liverpool Shop Fitters," 14 and 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Est. 1848.

#### EXCHANGE COLUMN.

#### WANTED.

CASH Register wanted; "National" preferred; must be sound. Write details P.C.B. 178/3, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL Trial Case. State contents, lowest price, full particulars to 23/15, Office of this Paper.

 $S^{\rm MALL}$  Tincture Press; to hold about  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of marc; state price, conditiou, etc. 268/680, Office of this Paper.

### Are you near the end of your Financial Year?

IF SO, DO NOT FORGET THE

# C. & D. STOCK-TAKING PAD

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#### THE GREATEST TIME-SAVER IN THE TRADE

This edition differs from the first two editions mainly in the more convenient grouping of classes of goods in which grouping was found to be practicable: veterinary medicines, photographic goods and packed preparations are examples. In addition, the number of blank pages has been increased, so that there may be ample space for entering stock not readily seen to fall under any of the printed headings. Used in conjunction with the C. & D. Retail Price List it enables the chemist to do his own stocktaking quickly, cheaply and efficiently. Contains 54 sheets in pad form.

# Price 2/6, post free

- J. T. P. (23/14) writes:—" Please send me a pad of the C. & D. Stock-taking Sheets, for which I enclose 2/6. I found it a great time-saver last year."
- S. P. (16/25) says:—" The C. & D. Stock-taking Pad is the best thing I have seen yet. It is useful also to form the original stock-list of a new shop, saves many hours' work and prevents omissions. I shall always use it in my pharmacies."
- W. J. B. (21/18) writes:—"We had one of your Stock-taking Pads last year and found it very convenient, as it saves a great deal of trouble."

### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Publications Department

28 ESSEX STREET

LONDON, W.C.2

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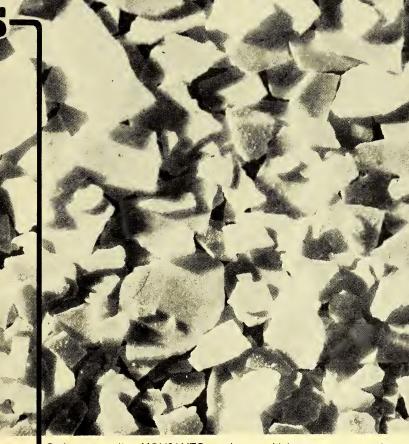
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# NEW SHOW MATERIAL NEW STREAMER

**FOR** 

# ALL FOURS CUBES

The winter cough medicine which cannot be sold by Grocers, Sweetshops, etc.

# 7 lbs. at 1/4

Supplied in bulk with plentiful show material, envelopes for packing all.

Retail at 2d. an oz., thus showing 100% profit on cost or more when buying on best terms. Contracts may be booked as follows:—

14 lbs. @ 1/3 28 lbs. @ 1/2 56 lbs. @ 1/1 112 lbs. @ 1/-

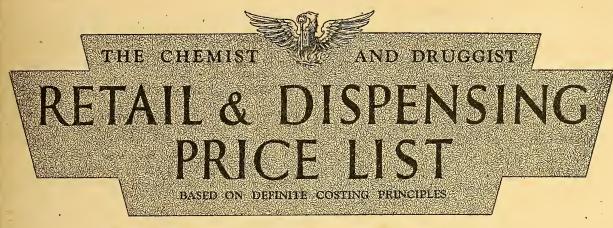
Samples already packed for free distribution to your customers are available on request.



# ARTHUR H. COX & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

Brighton



#### ISSUED QUARTERLY

#### FOURTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE SELLING PRICES in this List are based on the given cost and calculated for the quantities specified, the total oncost for that turnover being then added, together with the net profit, to the nearest figure. In case of fractions the prices are rounded up or down to the most suitable figure. As in arriving at the prices allowance has been made for variations in specific gravity, liquids should be sold by fluid measure and solids by weight.

INTERMEDIATE QUANTITIES should be calculated on the lower figure until midway is passed, then on the higher figure. The range of the quantities quoted in the List may be increased as follows: For one pint add one-fourth to the 16 oz. selling price. The gallon price for oils is obtained by dividing the cwt. price by 6; for 7-lb. sales multiply the lb. cost by 10; for 14-lb. by 20; and for 28-lb. by 38. For intermediate drachm prices divide 1-oz. quotations by 7 and multiply by the number of drachms required. To obtain the grain prices divide the drachm selling price by 50.

ADJUSTING PRICES.—While standard wholesale prices are used as the starting point for calculating the retail prices, it may be desired

to adjust the selling price for variations in cost. This may be effected by the following simplified method: To obtain the lb. selling price add half to the cost price (yielding 33½ per cent. on return); for the 4-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 10 and multiply by 4 (yielding 37.5 per cent.); for the 1-oz. selling price divide the lb. cost by 9 (yielding 43.75 per cent.). This method also applies to lozenges and pastilles which remain at a firm cost price.

DISPENSING CHARGES.—The two systems given (p. 2) are based on a special investigation and should be used for all dispensing other than contract work. When the Rapid Method is employed the Edinburgh private mark MELBORACIS should be used. In the case of a prescription containing one or more ingredients of an expensive nature the Costing Method is used and the mark "C. & D." only ought then to be indicated beneath the chemist's stamp.

MONTHLY CHANGES.—Important changes in prices occurring between the quarterly issues of this List are notified in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Subscribers are recommended to carry out these alterations in ink as they are published, and so keep the quarterly I jet up to date

the quarterly List up to date.

ABBREVIATIONS.—The references to standards or formulas in the List are: B.P. (British Pharmacopoeia); U.S.P. (United States Pharmacopoeia); B.P.C. (British Pharmaceutical Codex); M.O.H. (Ministry of Health); P.L.F. (Price List Formulary); N.I.F. (National Insurance Formulary).

SALE RESTRICTIONS.—The small capital letters on the left-hand side of the retail price indicate the restrictions on the sale in Great Britain, and generally in Ireland, of the particular drug or chemical. The letters are used in the same sense as in *The Chemist and Druggist* 

Diary, 1935 (where full information of the restrictions is given), and the C. & D. series of Poisons Cards, the indications being as follows:

A. Arsenic Act, 1851.

B. Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part I of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

C. Part II of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; Section 2 of the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, and Part II of the Fourth Schedule of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Ireland), 1925.

D. Agricultural and horticultural poisons according to Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

E. Poisonous substances according to Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

F. Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932 "Ex F" denotes that the preparation is exempted by Regulation.

PRICE LIST FORMULARY ("P.L.F.")—For the many unofficial preparations in active sale for which no standard formulas exist a special formulary has been compiled from "Pharmaceutical Formulas," "Veterinary Counter Practice" and other C. & D. publications. The cost and retail prices are given in this List and alterations made each month where changes in cost of ingredients make this necessary. The Price List Formulary is published at 2s. 6d. post free.

DRUG INDEX.—This C. & D. feature furnishes a comparative figure of the cost of drugs and appliances in 1913 and the present time. It is an important factor in accounting for the differences in retail charges now and before the war, and in the valuation of retail businesses.

STOCKTAKING SHEETS.—These sheets are used in conjunction with this List, in the annual stocktaking of drugs and chemicals, and form the simplest and quickest system of stock-taking for the drug-trade. The sheets, fastened into a pad, consist of the names of the articles printed on ruled paper in the same order as these occur in the List, which much facilitates the subsequent stage of pricing the stock from the cost figures. The sheets are sold in pads (2s. 6d. post free) with blank pages at the end.

Published as a Supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

#### "C. & D." DRUG INDEX

DRUGS (1913=100)

1934	1935
144.3	144.3
144.4	144.4
143.5	144.6
	144.6
	144.7
	144.7
	145.0
	146.0
	140.0
NGS (191	3=100)
1934	1935
136.5	136.3
136.5	136.3
136.0	136.2
136.0	136-2
	136 · 2
	144.3 144.4 143.5 143.6 143.5 143.5 141.2 140.2 140.2 140.2 140.2 136.5 136.5 136.5

136.0

136.0

136.0 136.3

136.3 136.3

136.3

June

July Aug. Sept. Oct.

Dec.

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#### PRICING PRESCRIPTIONS

#### DISPENSED MEDICINES

There are two systems of charging for medicines dispensed on prescription, as follows:—

1. RAPID METHOD.—The cost represents a definite proportion of the charge and refers to ordinary drugs and chemicals with infusions or decoctions. Tinctures, syrups, extracts, if prescribed in any quantity, require the price adjusting by the list according to Method 2. The prices quoted are exclusive of containers. (See below.)

Mixtures of simple medicaments:

	Size		Dose 3j.	Dose 3ij.	Dose 3iv.	Dose 3j.
<b>3</b> j.	•		s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 8
ðij.		••	1 6	1 2	1 0	0 10
Ziij. Ziv.	• •	• •	_	1 6 1 10	1 3 1 6	1 0 1 2
₹vj.	• •	••	_	-	2 0 2 6	1 6 1 10
ð viij.	• •	• •		_	2 0	1 10

						٥.	a.
Gargles, lotions, injections		 			8 oz.	1	6
Pills and powders		 	••		12	1	6
Cachets and dry-filled capsules		 			12	2	6
Ointments, mixed		 	1 oz., 1s.	3d.;	2 oz.	1	6
Suppositories, bougies, pessarie	3	 			12	2	0
Small shaped blisters		 			each	1	0
Plasters, 6 in. × 6 in		 				2	6

An extra fee of 6d. per prescription is made for night attendance.

When this method of pricing is employed, the first dispenser of the prescriptions should mark the price charged by private mark. The Edinburgh private mark

M | e | 1 | b | o | r | a | c | i | s | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0

which has been in use for many years, should be adopted.

Larger quantities, or those containing appreciable amounts of tinctures, etc., should be priced by Method 2.

2. COSTING METHOD.—This method is calculated on the average time taken for the various operations involved in dispensing, and is base on the recommendations in 1915 of the Departmental Committee on the National Insurance Act Drug Tariff and the results obtained by numerous correspondents. The three components of the price of a prescription to be added together are as follows:—

A. The selling prices in this list are calculated upon costing principle and form a correct basis for obtaining the cost of the ingredients of a prescription. For finding the price of drachm quantities other than those quoted it the list, the rule that should be adopted is to divide the ounce quantity be seven and multiply the figures obtained by the number of drachms require

B. Prices of containers are given in the list. (See below.)

C. Special "oncost" included in the terms "time" and "labour" |
perform the work, and the special establishment charges of the dispersary above and beyond that already included in the distribution "oncost

Modern medical treatment sometimes requires forms of medicatic needing long periods of time in their preparation. No standard fee of be laid down since time, the guiding factor, is unknown until the prescription is completed. A basic figure covering time with its essential oncost at actual labour may be calculated on a rate of 60d, per hour or portions there in making up the final professional charge.

The accountant's figures for "oncost" are as follows:-

			S.
Uncompounded medicines of whatever nature			0
Mixtures, lotions, liniments, drops, rectal injections	91.		0
Emulsions			0
Pills and weighed powders		doz.	0
Ointments, confections, etc			0
Blisters			0
Cachets		doz.	1
Capsules, hard (cachet fitting)		doz.	1
Bougies, suppositories, pessaries		doz.	1
Plasters			1
Granules, pastilles, lozenges, soft capsules		doz.	2
Silvering, varnishing, and otherwise coating pills		doz. 3d	. ez
Ampoules (filling and sterilising)		doz.	3
Solutions and oils in bulk (sterilising)	to 500	mils.	3
Oculenta (sterilised)	to	l oz.	2
Powders, mixed, in bulk	to	4 oz.	0
Injections and hypodermic sterilising	to	l oz.	2
Injections, intravenous and diagnostic sterilising	to 100	mils.	3
Hire of appliances	per	week	2
Special registration fee of medicaments			0
		dose	2
Tuberculin and protein dilutions	per 6		3

As these charges cover average time, the oncost for larger quantities be calculated according to the length of time required on the above ba

When the Costing Method is used, mark "C. & D." under the na stamp on the prescription.

#### CONTAINERS

letail	charge				
		Medicine	and	Poison	в

	Se	11	1	Sell	1	:
		d.		s. d.		S
2 dr., 4 dr., 1 oz.	0	2	10 oz.	 0 3	20 oz.	 0
	0		12 oz.	 0 3	32 oz.	 0
4 oz	0	2	16 oz.	 0 4	40 oz.	 0
6 oz., 8 oz	0	2				ı

lodine bottles add price of rubber stopper (3d.) to poison bottles.

Ointment Pots		Stoppe	red Bo	Powder Bottles			
S	ell			-			
	d.			s. d.			
l dr., 2 dr., ½ oz. 0	6	l oz.		0 7	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 oz (		
$1 \text{ oz., } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. } \dots 0$	7	2 oz.		0 8	2 oz		
2 oz 0	8	4 oz.		0 9	4 oz		
	10	6 oz.		0 10	6 oz (		
4 og 0	11	8 oz.		0 11			

Cost		Drugs and	2	Selling	Price		Cost			Selling Price		
d.	per	Chemicals	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per	Ac—Al Acida—(cont.)	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. 1 dr.
-	1	"A.C.E." anæsthetic C Absinthium	16 oz d	4 ° 2 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	1 oz.				Acid. molybdicum Acid. nitricum ilutum Acid. nitricum coml. E Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. Acid. oleicum Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol. Acid. osmic. 1 per cent. sol. Acid. osalicum recryst. C Acid. oxalicum coml. C Acid. phosphoricum B.P. Acid. phosphoricum dilutum Acid. pyrogallicum sublim. Acid. pyrogallicum cryst. Acid. salicylicum nat. Acid. salicylicum nat. Acid. salicylici pulvis Acid. salicylici pulvis Acid. salicylici pulvis Acid. sulphuricum Acid. sulphuricum Acid. sulphuricum dilutum Acid. sulphuricum dilutum Acid. sulphuricum coml. E Acid. sulphuricum dilutum Acid. sulphuricum coml. E Acid. sulphuricum coml. B Acid. tartaricum cryst. mag. Acid. tartaricum cryst. parv.	1 0	4 ° z. d.   2 ° d.   2 ° d.   2 ° d.   3 ° d.   4 ° z. d.   9 ° d.	1 oz. 1 dr.

				Sallin	g Price	SUPPL	T						
Co	st	Al—Am			1	1	C	ost	Am—An		Sellin	g Price	
d.	per	AI AIII	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.	d.	per	Ammonium—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.
42	lb.	Alcohol amylicum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	48	lb.	Ammon. monocarb. arom	_	_	0 6	0 2
33	lb.	Alcohol amylicum coml.	4 3	1 2	0 4	_	18	lb.	Ammon. nitras pur	2 3	0 8	0 3	-
36 360	pt.	Alcohol isopropylicum	4 0	1 1 1 1 8	0 4 3 0	0 6	9 27	lb.	Ammon. nitras, coml	1 2	0 4	0 2	-
24	lb.	Alcohol methylicum pur Aldehydum alcoh. 20%		11 0	3 6	0_0	36	lb.	Ammon. oxalas pur. E	-	1 0 1 4	0 4 0 5	0 1 0 1
42	dr.	Allantoinum	l —	_	_	6 2	36	lb.	Ammon. persulphas  Ammon. phosphas	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
40	łЬ.	All Fours P.L.F		1 8	0 7	0 2	15	lb.	Ammon. phosphas coml.	1 10	0 7	0 2	_
18	1Ь.	Allium sativum	2 3	0 8	0 3	-	42	lb.	Ammon. phosphas acid	_	1 7	0 6	0 1
162	100	Allonal tablets B	doz.	2 7	7-0	-	8	oz.	Ammon. salicylas	-	_	1 2	0 3
55 39	oz.	Allosan	5 0	1 5	7 0 0 5	1 4	21	oz.	Ammon. succinas Ammon. sulphas pur.	_	0 6	3 1 0 2	0 6
39	lb.	Aloe Barbadensis pulvis opt.	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	5	lb.	Ammon. sulphas coml	.0 8	0 3	0_2	
15	lb.	Aloe Capensis	1 9	0 7	0 2	_	210	cwt.	Ammon. sulphas coml.	7 lb.	1 8	_	_
20	lЬ.	Aloe Capensis pulvis	2 6	0 9	0 3	<u> </u>	42	lb.	Ammon. sulphocyanidum	_	· —	0 6	0 1
66	lb.	Aloe Socot. pulvis	8 3	2 5	0 9	0 2	6	oz.	Ammon. tartras	-	_	0 11	0 2
13 28	oz.	Aloinum	-	-	2 0 0 4	0 4	21	oz.	Ammon. valerianas cryst	_		3 1	0 6
60	lb.	Altheæ flores	per —	gr. 2 2	0 8	<del>-</del> .	75	oz.	Ammona lunstd.	_	_	_	1 10
18	lb.	Althææ folia	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	67	5 amp		1 9	single	amp.	
24	lb.	Althææ rad. decort	3 0	0 11	0 4	-	32	lb.	Amygdala amara	4 0	1 2	0 4	_
30	lb.	Althææ rad. dec. pulvis	3 9	1 1 0 6	0 4 0 2	_	48	lb.	Amygdala dulcis Jordan	6 0	1 9	0 6	-
13	lb.	Alumen	1 8 2 0	0 7	0 2	_	36 60	lb. lb.	Amygdala dulcis Valent.  Amygd. dulc. pulv. alb.	5 3 7 6	1 6 2 2	0 6	0 1
4	lb.	Alumen coml.	0 7	0 2	0 1	_	24	lb.	Amygd. cont. (Almond meal)	3 0	0 11	0 3	0 1
252	cwt.	Alumen coml	7 lb.	2 0	-	—	30	lb.	Amyl acetas pur.		1 2	0 4	_
4.5	lb.	Alumen coml. pulv	0 8	0 3		_	26	lb.	Amyl acetas coml	3 1	0 11	0 4	-
276	cwt.	Alumen coml. pulv	14 lb.	4 0 0 10	7 lb.	2 2	9 20	oz.	Amyl nitris	-	_	-	0 3
21	lb.	Alumen chromicum recryst	1 3	0 6	0 2	_	36	doz.	Amyl nitrite capsules M3 Amyleni hydras	doz.	2 6	5 3	0 9
17	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum	2 2	0 8	0 3	_	360	ćwt.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	7 lb.	2 9	_	_
18	lb.	Alumen exsiccatum pulv	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	7	lb.	Amyli pulvis (maize)	0 11	0 3	0 1	_
13	lb.	Alumen rupel	1 8	0 7	0 2		6	lb.	Amyli pulvis (potato)	0 9	0 3	0 1	-
6	oz.	Aluminii acetas	-	_	0 11	0 2	7 8	lb.	Amyli pulvis (rice)	0 11	0 4	0 1	-
8 45	oz.	Aluminii aceto-tartras	_	1 8	1 2 0 6	0 2 0 1	36	lb. dr.	Amyli pulvis (wheat)	1 0	0 4	0 1	0 3
42	lb.	Aluminii hydroxidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	50	ai.	Amylocain hyd	_			(grain)
12	oz.	Aluminii salicylas	-	_	1 9	0 3	54	oz.	Anæsthesin	_	-	_	1 2
21	lb.	Aluminii sulphas	_	0 10	0 3	- 1	14	lb.	Anchusæ radix	1 9	0 7	0 2	-
9 16	lb.	Aluminii sulphas coml. Aluminii tannas	1 2	0 4	2 0	0 4	9 16	lb.	Anethi fructus E.I		0 5 0 7	0 2 0 2	- 1
14	oz.	Amidol	_	_	1 9	0 31	60	lb.	A	2 0 7 6	0 7 2 2	0 8	_
26	oz.	Amidopyrina	_	<u>-</u>	3 9	0 7	72	lb.	Angelicæ radicis pulvis		2 7	0 9	_
42	oz.	Amidopyrinæ camphorat	_		6 2	1 0	4	oz.	Anilini hydrochlor	-	_	0 7	0 1
38	OZ.	Amidopyrinæ salicylas	_	_	5 7 0 6	0 10	15	lb.	Anilinum coml. opt		0 7	0 2	-
51 45	lb.	Ammoniaci pulvis Ammoniacum opt. (gtt.)	_		0 6	0 1	12 15	lb.	Anisi fructus		0 6 0 7	0 2 0 3	
		Ammonium					14	lb.	Anisi fructus pulvis (crs.)		0 7	0 3	_
4	oz.	Ammon. acetas pur	-	_	0 7	0 1	14	oz.	Anisole	-	_	2 0	0 4
30	oz.	Ammon. benzoas nat	-	2 10	4 5	0 8	39	lb.	Annatto (roll)	-	1 5	0 5	-
78 18	lb.	Ammon. benzoas synth	_	2 10 0 8	0 10	0 2	36 42	lb.	Annatto (liquid)		1 7 1 6	0 6	
36	lb.	Ammon. bichromas cryst.	_	1 4	0 5	_	36	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot.		1 4	0 5	0 1
36	lb.	Ammon. bromidum	_	1 4	0 5	-	39	lb.	Anthemidis florum exot. pulv	_	1 5	0 6	0 1
15	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub	2 0	0 7	0 2	-,	36	lb.	Anthemidis flores exot. sec		1 2	0 4	-
15	lb.	Ammon. carb. resub. pulv	2 0 1 1	0 7	0 2 0 2	_	12 60	lb.	Antiformin substitute	_	0 6	0 2	1 6
8	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml	1 0	U 4	7 lb.	6 3	60	oz.	Antikamnia, unstd	doz.	1 6		1
11	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv	1 4	0 5	0 2	_	18	lb.	Antimonii crocus pulv.		0 8	0 3	- 1
11.5	lb.	Ammon. carb. coml. pulv. (qty.)	1 6	_	7 lb.	9 8	7	oz.	Antimonii et sodii tartras	-	-	1 1	0 2
15	lb.	Ammon. chloridum pur	1 10	0 7	0 2	-	648	doz.	Antim. et sodii tart. sterules	,			
11	lb.	Ammon. chloridum coml.	1 5 1 5	0 5	0 2 7 lb.	8 3	864	do-	(M'dale) gr. ½ (box of 10)	pox	6 0	-	
7	lb.	Ammon. chloridum "lumps"	_ a	_	1 1 1	0 2	004	doz.	Antim. sod. tart. sterules (M'dale) gr. ij. (box of 10)	box	8 0	_	
60	lb.	Ammon. formas	_	2 3	0 8	0 2	12	lb.	Antim. nig. pulv.		0 6	0 2	-
36	oz.	Ammon. hippuras	_	-	5 3	1 9	6	oz.	Antim. oxidum	- 1	_	1 0	0 2
12	lb.	Ammon. hydrosulph. sol.	1 6	0 7	0 3	_	42	lb.	Antimonium sulphuratum		1 6	0 5	0 1
13	oz.	Ammon. hypophosphis	_		1 11 2 8	0 4 0 5	42	lb.	Antimonii tartarati pulv. B	5 3	1 6		0 1 0 2
19	oz.	Ammon. iodidum!	- 1	- 1	4 8	0 5	0	oz.	Antim. et pot. tart. "intraven."	- 6	- 1	1 0	U 4

Cost			Selling Price			C	ost		Selling Price		
d	per	An—Ar	16 oz. 4 s. d. s	oz. 1	oz. 1 dr. d. s. d.	d.	per	Ar—Be	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. 1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
43	oz.	Antitoxine tabs., unstd Antitoxins (v. Serological Pro-	doz.	9	_   _	60 9	oz. 25	Argentum colloidale	— per		1 3
62	10c.c.	ducts, page 31) Antuitrin 'S' P. D. & Co	_ 18		ach —	90	oz. 40	Argyrol Arheol capsules	doz.	1 2 -	1 10
33 30	lb.	Apii grav. sem	4 3 1	3 0	5 - 0 8	360 40	oz. 10gr.	Aristochin	_		8 7
10	oz. gr.	Apomorphine hydroch. B	per	gr. 1	6 -	27	lb.	Aristolochiæ radix	3 6	1 0 0 4	_
ш		'Aquæ				36	lь. lь.	Aristolochiæ radicis pulvis Arnicæ flores	4 6	1 4 0 5 0 11 0 4	_
8	lb.	Aqua anethi	1 0 0	4 0	2 -	36	lb.	Arnicæ rhizoma	-	1 4 0 5	
98	lb.	Aqua anethi conc	1 0 0	0 2		48	lь. lь.	Arnicæ rhizomæ pulvis Arsenicum album coml. A, B	2 0	- 0 6 0 7 0 3	0 1
8 52	lb.	Aqua anisi conc. 1-40	<b>—</b> 5		7 0 4	11	lь.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A. B	1 6	0 5 -	_
19	lb.	Aqua aurantii flor. trip	2 6 0 1 0 0		-	648	cwt.	Arsenicum album coml. pulv. A. B Arsenii bromidum A. B	7 1Ь.	5 3 -	0 4
8 54	lb.	Aqua camphoræ conc	_ 2	-	- 1	36 20	oz.	Arsenii tri-iodidum B	-	-   -	0 9
8 74	lb.	Aqua cari dest	1 0 0		~	21	lb. lb.	Arsenii trioxid A, B Arsenii sulphid. flav. pulv. B	2 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	_
8	lb.	Aqua caryophy'li dest	1 0 0		-1	18	lb.	Arsenii sulphid. rub. pulv. B Arseno-triferrin	2 3	0 10 0 4	1 0
8	lь. lь.	Aqua caryophylli conc Aqua chloroformi	1 0 0	4 0	1½ —	18	30	Arseno-trifer. tablets gr. 5 B	doz.	1 3 -	
8 2 8 30 9 8 32	lb.	Aqua chloroformi conc. B.P.C.	- 2 1 3 0	2 0 5 0		66	lb.	Asafetida opt. (gtt.)		2 6 0 9 1 2 0 5	0 2
8	lb.	Aqua cinnamomi conc	_ 7	0 2	0 0 4	63	lb.	Asafetidæ pulv	_	- 0 8	0 2
3	gal.	Aqua destillata Aqua Florid. (isoprop.)	0 4 0			72 12	lb.	Asbestos opt	1 6	2 7 0 9 0 6 0 2	_
8	lb.	Aqua fœniculi	1 0 0	4 0	1 -	78	oz.	Asparagin	_	- 11 4	1 9
6	lb.	Aqua fœniculi conc	- 6 2 0 0		10 0 4	27	lь. lь.	Asphaltum	1 3	0 4 0 2 1 0 0 4	_
4	lb.	Aqua lavand.opt.(isoprop.) P.L.F.	— 10	4 2	9 0 5	72	oz.	Atophan B	_		1 9
1	lb.	Aqua lavand.sec.(isoprop.) P.L.F. Aqua mellis (isoprop.) P.L.F	— 5 — 2			132 132	100 100	Atophan tablets gr. 7½ B Atoquinol tablets	doz.	2 1 -	_
3	lb.	Aqua menthæ pip. dest	1 8 0		. 1	48, 42	dr. dr.	Atropina B	per	gr. 0 3	_
8	lь. lь.	Aqua menthæ pip. conc. Ang. 1-40 Aqua menthæ pip. conc. exot. 1-40		0 2	0 0 4	72	lb.	Atropinæ sulphas B Aurantii cortex Ang	per _	2 7 0 9	0 2
4	lb.	Aqua menthæ viridis dest	1 9 0 1 9 0			42	lb. gr.	Aurantii cortex exot	5 3	1 6 0 5	_
9	lb.	Aqua pimentæ dest	1 2 0	5 0	2 -	40	each	Auri chloridum (15 gr. tubes)	per ea.	5 0 -	_
3	lb.	Aqua pimentæ conc. 1-40 Aqua pulegii dest	- 7 1 0 0	6 2		30	oz.	Auri chloridum sol. (2%)	-	- 3 9	_
3	lb.	Aqua rosæ dest	1 8 0	7 0	2 -			_ ′	İ		
5	lb.	Aqua rosæ trip. opt	2 3 0	-				В			
2	lb.	Aqua rosmarini	1 3 0	5 0	2 -	26 11	lb.	Balsamum anisi P.L.F. Balsamum Peruvianum		1 2 0 4	<u> </u>
	lb.	Aqua rosmarini conc. 1-40	1 5 0	- 1	2 -	21	oz. lb.	Balsamum sulphuris	3 6	1 0 0 4	<b>U</b> 4
	lb.	Aqua sambuci trip Aqua sambuci conc. 1-40	3 0 0	11 0		6	oz.	Balsamum tolutanum Bandages—see page 30	-	- 1 0	0 2
						25	oz.	Barbitonum B	-	- 3 8	0 7
	oz.	Araroba		_   1 _   1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26 21	oz. lb.	Barii carbonas pur. præc. C	2 9	- 3 9 0 10 0 3	0 7
	lb.	Archil		9 0	3 -	10	lb.	Barii carbonas coml C	1 3	0 5 0 2	_
	lb.	Arctii radix Arctii radicis pulvis	2 2 0 3 3 1	-   -		12 18	lb.	Barii chloridum pur C Barii hydroxidum pur C	1 6 2 3	0 6 0 2 0 8 0 3	_
	lb.	Areca	-	- 0		20	lb.	Barii nitras pur. cryst C	2 6	0 9 0 3	-
	lb. gr.	Arecæ pulvis		7 0 gr. 0	6 —	10 24	lb.	Barii nitras coml	1 3 3 0	0 5 0 2 0 11 0 3	_
	oz.	Argenti bromidum	-		-   1 6 $-   1 4$	18 108	lb. doz.	Barii sulphas B.P	2 3	0 8 — 1 4 —	_
	oz.	Argenti iodidum	_   :	_   _	- 1 6	4	oz.	Barii sulphidum C	=		0 2
N	oz.	Argenti nitras cryst	- 1	- 1	4 0 11	8 8	lb.	Bath powder P.L.F	1 0 1 9	_   _	_
33	doz.	Argenti nit. ind. (in wood)	ca. 0	6 -		17	lb.	Bay rum (industrial) P.L.F	2 0	0 7 0 3	_
3	oz.	Argenti nit. mitigat. (sticks) Argenti nucleinas	ea. 1	0 - - 5	3 0 9	81 4.5	doz.	Bay rum (indust.) pkd		1 0 -	_
	oz.	Argenti oxidum	-	<u> </u>	- 1 4	360	cwt.	Bay salt		2 9 14 lb.	5 0
	oz.	Argenti proteinatum	=   :	_ 2 _ 6	8 0 5 9 1 0	21 51	dr.	Beberinæ sulphas Belladonnæ fol. Ang		_ 0 7	3 1
								-			

Cost				Price		Co	st		Selling Price				
4.		Be—Bo		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per	Bo-Ca	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz,	1 dr;
	per	P.U. I.	s. d.			0 2	30		D 1	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
69 28	lb.	Belladonna pulverata C Belladonnæ rad. pulv C		2 6	0 9 0 4	U Z	30	lb.	Borothymol Boroglycerinum B.P.C	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1
30	lb.	Benedict's reagent (qualit.)	4 3	1 4	_	_	16	10 gm	Brilliant green	-	_	_	1 0
5 <b>3</b> 3	oz. dr.	Benzaldehydum pur Benzaminæ hydrochloridum		0 3		0 2 4 10	174 126	lb.	Brilliantine, separable, P.L.F Brilliantine, separ. (isoprop.)	-	6 3 4 6	1 8	
<b>3</b> 3	dr.	Benzaminæ lactas	_	0 3		4 10	180	lb.	Brilliantine, inseparable, P.L.F.	_	6 5	1 4	
42	dr.	Benzamin base		_	-	6 4	90	lb.	Brilliantine, insepar. (isoprop.)	-	3 3	1 0	_
15 36	lb.	Benzenum Benzocaina	1 9	0 6	0 2	0 10	55 13	4 oz.	Bromidia unstd C	-	6 11	1 9	0 3
51	lb.	Benzoinum Sumat	_	2 0	1	0 1	6	oz.	Bromum	_	_	3 0	0 6
54	lb.	Benzoini pulv	6 9	2 0		0 1	42	doz.	Bromum (2 c.c. tubes)	ca.	0 7	-	
4	pt.	Benzol coml		0 8	0 3 1 1	0 2	95 39.5	oz. 20	Bromural Bromural tablets gr. 5		3 0	_	2 4
54	oz.	Benzosol	_	_	7 11	1 2	27	oz.	Brucina	doz.	_	4 0	0 7
6	oz.	Benzyl benzoas	_	-		0 2	24	oz.	Brucinæ sulphas B	_	_	3 6	0 6
28 27	lb. dr.	Berberidis pulvis	3 6	1 0		0 1	18 39	lb.	Bryoniæ albæ radix	2 3	0 8	0 3	0 1
33	oz.	Betainæ hydrochloridum	-	_	5 0	0 9	9	lb.	Burgundy mixture P.L.F.	1 2		_	
21	oz.	Betanaphthylis Sal	_	-		0 6	15 45	oz.	Butyl-chloral hydras	·—	_	2 3	0 4
40	oz.	Betol	_	-	5 10	1 0	29	₹xx. 20	Bynin (A. & H.) Butolan. tabs.	_	1 2 2	0 4 per	doz.
30	lb.	Bird-lime	3 9	1 2	0 4	_			Datolalli taba		2 0	per	4024
21	lb.	Bird-lime qty	-	7-lb.		8 3						-0	
126	lb.	Bisedia (Schacht)	_	4 0	1 0	0 4			C				
		Bismuthum		İ			12	oz.	Cadmii bromidum	_	<del>-</del>	1 9	0 3
20 26	OZ.	Bismuthi benzoas	_	_		0 6 0 7	21 11	oz.	Cadmii iodidum Cadmii sulphide	_	_	3 1 1 8	0 6
102	oz.	Bismuthi betanaphthol		3 8		0 2	17	oz.	Caffeina	_	_	2 6	0 5
13	oz.	Bismuthi citras	_	_		0 4	12	oz.	Caffeinæ benzoas	_	-	1 9	0 3
<b>2</b> 1 18	oz.	Bismuthi et ammon. citras	-	-		0 6	12 46	oz. lb.	Caffeinæ citras	-	1 0	1 9 0 6	0 3
30	oz.	Bismuthi hydroxidum	_	_		0.8	27	oz.	Caffeinæ citras effervescens Caffeinæ hydrobromidum	_	1 8	4 0	0 7
26	oz.	Bismuthi lactas	_	-		0 7	40	oz.	Caffeinæ iodidum	_	_	6 4	0 10
10 10	oz.	Bismuthi nitras cryst	-	_		0 3	21 16	oz.	Caffeinæ salicylas Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas	-	_	3 1 2 4	0 6
21	oz.	Bismuthi oleas	_	_		0 6	33	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum	_	_	4 10	0 9
19	oz.	Bismuthi oxychloridum	_	-		0 5	15	oz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salicylas	_	_	2 3	0 4
21 45	oz.	Bismuthi oxychlor. puriss		_		0 6	12	oz. lb.	Caffeinæ valerianas	-	0 6	6 5	1 0
66	02.	Bismuthum precip	=	_	- 1	1 5	18	lb.	Calami aromatici rad. pulvis .:	2 3	0 9	0 3	-
12	oz.	Bismuthi salicylas	-			0 3	30	lb.	Calamina artif. P.L.F	3 9	1 2	0 4	0 1
12 96	oz. lb.	Bismuthi subgallas Bismuthi subnitras		3 5		0 3	26	lb.	Calamina præparata	3 3	1 0	0 4	-9
15	oz.	Bismuthi tannas	-	_	2 3	0 4			Calcium				
18 25	oz.	Bismuthi tartras solub	<u> </u>	- 1	2 8 3 8	0 5 0 7	27 18	lb.	Calcii acetas	-	1 0	0 4 2 8	0 1 0 5
45	oz.	Bismuthi tribromophen	_	_		1 0	.7	oz.	Calcii bromidum exic.	_	_	2 8 1 1	0 2
							6	lb.	Calcii carbonas	0 8	0 3	0 1	-
80 60	lb.	Blue, Chin., pulv Blue, Pruss., pulv	10 0 7 6	2 10 2 2	0 9	0 2	15	lь. lь.	Calcii chloridum fusum Calcii chloridum coml.	2 0 0 10	0 7 0 4	0 2	
15	lb.	Boldo folia	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	11	lb.	Calcii chloridum cryst	1 5	0 6	0 2	
8	lb.	Bole Armen	1 0	0 4	0 1	_	13	lb.	Calcii chloridum gran	1 9	0 7	0 2	_
32 16	lb.	Boraldehyde (D.F.)	1 6 2 0	bot. 0 7	2 6 0 2	bot.	9	oz.	Calcii citras	_	_	1 4 0 9	0 3 0 1
6.5	lb.	Borax cryst. (Howards)	1 0	0 4	0 11		7	oz.	Calcii gluconas	_	_	0 11	0 2
4.5		Borax coml. cryst	0 7	0 2	0 1	_	7	oz.	Calcii glycerophos	-	_	1 1	
6	lb.	Borax purificatus cryst  Boracis purificati pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1 0 1	_	96 11	oz. lb.	Calcii guaiacol-sulphonas Calcii hydroxid	1 5	0 6	14 0 0 2	2 0
_	-	Boracis purificati pulvis (pkd.)	_	0 41	0 11	_	6	oz.	Calcii hypophosphis	_	_	0 11	0 2
5 3 <b>60</b>	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis	0 8	0 3	0 1	5 0	24 26	oz. lb.	Calcii iodidum	_	0 11	3 6 0 3½	0 6
12	lb.	Boracis coml. pulvis Bordeaux mixture P.L.F.	7 lb. 1 6	2 10	14 lb.		8	OZ.	Calcii lactophosphas	3 3	-	0 3½ 1 2	0 2
		Boric lint (see p. 31)					3	oz.	Calcii oxalas	- 1	-	0 6	0 1
84	0.7	Boric wool (see p. 30) Bornyl valerianas				1 10	l6 15	oz. lb.	Calcii peroxidum	3 9	1 1	2 3 0 4	0 4
9	oz.	Borocaina	grm.	1 0	_		8	lb.	Calcii phosphas coml	1 0	0 4	0 2	-
12	tube	Borocain c adrenalin tabs	tube	1 6		-	12	Ъ.	Calcii phosphatis acidi pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2	-

Cost			S		Cost			Selling Price				
d.	per	Ca Calcium—(cont.)	16 oz. 4	4 oz. 1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.	d.	per	Ca—Co	16 oz.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz.	1 dr.
		Calcii phosphas di-acidus Calcii phosphas di-acidus Calcii saccharas Calcii sulphas Calcii sulphas Calcii sulphas Calcii superphosphas coml. Calcii superphosphas coml. Calcii superphosphas coml. Calx Calx Calx Calx chlorinata Calx sulphurata Calendulæ flores Calf lymph (v. Lymph) Calumbæ radix Calumbæ radicis pulvis Cambogia Cambogia Cambogia pulvis Camphora (1-oz. tab.) Camphora (1-oz. tab.) Camphora monobromata Camphora synthet. pulv. Campolon, 2 c.c. Canary seed Canellæ corticis pulvis Cannabinæ tannas Cantharidinum B Cantharis Chinensis B Cantharis Chinensis B Cantharidis Chin. pulv B Caoutchoue Caprokol caps. Capsici fructus Capsici fructus Capsici fructus Capsici fructus Carbo nis nimalis gran. Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis Carbonis ligni salicis pulvis Carbon disulphidum Carbon disulphidum Carbon disulphidum Carbon disulphidum Carbon disulphidum Cardamomi sem. pulv. dec. Carminum opt. Carminum sec. Caryophyllum sec. Cascara evacuant (P.D.) Cassiæ corticis pulvis Cassiæ pulva Castechu pulvis	16 ° z . d . d . d . d . d . d . d . d . d .	1 10 0 7 1 3 0 5 3 0 11 0 3 3 0 1 0 9 0 6 0 2 2 0 8 0 3 1 4 4 1 1 6 2 2 2 0 7 8 1 1 1 1 4 0 1 1 1 4 0 1 1 1 4 0 1 1 1 4 0 1 1 1 1	1 dr. d.			Caulophyllinum Cera alba in massa Cera alba in placentis Cera carnauba (grey) Cera flava Ang. Cera flava exot. Cera flava exot. Cera flava exot. Cera Japonica Ceresina coml. flava Ceresina coml. flava Cerii oxalas Cetaceum Cetacei pulvis Cetarai Islandica Charta epispast. (11 in. × 8 in.) Chilblain paint P.L.F. Chilblain paint P.L.F. Chilblain paint P.L.F. Chiloral camphorat. B.P.C. Chloral formamidum Chloral hydras Chloral hydras Chloral hydras Chlorofs belladonnæ B.P.C. B. F Chlorofs belladonnæ B.P.C. Chlorof. aconiti B.P.C. Chlorofs belladonnæ B.P.C. Chlorophyllum (oil-sol.) Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) Chlorophyllum (spirit-sol.) Chlorophyllum (cort. pulvis Cinchonæ succirub. cort. pulvis Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum Cinchonidinæ hydrochloridum Cinchonidinæ sulphas Cinchonina Cinchonina sulphas Cinchonina Cinchonina cortex opt. Cinnamomi cortex opt. Cinnamomi cortex parv. Cintarii choridum Cobalti nitras	16 oz	4 oz.	1 oz d. 3 6 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 2 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 3 0 4 0 2 0 5 0 2 11 1 1 1 2 0 0 9 0 3 0 4 1 1 4 1 2 0 1 6 0 6 5 0 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 0 1 6 0 6 5 0 5 0 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	0 8 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 5 2 2 2 8 0 7 1 5 0 3 0 4 0 4 4 0 4 6 0 7 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Cost			Selling Price				Cost		• • •	Selling Price			
		Co	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	I dr.			Co-De	16 oz.	4 oz.	1	
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	s.
90	dr.	Cocainæ nitras B. F	per	gr.	0 5	13 0	96	dr.	Cotoinum	per	gr.	0 3	-
90	dr.	Cocainæ salicylas B, F	per	gr.	0 5	13 0	15	oz.	Coumarinum	_	_	2 4	0
44 36	100cc	Cocaine eye-drops (factory) B. F	3 ss.	1 8	0 4	0 1	66 54	lь. lь.	Creme d'amandes, scented Creme d'amandes, unscented	8 6	2 5	0 8	-
39	lb.	Cocci gulvis	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	54	lb.	Creme d amandes, unscented	6 9 8 6	2 0 2 10	0 7 0 9	
28	lb.	Cocculi indici pulvis C	3 0	1 0	0 4	_	44	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F.	_	1 7	0 6	
26	lb.	Coconut stearin	3 3	1 0	0 4		24	lb.	Cremor frigidum P.L.F.	_	1 0	0 4	Ŀ
75	dr.	Codeina	per	gr.	0 3	10 9	24	lb.	Crem. frig. "American "P.L.F.	_	1 0	0 4	
63 69	dr.	Codeinæ phosphas B	per	gr.	0 3	9 0	22 36	lb.	Crem. frigid. "theatrical "P.L.F.	2 9	0 10		•
255	dr.	Codeinæ sulphas B Codeonal	per	gr.		6 0	15	lb.	Crem. zinci B.P.C.	4 6	1 4	0 5 2 2	0
29	10	Codeonal tablets, 2½ gr. B	doz.	4 4	_	_	42	lb.	Creosotum C		1 7	0 6	0
22	lb.	Colchici corm. exot. pulv. (20) C	-	0 10	0 3		18	lb.	Cresol C	2 3	0 8	0 3	Ĭ.
36	lb.	Colchici sem. pulvis	-	1 4	0 5	0 1	21	lb.	Creta cum camphora 12½%	2 8	0 10	0 3	E
15 15	gr. gr.	Colchicina B Colchicinæ salicylas B	per per	gr. gr.	2 3 2 3		15 18	lb. lb.	Creta c. camph. 10% Creta Gallica (tab.)	2 0 2 3	0 7 0 8	0 3	Ei.
כו	81.	Collodia	per	6,,	- 0		360	cwt	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	7 lb.	2 9	14 lb.	5
<b>3</b> 3	lb.	Collodium flexile	_	1 3	0 5	0 1	6	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis	0 9	0 3	0 1	Ĭ-
42	lb.	Collodium acetonum B.P.C	<u> </u>	1 6	0 6	0 1	7	lb.	Cretæ Gall. pulvis subtil	0 10	0 3	0 1	
14 10	oz.	Collodium anodynum B.P.C. B Collodium belladonnæ B.P.C. B	_		2 0 1 6	0 4	6 8	lb.	Creta præparata	0 9	0 3	0 1 0 2	
50	lb.	Collodium salicylicum B.P.C	_	1 10	0 7	0 1	72	oz.	Crocus Valent	1 0	0 4	0 2	li
168	lb.	Collodium salicyl. co. B.P.C. C	_	_	1 9	0 3	<b>7</b> 8	oz.	Crocus Valent. pulv			_	î
102	lb.	Collodium stypticum B.P.C	_	-,	1 0	0 2	54	lb.	Croup embrocation P.L.F	6 9	2 0	0 7	
18	oz.	Collodium vesicans C		_	2 8	0 6	36 18	10 gm	C ' . 11. 4	_	_	-	2
36	Ziv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes)	_	4 0	1 6	0 3	20	l0 oz.	Cryogenine tablets gr. 4 Crystal violet (medicinal)	doz.	2 9	3 0	0
54	3iv.	Collosol argent. (Crookes)	_	6 0	1 9	0 3	42	lb.	Cubebæ fructus		1 6	0 6	٥_
54	Ziv.	Collosal bism. (Crookes)		6 0	1 9	0 3	54	lb.	Cubebæ fructus pulvis	_	2 0	0 7	0
41	3iv.	Collosol hydr. (Crookes)	_	4 6	1 4	0 3	26	lb.	Cucumber cream	-	1 0	0 4	F
50	Ziij.	Collosol hydrarg. et sulphur. (Crookes)	_	5 6	1 6	0 3	54 192	lb.	Cucumber paste	6 0	1 9 6 10	0 6 2 0	
22.5	Ziv.	Collosol iodine (Crookes)		2 6	0 9	0 2	22	lb.	Cudbear	_	0 10	0 3	
45	Biv.	Collosol iodine in oil		5 0	1 6	0 3	16	lb.	Cumini fructus	2 0	0 7	0 2	H
45 36	3j. 3iv.	Collosol manganese (inj.)	_	4 0	5 0 1 2	0 9	22 19	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis	2 9	0 10	0 3	
31.5	z viij.	Collosol quinine	_	2 0	0 6	0 1	22	lb.	Cumini fructus pulvis (crs.) Cupri ammon. sulph	2 4 2 9	0 8 0 10	0 3	
60	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpa	_	2 2	0 8	0 2	54	lb.	Cupri carbonas pur		2 0	0 7	
72	lb.	Colocynthidis pulpæ pulvis	_	2 7	0 9	0 2	36	lb.	Cupri chloridum pur	4 6	1 4	0 5	F
35 11	4 oz. lb.	Colofine (Oppenheimer) Colophonii pulv.	1 6	4 4	1 2 0 2	0 3	39 46	lb.	Cupri nitras	5 0 5 9	1 5 1 8	0 5 0 6	0
8	lb.	Colophonium	1 0	0 4	0 2		5	oz.	Cupri oxidum pur	_		0 10	0
27	lb.	Composition essence	_	1 0	0 4	-	24	lb.	Cupri oxidum coml	2 8	0 9	0 3	E
24	lb.	Composition powder P.L.F	1	0 11 2 0	0 3	_	48 15	lb.	Cupri oxyacet. pulv. (ærugo)	6 0 2 0	1 9	0 6	
61 30	50 lb.	Compral tablets	doz.	2 0 1 2	0 4	0 1	6	lь. lь.	Cupri sulphas Cupri sulphas coml. opt.	2 0 0 9	0 7 0 3	0 2 0 1	
30	lb.	Confectio paraffini B.P.C	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	609	cwt.	Cupri sulphas coml	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	8
30	lb.	Confectio petrolei	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	9	lb.	Cupri sulphas coml. pulvis	1 2	0 4	-	ŀ
33 39	lb.	Confectio piperis		1 3	0 4 0 5	0 1	30 60	lb.	Cupri sulphas exsiccatus Cuprum (filings)	3 9	1 1 2 2	0 4 0 8	
18	lb.	Confectio rosæ gallic	2 4	0 9	0 3	_	54	lb.	Cuprum (foil)	_	2 0	0 7	F
33	lb.	Confectio sennæ et sulph. B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 4	_	42	lb.	Cuprum (turnings)	5 3	1 6	0 5	0
38	lb.	Confectio sulphuris	5 0	1 6	0 5	0 1	10	lb.	Curcumæ rhizoma	1 3	0 5	0 2	E
54 14	oz.	Congo Red	per	gr.	1 2		12	lb.	Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis Curcumæ rhizomæ pulvis (crs.)	1 6 1 3	0 6 0 5	0 2 0 2	. ]
8	gr.	Coninæ hydrobromidum B	per	gr.	1 2	_	36	lb.	Currie powder opt. P.L.F	4 6	1 4	0 5	E
39	lb.	Copaiba	5 0	1 5	0 6	0 1	22	lb.	Currie powder sec. P.L.F	2 9	0 10	0 3	
9 32	oz.	Copaibæ resina	4 3	1 3	0 5	0 3	60	lb.	Cydoniæ semina	_	2 2	0 8	
30	lь.	Copal elect	3 9	1 3	0 5	_			D				
36	each	Coramine 1.7c.c., 5 amps	_	4 0	per	box	30	lb.	Dale's plaster P.L.F C		1 1	0 4	-
8	lb.	Coriandrum	1 0	0 4	0 1		42	lb.	Damar gummi	5 3	1 7	0 5	-
12 10	lb.	Coriand. pulvis	1 6 1 3	0 6	0 2 0 2		36 24	lb. gr.	Daturæ tatulæ pulvis		1 4	0 5. 3 6	U
10	ID.	Corn solvent (v. Collod. callos.)	1 3	U U	0 2	1	24	gr.	Daturinæ sulphas B	per per	gr. gr.	3 6	-
110	lb.	Coster's paste		-	0 8	0 2	36	lb.	Dec. agropyri conc. 1 to 7	- 1	1 4	0 6	0
57	dr.	Cotaminæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	2 2 2 2	8 4 8 4	12 24	lb.	Dec. agropyri recens	1 6	0 6 0 11	0 2 0 3	F
57	dr.	Cotarninæ phthalas B	per	gr.	2 2	0 4	24	lb.	Dec. aloes co		0 11	0 3	

-	Cost		1 -	Selling Price				Cost			Selling Price			
1			De-Ea	16 oz. 4 oz. 1 oz. 1 dr.				Ea—El	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.		
1	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	3. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	33	lb.	Dec. aloes co. conc. 1 to 3	3 9	1 3 1 2	0 4	0 1	216	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec	23 0	6 0 8 6	1 9 3ij.	0 5 2 6
	30 42	lb.	Dec. aloes co. recens	-	1 6	0 6	0 1	126	lb.	Eau de Cologne sec. pkd Eau de Cologne sec. (isoprop.)	_	4 6	1 4	0 3
	36	lb.	Dec. cinchonæ flav. c. 1 to 7		1 4	0 5	0 1	14	oz.	Eikonogen	_ ·	_	1 9	0 4
	54	lb.	Dec. cuspariæ conc. 1 to 7  Dec. dulcamar. conc. 1 to 7	_	2 0 1 7	0 7 0 6	0 1	6 72	gr. dr.	Elaterinum Elaterium Ang	per per	gr. gr.	1 0 0 3	_
-	24	lb.	Dec. gossypii rad. cort. rec	3 0	1 0	0 3	-	30	lb.	Elemi	— PC1	1 2	0 4	_
	51	lb.	Dec. granati cort. conc. 1 to 7	_	2 0	0 7 0 4	0 1			* *	1			
1	30	lb.	Dec. hæmat. conc. 1 to 7  Dec. hæmatoxyli recens	1 9	0 7	0 2	_ 1			Elixir				
	12	lb.	Dec. hemidesmi conc. 1 to 7	-	2 1	0 8	0 2	- 1	.					
	12 30	lb.	Dec. mezerei conc. 1 to 7  Dec. papaveris conc. 1 to 7 C	_	1 7 1 2	0 6 0 5	0 1 0 1	54 84	lb.	Elixir aletridis B.P.C	_	2 0 3 3	0 7 1 0	0 1 0 2
	15	lb.	Dec. papav. et anth. conc. C		1 8	0 6	0 1	96	lb.	Elixir aurantii B.P.C	_	3 6	1 0	0 2
	18	lb.	Dec. pareiræ conc. l to 7	-	1 9	0 6	0 1 0 1	99 54	lb.	Elixir aurantii comp. B.P.C	-	3 6 2 2	1 0 7	0 2
-	66	lb.	Dec. quercus conc. l to 7  Dec. sarsæ Jam. (simp.) conc.		1 4	U 5	0 1	54	lb.	Elixir benzyl benzoatis Elixir bismuthi B.P.C	_	2 3	0 8	_
5			1 to 7	-	2 5	0 9	0 2	48	lb.	Elixir bismuth sal. B.D.H	— ·	2 2	0 8	_
	6	lb.	Dec. sars. Jam co. conc. 1 to 7 Dec. sarsæ co. conc. 1 to 7		2 0 2	0 7 0 8	0 1 0 2	48 72	lb.	Elixir bromoformi B.P.C Elixir camphoræ monobromatæ	_	2 0 2 10	0 7 0 9	_
-	0	lb.	Dec. scoparii conc. 1 to 7	_	1 1	0 4	0 1	123	lb.	Elixir cascaræ et euonymi B.P.C.	_	5 6	1 5	_
	6	lb.	Dec. senegæ conc. 1 to 7	→,	1 4	0 5 0 6	0 1 0 1	80 32	lb. lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag. P.L.F	10 0	2 10 1 7	0 10 0 6	_
1	7	lb.	Dec. taraxaci conc. 1 to 7  Dec. ulmi conc. B.P.C. 1 to 7		2 1	0 7	0 1	75	lb.	Elixir cascaræ sag		2 10	0 9	0 2
-	2	lb.	Dec. uvæ ursi conc. 1 to 7	, —	1 2	0 4	0 1	54	lb.	Elixir cocæ B.P.C C	_	2 0	0 7	_
-	l 9	oz. lb.	Dermatol Derris pulv	5 0	1 5	4 7	0 8	57 57	lb.	Elixir codein. co C Elixir codein. co. B.D.H	_	2 8 2 2	0 8	
0	ó	30	Devegan tabs	doz.	1 6	_	_	48	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et pini co. B. F	_	2 0	0 8	-
-	0	lb.	Devonshire oils P.L.F	0 11	0 5 0 4	0 2 0 2	-	48 72	lb.	Elixir diamor. et ter. B.P.C. B. F	-	1 10	0 7	0 1
E	7	lb.	Dextrin. alb	0 11	0 4	0 2 0 2	_	12	lb.	Elixir diamorph. et terp. c. apo- morph. B.P.C C, ex F	_	2 9	0 10	_
F	4	lb.	Dextrosum	1 9	0 7	0 2	—	68	16 oz.	Elixir enzymes (Armour)	-	2 2	0 7	0 1
Ī	6	12	Dial tablets, orig. tube B Dial tablets B	doz.	2 0 1 6	_	_	54 54	lb. lb.	Elixir ephedrin Elixir ethylmorph. et terp. C		2 0 2 3	0 7	_
-	4	oz.	Diamidophenol. hydrochloridum			1 9	0 3	102	lb.	Elixir ferri, quin. et strych. phos.		2 3	0 0	
	6	dr.	Diamorphinæ hydrochl. B, F	per	gr. 0 7	0 4	-	45	11	B.P.C	-	4 6 1 9	1 4	
-	9 4	lb.	Diapente P.L.F Diastasum	2 0	<u> </u>	3 0	0 7	45 56	lb. lb.	Elixir formatum B.P.C.		2 2	0 8	0 1 0 2
6	8	lb.	Dicalcium phosphate (P.D.)	6 0	2 0		- "	66	lb.	Elixir glusidi B.P.C	-	2 6	0 9	-
	6	oz.	Dichlorobenzene ortho	_	1 4	5 3 0 5	0 9	92 32	lb. •	Elixir guaiacol. co	_	3 3 1 10	0 11	_
0	4	lb.	Dichlorobenzene para	_	1 4	0 5	_	30	lb.	Elixir ipecacuanhæ B.P.C	-	1 2	0 4	0 1
1	3	15c.c. 25	Digalen C Digifoline tablets C	doz.	1 6	8 6	1 4	30 19	lb. 4 oz.	Elixir kolæ B.P.C Elixir lactated pepsin (Armour)	=	1 2 2 9	0 4	0 1 0 2
-	3	oz.	Digifortis (P.D.)	— doz.		_	0 7	70	16 oz.	Elixir lactopeptin	_	2 3	0 8	0 2
1	5	gr. 15	Digipuratum C	per	gr.	0 2	1 4	63 <b>7</b> 2	lb.	Elixir lecithin B.P.C	-	2 4	0 8	0 2
8	1	10c.c.	Digipuratum liq C Digipuratum tablets C	doz.	3 0	_	1 4	66	lb.	Elixir lecithini compositum C	_	2 8 2 6	0 10	-
1	7	gr.	Digitalinum amorph B	per	gr.	1 1	-	93	lb.	Elixir papaini B.P.C	_	3 5	1 0	-
į	3	gr. 40	Digitalinum cryst B Digitaline granules (Nativ.)	per doz.	gr. 0 11	15 10 —	_	72 68	lb. lb.	Elixir pepsini B.P.C	_	2 7 2 5	0 9	0 2
K	2	lb.	Digitalis folia Ang C	— <sup>1</sup>	1 6	0 6	0 1	57	lb.	Elixir pepsini et bism. co. B.P.C.	_	2 2	0 8	_
9	7	lb.	Digitalis pulverata C Digitonin B	_	_	0 8	0 2	.66	lb.	Elixir peptolacticum Elixir phosphori B.P.C	_	2 3 2 5	0 8	0 2
ŀ		gr. 100	Digitonin B Dimol pulverettes	doz.	1 0	_	_	90	lb.	Elixir phosphori co. B.P.C.	=	3 3	1 0	_
		4 oz.	Dimol syrup	-	_	1 4	0 3	54	lb.	Elixir pini compositum B, F	-	2 3	0 9	. —
		gm.	Dioninum B Diuretin	per	gr.	0 4	1 0	30 90	lb.	Elixir pruni virg	_	1 4 3 3	0 6 0 11	0 2
8 -		20	Diuretin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 8		_	78	lb.	Elixir quininæ amm. co. B.P.C.	-	2 10	0 10	_
		oz.	Dolichos pubes		_	7 6	1 2 2 7	52 32	lb. lb.	Elixir rhei B.P.C Elixir rubi idæi	_	2 2 1 9	0 7 0 6	0 2
4		gr.	Duboisinæ sulphas B	per	gr.	1 10	-	33	lb.	Elixir rubi idæi Elixir sennæ fructus B.P.C	_	1 3	0 5	
5 1		lb.	Dulcamara		0 9	0 3	_	30	lb.	Elixir simplex B.P.C	=	1 6	0 5	0 1
5. 0.		lb.	Dusting powder P.L.F	-	1 3	0 4	_	72, 108	16 oz. 16 oz.	Elixir terpheroini co. (D.F.) B, F Elixir terpheroini (Squire) B, F		3 0 3 6	0 10 1 0	0 2
6		,,	E	24 6	10.0	0.40		<b>7</b> 8	lb.	Elixir terpheroini co B, F	_	3 6	1 0	_
2		lb. lb.	Eau de Cologne opt. P.L.F Eau de Cologne opt. (isoprop.)		10 0 5 9	2 10 1 9	0 6	96 105	lb. lb.	Elixir viburn. prunif. B.P.C Elixir viburn. prun. co. B.P.C.	_	3 5 3 11	1 0	0 2 0 2.

Cost			SUPPLE Selling Price				Cost			Selling Price			
		Em-Et	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.			Et-Ex	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	1 dr.
7	gr.	Emetina	per	gr.	1 2	_		50 cc.	17 1 7 1 1 1	per	c.c.	0 3	_
7	gr.	Emetin. period	per per	gr. gr.	1 1 0 11		5 96	oz.	Ethyl phthalate		_	0 9	0 2 2 4
6	gr.	Emetinæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	0 11	_	96	oz.	Eucainæ hyd. (beta)	_			2 4
84	lb.	Emulsio benzyl benzoate	_	3 4	1 0	_	20	lb.	Eucalypti folia Ang	2 6	0 9	0 3	
48	lb.	Emulsio bismuth et magnesiæ	_	2 2	0 8		24	lb.	Eucalypti fol. pulv	3 0	0 11	0 3	_
.15	lb.	Emulsio chloroformi B.P.C.	-	2 0	0 3	0 1	7	oz.	Eucalyptol	_	_	1 1	0 2
60 48	lb.	Emuls. iodoformi 10 per cent. Emuls. menth. pip. B.P.C.		3 0 1 9	0 10	_	50	oz.	Eugallol	_		6 0	1 2 0 3
18	lb.	Emuls. olei morrhuæ B.P.C.	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	36	oz.	Eugenol	_	_	5 3	0 9
		Emuls. ol. morrh. 50% pkd	Зvj.	1 9	z xij.	3 0	16	lb.	Eupad	2 0	0 8	0 3	
27	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh.c.hypoph.B.P.C.	3 6	1 0	_	_	36	lb.	Euphorbii gummi pulvis	_	1 4	0 5	
51	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. B P.C.	6 6	2 0	0 7	_	192	oz.	Euquinine	_	_		4 7
56	lb.	Emuls. ol. morrh. pancr. et malti B.P.C.	7 2	2 3	0 7		45 22. <b>4</b>	oz. amp.	Euresol B		2 6	per	1 1
28	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ B.P.C.	3 10	1 2	_	_	22.4	amp.	Extracta		2 0	þei	amp.
66	lb.	Emuls. ol. olivæ co. B.P.C	9 0	2 7	_	_	21	oz.	Ext. aconiti radicis alc. B	_	_	3 2	0 6
21	lb.	Emuls. petrolei (agar)	2 6	0 9	_	_	11	oz.	Ext. adonis vernalis liq	_		1 8	0 3
18	lb.	Emuls. petrolei c. agar N.I.F.	2 4	0 9	0 3	_	51 108	lb. lb.	Ext. agropyri liquidum		2 0 4 0	0 8	0 2 0 2
18	lb.	Emuls. petr. agar phenolphthal.	2 4	0 9	0 3	_	54	lb.	Ext. aletridis liquidum B.P.C.  Ext. aloes pulvis		2 0	0 7	0 2 0 1
21	lb.	Emuls. petr. phenolphthal.(agar)	2 6	0 9	_		36	oz.	Ext. aloes Barbadensis glac.	_	_	4 6	0 11
18	lb.	Emuls. petr. c. hypoph. B.P.C.	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	9	oz.	Ext. aloes Socotrinæ pulvis	_	-	1 9	0 3
144	doz.	Emuls. petrolei pkd.	_	1 6	₹ viij.	1 9	24	oz.	Ext. anthemidis pulvis '98	_	_	3 1	0 6
24	dr. dr.	Ephedrina alk	per per	gr. gr.	0 2 0 2	3 6 2 8	14 150	oz. lb.	Ext. apocyni liquidum	_	5 5	2 0 1 7	0 4 0 3
18	dr.	Ephedrine sulphas B	per	gr.	0 2	2 8	60	lb.	Ext. arnica liq	_	2 2	0 8	0 2
13	02.	Ergota preparata B	_	_	1 10	0 4	12	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ siccum B	_	_	1 9	0 3
108	.lgm.	Ergotoxin ethanesulph. B	0 4	for	0.1	gm.	108	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ liquidum B	-	4 6	1 4	0 3
60	.l gm,	Ergotoxin phosph B	0 3	for	0.1	gm. 0 6	102	lb.	Ext. belladonnæ viride '98 B	<b>–</b>	3 9	1 0	0 2
90 51	dr.	Ernutin B Erythrityl tet. dil	per	gr.	2 10 0 3	_	13	oz.	Ext. belladonnæ viridis pulv.	_	_	1 11	0 4
102	dr.	Erythrol tetranitras	per	gr.	0 5	_	13	oz.	Ext. boldo liquidum	_	_	1 10	0 4
21	lb.	Esbachs solution	_	0 10	0 3		36	oz.	Ext. bone marrow	_	_	4 6	0 11
42	oz.	Ess. ambræ griseæ	_	_	6 2 3 6	1 0 6	24 132	oz.	Ext. buchu Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C	_	5 2	3 6 1 7	0 6 0 3
24 24	oz.	Ess. amygdalæ 1 in 16	_	_	3 6	0 6	152	oz.	Ext. buchu liquidum B.P.C Ext. cacti grandiflori liquidum			2 3	0 4
28	oz.	Ess. apricot	_	_	3 10	0 8	39	oz.	Ext. calendulæ	_	_	5 9	0 10
114	lb.	Ess. camphoræ B.P.C	_	3 9	1 0	_	14	oz.	Ext. calendula liq	_	-	2 2	0 4
13	oz.	Ess. cherry, fruit Ess. cinnamomi	_	_	2 0 4 5	0 4	15 60	oz. dr.	Ext. calumbæ			2 3	0 4 8 9
30 78	oz.	Ess. cinnamomi	_	2 9	0 9	_	108	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. sicci pulvis		3 10	1 1	0 2
2 <b>7</b>	oz.	Ess. fridis	_	4 0		0 7	30	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1
246	lb. v	Ess. limonis (soluble)	_	9 0	2 6	0 4	51	lb.	Ext. cascaræ sag. liquidum insip.	6 4	1 11	0 7	0 1
456	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) I in 5 Ess. menth. pip. (Ang.) I in 10			3 6 3 1	0-7	114	lb.	Ext. caulophylli liquidum  Ext. cinchonæ		4 2	1 2 1 2	0 2 0 2
<b>336</b> 252	lb.	Ess. menth. pip. (exot.) 1 in 10	_	8 6	2 4	0 4	60	lb.	Ext. cinchonæ liquidum	<u> </u>	2 4	0 8	0 2
51	oz.	Ess. moschi	-	_	7 5	1 2	144	lb.	Ext. cocæ liquidum B. F	_	5 6	1 7	0 3
75	oz.	Ess. moschi fort	-	-	10 2	1 6	24	oz.	Ext. colchici aceticum C	_	_	3 6	0 8
16 22	OZ.	Ess. pear (jargonelle)			2 9 2 4	0 6	30	oz.	Ext. colchici liq C  Ext. colchici sicc C		_	1 8	0 3 0 8
96	oz.	Ess. pulegii 1 in 10	_	3 5	1 0	0 2	30	oz.	Ext. colchici sem. acet. C	_	_	4 5	0 8
14	oz.	Ess. raspberry (fruit)	-	-	2 0	0 4	10	oz.	Ext. collinsonia liq	-	_	1 6	0 3
14	lb.	Ess. rennet	1 9	0 7	0 3 2 6	0 5	20	oz.	Ext. colocynthidis pulvis  Ext. colocynthidis co	_	_	3 0 1 0	0 5 0 2
17 24	oz.	Ess. strawberry			3 6	0 6	99	oz. lb.	Ext. colocynthidis co	_	3 7	1 0	0 2
36	oz.	Ess. vanillæ fort	-	-	5 3	0 9	8	oz.	Ext. conii C	-	_	1 2	0 2
14	oz.	Ess. vanillæ (isoprop.)	-	_	2 0	0 4	11	oz.	Ext. conii liquidum C	-	_	1 8	0 3
18	oz.	Ess. vanillin P.L.F	9 10	2 10	2 8 0 9	0 5 0 2	18	oz.	Ext. convallariæ liquidum  Ext. coto liquidum	_		2 8 2 0	0 5 0 4
87 42	lb.	Ess. zingiberis Estoral	- TO	2 10	5 3	1 0	22	oz.	Ext. damianæ pulvis	_	_	3 3	0 7
10	oz.	Ethyl bromidum	-	_	_	0 6	120	lb.	Ext. damianæ liquidum	_	4 3	1 2	0 2
74	50 cc.	Ethyl chaulmoogras	per cc.	0 3	_	_	18	oz.	Ext. droseræ rotund. liquidum	-	_	2 8	0 5 1 1
31	ea.	Ethyl chloridum (30 c.c.) Ethyl chloridum (50 c.c.)	ea.	4 0 5 · 3	_		51 54	oz.	Ext. ergotæ B Ext. ergotæ pulvis B			7 4 7 11	1 2
42 74	ea. 50 cc.		per c.c.			_	120	lb.	Ext. ergot. liq	_ (	4 5	1 3	0 3
31	oz.	Ethyl iodidum	_	-	_	1 4	108	lb.	Ext. ergotæ liquidum '14 B	-	4 0	1 1	0 2
72	dr.	Ethyl morphinæ hydrochl. B	per	gr.	0 4	-	156	lb.	Ext. ergotæ ammon. liq. B	_	5 8	1 7	0 3

C	ost	_	S	Selling	Price		C	ost			Sellin	g Price	
d.	per	Extracta—(cont.)		4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per	Ex-Fe Extracta—(cont.)	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
30	oz.	Ext. euonymi			4 5	0 8	11	oz.	Ext. pulsatillæ liquidum		- u.	1 8	0 3
76	lb.	Ext. euphorbiæ liquidum	—   2	2 10	0 10	0 2	126	lb.	Ext. pyrethri rad liq	_	4 7	1 4	0 3 .
14	oz.	Ext. fellis bovinum	-		2 0	0 4	20 44	oz.	Ext. quassiæ pulvis	_	1 7	2 11	0 6
16 10	oz.	Ext. fellis bovinum pulv	_		2 4 1 6	0 4	66	lb. lb.	Ext. quassiæ liq Ext. quillaiæ liquidum	_	1 7 2 6	0 6	0 2
9	oz.	Ext. fuci B.P.C. pulv	_	-	1 4	0 3	12	oz.	Ext. rhamni frang. liquidum	_		1 9	0 3
60	lb.	Ext. fuci liquidum	7 6 2	2 2	0 8	0 2	15	oz.	Ext. rhei pulvis	-	_	2 2	0 4
12	oz.	Ext. fuci pulvis	. —	- 1	1 9 4 5	0 3	11	oz.	Ext. rhus. arom. liquidum	_	_	1 8	0 3
30 38	lb.	Ext. gelsemii alcoh C Ext. gentianæ	_ 1	4	0 5	0 8	14 27	oz.	Ext. rhus. toxicod. liquidum	ΞΙ	_	2 0 4 0	0 4
66	lb.	Ext. gentianæ pulvis	_ 2		0 9	0 2	13	oz.	Ext. sabal liq	_	·	2 0	0 4
54	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ	_ 2		0 7	0 1	102	lb.	Ext. salicis nigræ liquidum	-	3 9	1 1	0 2
26 02	lb.	Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum Ext. gossypii rad. cort. liquidum	— 1 — 3		0 4 1 2	0 1 0 2	15 13	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. simp		_	2 3 1 11	0 4
93	lb.	Ext. gossyph rad. cort. liquidum	_   3		0 11	0 2	8	oz.	Ext. sarsæ Jam. co	_		1 2	0 2
72.	lb.	Ext. grindeliæ liquidum	<b>—</b> 2	2 9	0 10	0 2	93	lb.	Ext. senegæ liquidum	· —	_	1 0	0 2
21	lb.	Ext. hæmatox, exot	- 1		0 3	0 1	36	lb.	Ext. sennæ liquidum	-	1 6	0 6	0 1
36 16	lb.	Ext. hæmatox. pulvis Ext. hamamelidis (fol.)	_   1	_	0 5 2 4	0 1 0 4	16 20	oz.	Ext. serpentariæ liq Ext. stramonii foliæ	_	_	2 4 2 11	0 6
72	lb.	Ext. hamamelidis liquidum	9 0 2		0 9	0 2	33	oz.	Ext. stramonii sem	_	_	4 10	0 8
12	oz.	Ext. hellebor. nig			1 9	0 3	24	oz.	Ext. strophanthi C	-	· —	3 6	0 6
79 68	— lь.	Ext. hepatis siccum	9s. 6	for 0	3	tubes	30 54	oz. lb.	Ext. sumbul Ext. taraxaci		2 0	0 7	0 8
79 68 75 21	OZ.	Ext. hepat. liq		_"		1 7	66	lb.	Ext. taraxaci pulvis		2 5	0 10	0 2
21	oz.	Ext. hydrastis liquidum C	-		3 1	0 6	6	oz.	Ext. uvæ ursi lig	_	_	0 11	0 2
11 18	oz.	Ext. hyoscyam. liq.	-		1 9	0 3	18 39	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis	-	_	2 8	0 5
20	oz.	Ext. hyoscyami siccum C Ext. hyoscyami viridis pulvis C	=		2 8 2 11	0 5	102	oz. lb.	Ext. viburni prunifolii	_	3 8	5 9 1 0	1 10 0 2
20 19	oz.	Ext. ipecacuanhæ liquidum C	_	-	2 10	0 5						•	_
15	oz.	Ext. iridis sicc. B.P.C	-		2 3	0 4							
34	oz. lb.	Ext. jaborandi Ext. jaborandi liq	_ 3		3 1 0 10	0 6 0 2							
15 21 34 22 26 31	oz.	Ext. jalapæ pulvis	_	_	3 3	0 6			F				
26	lb.	Ext. kavæ liquidum			1 4	0 3	20	,,	B.11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.				
102	lb. oz.	Ext. kolæ liquidum Ext. krameriæ pulvis	_   2		0 11 3 3	0 2	30	lb.	Fehling's solution No. 1 Fehling's solution No. 2		1 6	0 5 0 5	_
22 7	oz.	Ext. lactucæ pulvis	_   .		2 2	0 5	00	10.	reming s solution 140. 2			0 0	
8	oz.	Ext. lupuli pulvis			2 8	0 5							
0	lb.	Ext. malti	1	7	_	=	21	oz.	Ferrum Ferri albuminas	_	_	3 1	0 6
26	lb.	Ext. malti c. cascar. sag. wgt	3 3 1			_	26	lb.	Ferri alum. pur.	3 3	1 0	0 4	_
1	lb.	Ext. malti c. glycerophos. wgt.		11	-	-	8	oz.	Ferri arsenas	-	-	1 2	0 2
24	lb.	Ext. malti c. hæmoglobin. wgt. Ext. malti c. hypophosph. wgt.	3 0 1 2 9 1		_		56 18	oz. lb.	Ferri cacodylas	2 3	0 8	0 3	1 4
22	lb.	Ext. malti c. ol. morrh. B.P.C.	1 6	_	_	_	8	oz.	Ferri citras	_	_	1 2	0 2
4	doz.	Ext. malti c. oleo morrh. pkd.	1 6		2-lb.	2 6	37	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras	-	1 5	0 5	0 1
4	lb.	Ext. malti c. syr. fer. phos. co.	1 10 0	7	_	_	. 56	lb.	Ferri et ammonii citras vir. Ferri et ammonii tartras		2 0	0 7 0 11	0 1 0 2
6	lb.	Ext. malti liquidum	2 8 1		0 3	_	16	oz.	Ferri et bismuthi citras	_	_	2 4	0 4
7	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. casc. sag	- 1		0 5	- 1	-11	oz.	Ferri et mangan. citras	-	-	1 8	0 3
3 7	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. glyceroph. C Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob	4 3 1 3 6 1	_	0 5	_	10	oz.	Ferri et mang. phosphas Ferri et potassii tartras	_		1 6 0 11	0 3
0	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. hæmoglob C	3 9 1		0 4	_	19	oz.	Ferri et potassii tartras	_	_	2 10	0 5
6 7 3 7 0 6	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c. syr. East. C	3 6 1	1 (	0 4	-	30	oz.	Ferri et quin. cit. c. strych. B	-	- 1	4 1	0 7
3	lb.	Ext. malti liq. c.syr. ferriphos. co.			0 3	0 2	14	oz.	Ferri et strych. citras B	_		1 9	0 3
3	oz.	Ext. maticæ lig.	_   -	-   2	2 0	0 4	13	oz.	Ferri glycerophosphatis pulvis		_		0 4
D	lb.	Ext. medullæ rubræ liquidum	_ 2	3 (	0 8	0 2	18	oz.	Ferri iodidum	-	-	2 8	0 5
2	oz. lb.	Ext. nucis vomicæ siccum  Ext. nucis vomicæ liquidum  B	_ 2		1 6 8	0 3 0 2	10	oz.	Ferri lactas				0 3
Mó	lb.	Ext. opii liquidum B. F	_ 2		0 8	0 2	11	oz. lb.		1 5	0 6	0 2	
3	oz.	Ext. opii siccum B, F	_   -	-		1 4	30	lb.	Ferri nitras	- 1	1 2	0 4	_
7.	lb.	Ext. papaveris liquidum	$- \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ - \end{vmatrix}$		0 7 0 9	0 1 0 2	48	lb.	Ferri oleas				0 1 0 1
	oz.	Ext. physostigmatis	_   -			1 1	12	lb.	Ferri oxidum præcipitatum			3 /	U 1
B	oz.	Ext. picrorhizæ liquidum	-   -	-   2	2 0	0 4			rubrum			0 2	-
<b>4</b>	oz.	Ext. pini canadensis liquidum	2 9 0	10 (	1 4 0 3	0 3	30	lb.	Ferri oxidum sacch. B.P.C. Ferri perchloridum cryst.	1 9	1 2 0 5	0 4 0 2	_
		P (15. 52)	_ , 0				. 4		· ···· peremoriaum erjou	_ ,	- 0 '	1	•

						SUPPLI	EMEN	T				٥, ١	
C	ost			Selling	Price		C	ost			Selling	Price	
		Fe-Gl	16.00	4 oz.	1	1 dr.			Gl—He	16	4	, 1	
' d.	per	Ferrum—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	s. d.	1 oz.	s. d.	`d.	per	Glycerina—(cont.)	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	
22		Ferri phosphas saccharatus		1 3	0 5		38		Cl :I: II:		4 0		_
33	lb. oz.	Ferri phosphas saccharatus  Ferri phosphas solubilis		1 3	0 11	0 2	86	lb. 8 oz.	Glyc. acidi gallici Glyc. ac. pepsin (Bullock)		1 9	0 6 1 7	0
7	0Z.	Ferri pyrophosphas	_	_	1 1	0 2	28	lb.	Charactic damage		1 5	0 5	0
14	oz.	Ferri salicylas	_	_	2 0	0 4	24	lb.	Glyc. aluminis	_	1 2	0 4	<b>"</b> _
15	oz.	Ferri succinas	<u> </u>	_	2 3	0 4	33	lb.	Glyc. amyli	_	1 3	0 5	
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur	0 11	0 3	0 1	<b>—</b>	44	lb.	Glyc. atropinæ B	-	2 6	0 8	-
7	lb.	Ferri sulphas pur. granulatus .	0 11	0 3	0 1	_	54	lЬ.	Glyc. bellad. 50 per cent. B	10 2	2 6	0 9	-
14	lb.	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus	1 9 0 6	0 7	0 2	-	60	lb.	Glyc. bellad	_	2 8	0 9	-
4 8	lb. lb.	Ferri sulphas coml	0 6	0 2	0 2	_	16 72	lb. lb.	Glyc. boracis	_	0 11 3 11	0 3 1 2	
16	oz.	Ferri sulphidum (cake)			2 4	0 4	28	lb.	Glyc. diamorphinæ B.P.C. B. F		1 9	0 6	
16	oz.	Ferrier's snuff P.L.F B. F		_	2 6	0 6	34	lь.	Glyc. Eastoni	_	1 9	0 6	0
31.5		Ferro-malt (Crookes)	<u> </u>	2 0	0 6	_	26	lb.	Glyc. et cucum	_	1 0	0 4	
36	8 oz.	Ferro-malt glycerophos. C	—	2 3	0 7	0 1	14	lb.	Glyc. et aqua rosæ 1 in 3	2 0	0 7	0 2	_
43	oz.	Ferropyrin	_	_	0.11	1 0	30	lb.	Glyc. glycerophosphatum co. C	_	1 5	0 5	
6	oz.	Ferrum redactum			0 11 3 1	0 2	24	lb. oz.	Glyc. ichthamol	_	1 3	0 5 1 9	0
21 36	oz.	Fluorescein technical Fluorescein solubile			5 3	0 9	51	lb.	Glyc. 10dl B.P.C Glyc. pancreatini		1 9	1 9 0 7	0
17	lb.	Fæniculi pulvis	2 2	0 7	0 2	_	84	lb.	Glyc. papaini	_	3 6	1 0	0
15	lb.	Fœniculi pulvis (coarse)	1 10	0 7	0 2	<b> </b>	32	lb.	Glyc. pepsini	_	1 6	0 5	0
8	lb.	Fænugreci sem. pulvis	1 0	0 3	<u> </u>	—	26	lb.	Glyc. plumbi subacetatis	_	1 6	0 6	0
7	lь.	Fænugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	0 11	0 3			11	lb.	Glyc. thymolis co	1 6	0 6	0 2	
570	cwt.	Fænugreci sem. pulvis (crs.)	0 9		7 lb. 2 4	4 6 0 4	54	lb.	Glyc. tragacanthæ	_	1 10	0 7	0
16 10	oz. 3 oz.	Formamol Formolyptol, unstd	- 0		0 5	U 4	30	oz.	Glycine			4 5	0
22	lb.	Foot powder, antisep. P.L.F	2 9	1 0	0 4	_	33	lb.	Glycothymoline, unstd.	_	1 3	0 4	-
8	lЬ	Foot-rot paste P.L.F	1 0	0 4	_	_	24	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radix decort	3 0	1 0	0 4	_
74	lb.	Foot-rot powder P.L.F	9 3	2 6		_	12	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis	1 6	0 6	0 2	-
54	Ъ.	Frosting	6 9	2 0	0 7		28	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis decort. pulv.	3 6	1 0	0 4	
26	oz.	Fuchsinum pur	0 8	0 3	3 9	0 7	10 560	lb.	Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.) Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	1 3 7 lb.	0 5 4 2	0 2 14 lb.	7
5	lb. lb.	Fuller's earth	0 9	0 3			16	oz.	Glycyrrhizinum ammoniatum	7 10.		2 4	7 0
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig.	0 11	0 4	° —	_	54	lb.	Gossypii radicis cort. pulvis	_	2 0	0 7	<b>"</b> _
7	lb.	Fuller's earth levig. alb	0 11	0 4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	21	lь.	Gran. paradisi pulv	2 8	0 9	0 3	-
							17	lb.	Granati cortex	-	0 8	0 3	
		G					27 35	lb.	Granati radicis cortex	_	1 0 4 4	0 4	_
32	oz.	Galactosum	_	_	4 8	0 8	7	4 oz. lb.	Grindeline (Oppenheimer) Guaiaci ligni rass	0 11	4 4 0 4	1 2 0 1	0
12	lb.	Galangalæ rhizoma	1 8	0 6	0 2	_	5	oz.	Guaiaci Iigni rass			0 9	0
7	oz.	Galbani pulvis	_	_	1 2	0 2	20	oz.	Guaiacol (cryst.)	-	_	3 0	0
27	lb.	Gallæ cærul	3 6	1 0	0 4		18	oz.	Guaiacol	- 1	-	2 8	0
36	lb.	Gallæ cærul. pulvis	4 6	1 4	0 5	ı —	30	oz.	Guaiacol benzoas	-	-	4 5	0
18	25	Gardan tablets Gelatinum sheet No. 1	per 8 6	bot. 2 5	2 6 0 8		19 48	oz.	Guaiacol. carbonas	_		2 10 7 0	0
72 84	lb.	Gelatinum sheet No. 1 Gelatinum incisum	10 6	3 0	0 10		108	oz. oz.	Carte I altala	_	_		2
102	lb.	Gelatum codeinæ et glyc. P.L.F.	_	3 9	1 0	_	8	oz.	Guaranæ pulvis	_	_	1 2	ő
20	lb.	Gelatum zinci	2 6	0 9	<u> </u>	_	9	oz.	Guttæ fluorescinæ B.P.C	-	-	1 4	0
30	lb.	Gelat. zinci dur. P.L.F.	3 9	1 2	_	-							
18	gr.	Gelseminæ hydrochloridum B Gentianæ rad. incis	per 2 0	gr. 0 7	2 8 0 2	_			Н				
15 17	lb.	Gentianæ rad. incis	2 3	0 8	0 3	<u> </u>	8	lb.	Hæmatox. lignum incis.	1 0	0 4	0 1	
598	cwt.	Gentlanæ rad. pulvis (crs.)	7 lb.	4 8	14 lb.	9 0	13	lb.	Hæmatox. ligni pulvis	1 8	0 7	0 2	
18	oz.	Geraniol		<u> </u>	2 8	0 5	19	dr.	Hæmatoxylinum	-	-	- 1	2.
20	oz.	Geraniol acetas	— .	_	3 0	0 6	8	oz.	Hæmoglobini pulvis	-	-	1 2	0
22	oz.	Gingerin. (African)	_	_	3 3 7 11	0 6 1 2	90 33.6	lb.	Hæmorrhaline (Hewlett)	4 0	3 3 each	0 11	0
54 7	oz.	Gingerin. (Jam.) wgt.	1 0	0 4	0 2			10c.c. box25		4 0	each	_	
8	lb.	Glucosum (solid) wgt.	1 0	0 4	0 2		302	doz.	Haliverol (P.D. & Co.)		—	5 c.c.	3
2	lb.	Glucosum pulv	1 6	0 6	0 2	_	21	oz.	Hamamelinum	_	-		0
36	lb.	Glue, surg. (Sinclair) P.L.F	4 6	1 2	_	_	30	10 v.	Hebaral sodium P.D. gr. 3	3 3	each	-	+
		Charrie					14	oz.	Heliotropin. cryst	2 9	0 10	2 0 0 3	0
170	IL.	Glycerina Glycerin bismuth carb.		4 0	1 1	0 2	22 40	lb.	Hellebori nigri radicis pulvis Helmitol		0 10	0 3	1
78 ( 50	lь. lb.	Glycerin bismuth carb.  Glycerin pepsin fort		2 7	0 9	0 2	14	lb.	Hennæ folia	1 9	0 7	0 2	-
20	lb.	Glycerin phenolis	_	1 2	0 4	0 1	17	lb.	Hennæ fol. pulvis	2 3	0 8	0 3	-
12	lb.	Glycerinum	2 1	0 7	0 3	-	18	oz.	Hexamin benzoas	-	-	2 8	0
12	lb.	Glycerinum (wgt.)	1 6 3 6	0 6 1 0		-	18	oz.	Hexamin salicylas				0
22	ib.	Glyc. acidi borici	2 0	1 0	0 4	- 0	5	oz.	Hexamina	-	- (	0 31	U

	Co	ost			Selling	Price		С	ost			Sellin	g Price	
d	d.	per	He-In	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.	d.	per	In—Ir Infusa—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.
	24	oz.	Hexamina resorcin	_	_	3 6 1 9	0 8 0 3	2l 36	lb.	Inf. amarum conc	_	0 11 1 6	0 4 0 6	0 1 0 1
H.	12	oz. doz.	Hexamin. sodii acet	ea.	1 2	_	-	36	lb.	Infus. aromat co	_	1 4	0 5	0 1
1	5	gr.	Homatropina B	per	gr.	0 9	-	36 39	lb.	Inf. aurantii co. conc	_	1 4 1 5	0 5	0 1
	5 22	gr. lb.	Homatrop. hydrobrom. B Hoof ointment P.L.F. I	per 2 9	gr.	—	_	24	lb.	Inf. buchu conc	_	1 0	0 4	0 1
-11:	21	lb.	Hoof ointment P.L.F. II	2 8	_	_	-	27	lb.	Inf. caryophylli conc	_	1 0	0 4	0 1
	5 70	lb. 100	Hordeum perlatum	0 8 per	0 3 doz.	0 1 1 3		60 45	lb. lb.	Inf. cascarillæ conc	-	2 2 1 8	0 7	0 1
			•					30	lb.	Inf. chiratæ conc	-	1 5	0 5	0 1
		-	Hydrargyrum					42 45	lb. lb.	Inf. cinchonæ acid. conc. Inf. cinchonæ flav. conc.		1 7 1 10	0 7 0 7	0 1
4	68	lb.	Hyd. bisulphidum (cinnabar)	20 6	5 11	1 9	-	60	lb.	Inf. cinchonæ pallid. conc	-	2 2	0 7	0 ,1
	12	lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion) Hyd. bromidum	12 9	3 8	1 0 2 0	0 4	45 43	lb.	Inf. cuspariæ conc	_	1 8	0 6	0 1
	24	oz.	Hyd. cyanidum B		_	3 6	0 6	69	lb.	Inf. dulcamaræ conc		2 6	0 9	0 2
	9	oz.	Hyd. iodidum flavum C Hyd. iodidum rubrum C	_		2 10 2 3	0 5	25 30	lb.	Inf. gentianæ (simp.) conc Inf. gentianæ co. conc	_	1 0 1 1	0 4	0 1
	8	oz.	Hyd. iodidum viride	=		2 8	0 5	39	lb.	Inf. jaborandi conc	_	1 5	0 6	0 1
1	4	lb.	Hyd. oleas	_	2 0	0 7	0 1 0 2	33	lb.	Inf. krameriæ conc	_	1 4	0 5	0 1
	26	lb. lb.	Hyd. oxidum flavum C Hyd. oxidum rubrum C	_	=	1 2 1 3	0 2 0 3	56 44	lb. lb.	Inf. lupuli conc Inf. marubii conc	_	2 0 1 9	0 7 0 6	0 1
	18	oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum B	_		2 8	0 5	45	lb.	Inf. maticæ conc	_	1 10	0 7	0 1
	6	lb.	Hyd. perchloridum B Hyd. persulphas (alb.)	_	4 1	1 0	0 2 0 2	40 21	lb. lb.	Inf. pruni serot. conc	_	1 5 0 10	0 6	0 1
- 1	22	oz.	Hyd. salicylas	_		3 3	0 6	38	lb.	Inf. rhei conc	-	1 6	0 6	0 1
	18	lb.	Hyd. subchloridum Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil	_		1 1 1 8	0 2 0 3	48 30	lb. lb.	Inf. rosæ acidum conc		1 9	0 5	0 1
- 1	14	lb.	Hyd. subchl. præc. subtil Hyd. subsulphas flavus	_	5 2	1 6	0 3	38	lb.	Inf. scoparii conc	_	1 5	0 5	0 1
	11	lb.	Hyd. sulphuretum c. sulphure	_	4 0	1 1 2 8	0 2 0 5	36 68	lb. lb.	Inf. sennæ conc Inf. serpentariæ conc	_	1 4 2 7	0 5	0 1 0 2
0 4	23	oz.	Hyd. sulphocyanidum C Hyd. tannas	_		3 5	0 7	45	lb.	Inf. simarubæ conc	_	1 8	0 6	0 1
	78	lb.	Hødrargyrum	10 0	2 10	0 9	0 2	30	lb.	Inf. uvæ ursi conc	-	1 2	0 4	0 1
	11 38	lb.	Hyd. ammoniatum · C Hyd. cum creta		4 0 1 5	1 1 0 5	0 2 0 1	32	lb.	Inf. valerianæ conc	_	1 2	0 4	0 1
	8	gr.	Hydrastina B	per	gr.	1 2	_							
	8	gr. 16 oz.	Hydrastininæ hydrochlor. B Hydrated bismuth (P.D.)	per —	gr. 2 5	1 2 0 9	0 2			Injectiones				
0 2	21	16 oz.	Hydrated magnesia (P.D.)	2 6	1 0	0 3	_	.23	oz.	Inject. apomorphinæ hypod. C	_		3 10	0 7
0	7	lb. gr.	Hydroquinone Hyoscinæ hydrobrom B	pe <b>r</b>	2 9 gr.	0 9 1 2	0 2	32 48	oz.	Inject. cocainæ hypod B. F Inject. coc. hyp. (10%) B. F	_	_	4 8 7 0	0 8
0	27	lb.	Hyoscyami semina	-	1 0	0 4	_	28	oz.	Inject. morphinæ hypod. B, F	_	_	5 0	0 9
	5	gr.	Hyoscyamina cryst B Hyoscyaminæ sulphas B	per per	gr. gr.	0 10	_	6	oz.	Inject. strychninæ hypod. B	_	_	1 0	0 2
2		g <sub>1</sub> .	Tryoscyammae surpitas B	per .	g.,	0 10		32	lb.	Insect powder (Dalm.)	4 0	1 2	0 4	_
0 3			ī					22 13.5	lb. ea.	Insulin 5 c.c.	2 9 orig.	0 9 bot.	0 3	_
			1					25.5	ea.	Insulin 10 c.c.	orig.	bot.	2 10	_
	13	oz. 30	Ichthalbin	doz.	1 2		1 0	28 24	lb.	Inulæ radicis pulvis Inulæ radicis pulvis (crs.)	3 9 3 5	1 2 1 0	0 4 0 4	_
-	10 72	lb.	Ichthammol		1 5	0 5	0 1	27	oz.	Inulin	_	_	4 0	0 7
7	12	lb.	lehthyocolla Brazil. incis	9 0	2 7 4 2	0 9	0 2 0 2	15 30	oz.	Iodatol 10% Iodatol 25%		_	2 0 3 9	0 5 0 9
0	.6	amp.	Icoral 0.5%	0 10	per	amp.	_	90	lb.	Iodine, alcoholic sol. (Factory)	_	2 10	0 9	_
0 3	3	amp.	lcoral 5 0%	1 0 6 5	per 1 10	amp.	_	117	100	Iodipin 10%	-	-	-	0 9
-	2	oz.	Indicarminum	-	- 10	6 4	1 0	96	gm. oz.	Iodival	_	<u> </u>	_	2 4
21000	22	oz.	Indigo synthetic	_	-	3 3 3 6	0 6	13	oz.	Iodoformum	-	4 0	2 0 1 3	0 4
-	12	oz. lb.	Indigo (carmine dry) Indigo (carmine paste)	_	1 6	3 6 0 5	0 6	108 54	lb. 20	Iodoform varnish (Whitehead's) Iodothyrine tablets gr. 3	doz.	4 0 4 0		_
0	12 12 14 12 10 2	lb.	Indigo sulphatis sol	_	1 5	0 5	_	10	oz.	Iodum resubl	-	_	1 6	0 3
	4	lb.	Infusa recenta	1 6	0 6	0 2	` <del>-</del>	38 14	oz.	Iononum 10% Ipecac. pulverata	_		5 7 2 0	0 10
								150	lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulvis	-	5 4	1 6	-
1010110			Infusa Concentrata 1-7					16 108	lb.	Iridis rad. flor	_	0 7 4 0	0 2 1 1	_
0	7	lb.	Inf. agropyri conc	_	1 5	0 5	0 1	20	lb.	Iridis rad flor. pulv	2 6	0 9	0 3	_
0	1 ]	lb.	Inf. anthemidis conc	- 1	1 10	0 7	0 1	122	lb.	Iridis rad. flor. (fingers)	-	4 4	1 2	-

	ost	e e		Selling		SUPPLE		ost			Selling	Price	· · ·
d.		Ja—Li	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr;			Li	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	30	per	I DIE C	5. a. 5 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d.	s. a.
18 30 38 48	lb. lb. oz. oz.	Jaborandi fol. (P. microph.) Jalap. pulverata Jalapæ resinæ pulvis Jalapin		0 8 1 3 —	0 3 0 5 5 7 7 0	0 1 0 10 1 0	480 6 396 5.5 5	lb. cwt. lb. cwt. lb. lb.	Linctus tussi P.L.F C Lini semina Lini semina Ang. sifted Lini semina contusa E.I Lini semina contusa Lini sem. farina (sine oleo)	7 lb. 0 11 7 lb. 0 9 0 9	3 6 0 4 3 0 0 3 0 3	14 lb. 14 lb. 14 lb.	7 0 - 5 6 -
9 19	lb.	Juniperi fructus	1 2 2 5	0 4 0 9	0 2 0 3	_	96 39 102 42 22	lb. lb. lb. lb.	Linimenta Lin. A.B.C	- - - - - -	3 4 1 5 3 3 1 5 0 8	0 11 0 5 0 9 0 5 0 3	0 2 0 1 0 2
5 5 18 11 6 68 25 20.5 8 7	lb. oz. lb. lb. dr. 50 lb. lb. lb. lb.	Kainit Kamala (sifted) Kaolinum puriss. Kaolinum pur. pulvis Kaolinum coml. pulvis opt. Kerocain Kerol caps. (intest.) Kerol caps. (stom.) Kieselguhr (alb.) Kieselguhr (grey)	0 8 	0 3  0 8 0 5 0 3 gr. 0 9 0 8 0 4	0 9 0 3 1 1 - 0 3 - 0 1½ 0 1½	8 6   	34 16 15 32 21 15 14 42 96 28 126	lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb.	Lin. æruginis P.L.F. Lin. album (acetic) Lin. album (ammon.) Lin. album conc. Lin. anodyn. Lin. album (B.P.C.) Lin. alb. N.H.I. Lin. ammoniæ BLin. belladonnæ meth. Lin. betulæ co. (Hewlett) Lin. calaminæ B.P.C. Lin. calaminæ co. B.P.C.	2 0 2 0 4 0 2 0 - 2 0 - - - 4 0 4 0	1 3 0 7 0 7 1 2 0 10 0 7 0 7 1 5 3 3 0 11 4 6 1 9 1 9	0 4 0 2 0 2 0 4 0 3 0 2 0 2 0 5 0 11 0 4 1 3 0 6 0 6	- - - - 0 2 0 1
40 70 40 17 9 15 28 24 36 6 11 7 8 5 7 18 30 14 18 108 39 33 42 36 48 10 15	oz. lb. oz. lb. dr. oz. lb. oz. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb	Lactopeptine, unstd. Lactopept. elix., unstd. Lactopept. tab. gr. 5, unstd. Lactosum Lactucarium Lævulosum Lambing oils P.L.F. Lamellæ Lamella homatropin Lapis cariosi pulvis Lapis divinus (sticks) Lapis divinus (sticks) Lapis pumicis elect. Lapis pumicis pulvis Lapis pumicis pulvis Lapis pumicis pulvis Lapis pumicis pulvis Lapis rorticis pulvis Laricis cortex Laricis cortex Laricis corticis pulvis Lauri fructus Lauri fructus Lauri fructus Gall. opt. Lavandulæ flores Gall. sec. Lecithin (ovo) Leeming's ess. P.L.F. Lenigallol Leptandrinum Ligroinum	8 9 doz. 2 2 3 6 3 6 4 6 0 9 0 10 1 0 0 8 1 0 5 0 4 2 4 6	2 3 0 10 0 8 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	5 3 0 7	1 0 0 1 1 4 0 4 0 3 1 0 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 2	15 21 78 21 96 33 42 50 132 51 24 50 57 22 87 95 39 72 30 72 14 102 42 20 27 20	Ib.   Ib.	Lin. calcis Lin. camphoræ Lin. camphhammoniatum E Lin. camph. ammoniatum meth. E Lin. capsici B.P.C. Lin. capsici B.P.C. Lin. capsici co. meth. Lin. capsici meth. Lin. chloroformi C Lin. crotonis C Lin. hydrargyri Lin. methyl salicylatis Lin. methyl salicylatis Lin. methyl salicylatis Lin. opii . B, ex F Lin. opii ammoniatum B, ex F	1 10 2 3 	0 7 0 8 2 9 0 9 3 8 1 3 1 5 2 3 4 9 3 0 0 11 3 5 1 5 2 7 1 1 6 0 6 3 11 1 6 0 9 1 0 11	0 2 0 3 0 9 0 3 1 0 0 5 0 9 1 4 1 0 0 3 6 0 6 0 7 0 0 10 0 5 0 9 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 2 1 1 0 5 0 3 2 0 4 0 3 ½	
72 36 24 36 42 36 60	lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb.	Limonis cortex sicc. Ang. Linctus diamorphine		2 7 1 6 1 0 1 5 1 9 1 5 2 2 1 9	0 9 0 6 0 4 0 6 0 7 0 6 0 8	- - - -	132 38 24 20 20 21 8.5 9 10	lb. lb. oz. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb.	Liquores  Liq. actææ rac. conc. (Hewlett)  Liq. acidi chromici  Liq. acriflavini B.P.C.  Liq. adrenalini hydrochloricus  Liq. aluminii acetatis  Liq. alumini. aceto-tart  Liq. ammoniæ dil.  Liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.888  Liq. ammonia fort. 0.880  Liq. ammonii acetatis dil.  Liq. ammonii nectatis dil.  Liq. ammoni. N.H.I.	- 3 0 - 2 6 2 8 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 5	4 9 1 5 1 0 0 9 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5	1 4 0 5 0 4 2 11 0 3 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2	0 3 0 1 - 0 5
22 28	lb.	Linctus scillæ (Gee) C Linctus simplex P.L.F	3 0	0 11 1 4	0 3 0 5	=	15	lb.	Liq. ammon. acet. fort. Liq. ammon. citratis	2 3	0 10 0 9	0 3	=

Li	
2	1 oz. 1 dr. s. d. s. d.
1	1 11 0 4
1	1 9 0 4 0 9 0 2
1	0 10 0 2
1	2 5 0 5
1	0 9 -
1	1 0 0 2
1	0 8 0 2
	0 6 0 1 0 9 0 2
	0 10 0 2
	0 3 -
	1 0 0 2
Date   Date	1 0 0 2
Figal   Liq. calcii hydroxid   pint   0   5       4   lb   Liq. calcis chlorinate   1   1   2   0   5   0   2     10   lb   Liq. calcis chlorinate   1   1   2   0   5   0   2     10   lb   Liq. calcis chlorinate   1   1   2   0   5   0   2     10   lb   Liq. calcis chlorinate   1   1   0   0   4     8.5   lb   Liq. potassis permanganatis   1   1   0   0   0   1   1   0   0   0	0 2 -
1	0 1 -
1	0 2 -
	0 2 -
	0 6 0 1
pt.   Liq. carb. deter. (Wright) unstd.   -   -   0   5   0   1   28   lb.   Liq. carosæ dulcis B.P.C.   -   -   -   1   0   0   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	0 9 0 2 0 6 0 1
1	0 4 0 1
December   Compense   0 8 0 2	
B.   Liq. cauloph. et pulsat. B.P.C.   -   3 3   0 11   0 2   120   lb.   Liq. santali co. P.L.F   -   5 4   1	0 2 0 1
1b.   Liq. cocci cact.   2 0 0 8	1 4 -
1	1 0 0 3
1b.   Liq. cop. et buc. et cub. B.P.C.   -   2 7 0 9 0 2 114   lb.   Liq. sedans (P.D.)   -   3 8 8 8 8 9 8 9 1 0   -   2 9 0 10 0 2 11   lb.   Liq. sodæ chlor.c. sod. bic. B.P.C.   -   1 6 0 6 8 8 0 3   -   2 0 0 4 9   1 1   lb.   Liq. sodii carbolatis   -   1 6 0 6 8 8 0 3   -   2 6 0 9   -   1 6 1 lb.   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 6 1 lb.   Liq. ferri perchloridi fortis   -   2 1 0 0 10   -   3 0 1b.   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   -   1 0 0 1   Liq. startzain co.   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   -	1 3 0 3
1	0 6 -
1	1 0 0 2 0 5 0 1
oz.         Liq. epispasticus         C         —         —         1 10         0 4         11         lb.         Liq. sodæ          1 6         0 7         0 7         0 7         0 7         0 7         0 7	0 5 0 1 1 8 0 3
oz.         Liq. ethyl nitritis         —         —         2         0         0         4         11         lb.         Liq. sodæ chlor. c. ac. bor. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)         —         1         5         —         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         <	0 2 -
oz.         Liq. euonymi          -         -         1         6         1         3         1         0         0         2         11         lb.         Liq. sod. chlor.c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)          -         1         5           lb.         Liq. euonymin et iridini          -         2         2         0         7         0         1         lb.         Liq. sod. chlor.c. sod. bic. B.P.C. (conc. 1-9)          -         1         5         1 <td< td=""><td>0 2 —</td></td<>	0 2 —
1	0 6 0 1
B.   Liq. euonymi et iridini     -   2 2 9 0 10 0 2 11   B.   Liq. sod. chlor. chir.     1 6 0 6 0 6 0 1	0 0 0 1
1	0 6 0 1
1	
Co. (Oppenheimer)	0 3 -
1	0 3 -
1	3 9 0 7
1b	0 6 0 1
1b	0 6 0 1 0 2 0 1
1b.   Liq. ferri perchloridi     -   0 6   0 2   -   76   1b.   Liq. trypsin   -   -   1	0 4 -
lb. Liq. ferri permitratis 0 7 0 2 - 9 0z. Liq. viburni prunif. co 1 4   lb. Liq. ferri persulphatis 0 9 0 3 - 30   lb. Liq. zinci chloridi pur. C - 1 4	0 10 0 2
	1 4 0 3
	0_5   -
1	0 4 -
oz. Liq. gutta-percha B.P.C. C 2 10 - 33 oz. Lithii acetylsalicylas	4 10 0 9
oz. Liq. glyceryl trinitratis	1 11 0 4
Ib.   Liq. hamamelidis     2 9 0 10 0 3   -   16   oz.   Lithii bromidum     -   -     -	2 4 0 4 1 11 0 4
lb. Liq. hydrargyri perchloridi C — 0 5 0 2 — 11 oz. Lithii carbonas — —	1 8 0 3
lb. Liq. hydrogenii perox. 10 vol 1 0 0 4 0 2 - 45 lb. Lithii citras effervescens 1 8	0 6 -
lb. Liq. hydrogenii perox. 20 vol 1 6 0 6 0 2 — 39 oz. Lithii glycerophos — —	5 9 0 10
1b. Liq. iodi. fortis   -   2 9 0 9 0 2   40 oz. Lithii guaiacas   -   -   -   1b. Liq. iodi. mitis   7 6 2 2 0 7 0 1 45 oz. Lithii hippuras   -   -   -	5 10 0 10 6 7 1 1
lb. Liq. iodi. mitis	3 3 0 6
b. Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis 1 6 0 5 0 2 - 24 oz. Lithii lactas	3 9 0 7
Liq. magnesii bicarbonatis pkd. 3vj. 1 0 - 12 oz. Lithii salicylas	1 9 0 3
oz. Liq. morphinæ acetatis B, F — — 1 6 0 3 14 oz. Lithii sulphas — — 26 8 26 8	2 0 0 4
oz.       Liq. morphinæ bimeconatis B. F.       —       —       1       11       0       4       240       24v.       Liver extract (P. D. & Co.)        each       26       8         oz.       Liq. morphinæ hydrochloridi B. F.       —       —       1       6       0       3       39       lb.       Lobelia pkts.         C       —       1       5	0 5 -

						SUPPL	EMEN	IT					
C	ost	T - R/I-		1	Price	1	(	Cost	Ma Na:		Sellin	g Price	
d.	per	Lo—Ma	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.	d.	per	Ma—Mi	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.
30 8	lb.	Lobeliæ pulvis C Lotio acidi borici 1 in 32	1 0	1 1 0 6	0 4 0 2	_	36 21	lb.	Mangan. carbonas Mangani chloridum	_	0 8	0 5 0 3	0 1
12	lb.	Lotio acidi carbol. rub. 5 p.c. C	1 8	0 7	0 3	_	22	oz.	Mangani glycerophosphas	_		3 3	0 6
16	lb.	Lotio calaminæ B.P.C	2 0	0 7 8 0	0 2 2 2	0 4	11 8	oz. lb.	Mangani hypophosphis	1 0	0 4	1 8 0 2	0 3
· 222	lь. lь.	Lotio crinalis B.P.C	2 3	0 10	0 3	— ·	9	lb.	Mangani oxidum nig. coml Mangani oxidum nig. gran	1 2	0 4	0 2	
15	lb.	Lotio hydrargyri nigra C	2 3	0 8	0 3	_	7	oz.	Mangani peroxidum pur. præcip.	_	_	1 1	0 2
8.5 14	lь. lь.	Lotio hyd. perch. l in 1,000 C Lotio plumbi c. opio C	1 2 1 9	0 4	0 2		24 20	lь. lь.	Mangani sulphas Mange dressing P.L.F	2 6	0 11 0 9	0 3	
44	lb.	Lotio resorcin. composita	6 0	1 9	0 6	_	108	lb.	Manna elect. nov	_	4 0	1 1	0 2
15	lb.	Lotio rubra	2 0	0 7	_	_	15 72	oz.	Mannite	_	_ , 2 7	2 3 0 9	0 4 0 2
8	lb. oz.	Lot. plumbi B	1 0	<b>-</b>		2 6	39	lb. lb.	Maranta Bermuda ver	9 0 4 11	1 5	0 5	U
<b>7</b> 2	100	Luminal tablets gr. 1½ B	doz.	1 2	_	_	24	lb.	Maranta St. Vincent opt	3 0	0 11	0 3	-
126 18	oz.	Luminal, sodium B Lupulinum	_	_	2 8	3 0 0 5	18 180	lь. lь.	Maranta St. Vincent sec Marking ink P.L.F	2 3	0 9	0 3 1 9	0 4
36	lb.	Lupulinum	4 6	1 4	0 5	_	12	lb.	Marrubium sice.	1 6	0 6	0 2	
6	oz.	Lycopodium	_	_	1 0	0 2	14	lb.	Marylebone cream	1 9	0 7	_	0 2
5 13	ea. lb.	Lymph. calf	ea. 1 10	0 8	0 4	_	66	lb.	Mastich. elect	1 9	2 5 0 6	0 9	
							114	oz.	Medinal B	_		-	2 4
	,	M					129 192	100	Medinal tablets gr. 5 B	doz.	2 4 3 6		
60	lь.	Macis opt	7 6	2 2	0 8	_	18	lb.	Mel Ang.	2 3	0 8	0 3	_
48	lb.	Macis opt. parv.	5 9	1 9	0 6	_	14	lb.	Mel Calif	1 9	0 7	0 2 0 2	_
60 48	lb.	Macidis pulvis opt	7 6 6 0	2 2 1 9	0 8 0 6	_	12 14	lb. lb.	Mel Jam	1 6 1 9	0 7	U Z	
<b>2</b> 2	50	Magisal tab. (Martindale)	doz.	0 9	_	_	10	lb.	Mel W.I	1 3	0 5	0 2	_
	,						16 15	lb. lb.	Mel boracis Mel depuratum	2 0 2 0	0 7	0 3 0 3	
		Magnesium					24	lb.	Mel rosæ	_	0 11	0 4	
30	lь.	Magnesia levis	3 9	1 1	0 4	_	16	lb.	Mentha pulegium	2 0	0 7	0 2	
44 84	lb.	Magnesia ponderosa	5 8	1 8 3 0	0 6 0 10	0 2	21 15	oz.	Menthol	_	_	3 1 2 3	0 5 0 4
13	lb.	Magnes. carbonas levis	1 8	0 7	0 2	_	42	oz.	Menthol cones (4 to oz.)	ea.	1 6	_	_
15	lb.	Magnes. carbonas ponderosus	1 10	0 7 3 0	0 2	0 2	45	oz.	Menthol cones (8 to oz.)	ea.	0 10	2 8	0 5
84 21	lb.	Magnes. citras (ver.)	2 9	3 0 0 9	0 10 0 3		18 126	oz.	Menthol snuff	_	_	<b>4</b> °	3 0
		Magnes. cit. eff. opt. pkd	_	1 0	8 oz.	1 9	60	oz.	Menthol valerianas	_	-	_	1 3
19 8	lb.	Magnes. cit. gran. eff. sec Magnes. formas	2 6	0 9	0 3 1 2	0 2	12 60	lь. 10с.с.	Mercurial cream wgt C  Mercurochrome solution	per	c.c.	1 6 0 11	0_4
14	oz.	Magnes. glycerophosphas	. —		2 0	0 4	48	16 oz.	Metatone (P. D. Co.)	6 0	8 oz.	3 6	_
33	lb.	Magnes. hydroxidum	-	1 3	0 5	0 1	24	oz.	Methylacetanilidum	-	-	3 6 2 9	0 6
13 11	oz.	Magnes. hypophosphis	_	_	2 0 1 8	0 4 0 3	18 96	oz. lb.	Methyl orange Methyl orange sol		3 6	1 0	_
9	oz.	Magnes. peroxidum 15%	_	-	1 4	0 3	4	oz.	Methyl salicylas	-	_	0 7	0 1
39	oz. lb.	Magnes. phosph. acid	_	1 5	0 7 0 5	0 1 0 1	36 26	oz.	Methylsulphonal C	_	_	5 3 3 9	0 9
9	0%	Magnes. salicylas	_	·—	1 4	0 3	18	oz.	Metol	-	-	2 3	0 4
48	lb.	Magnes. silicas pur. precip	0 6	1 9 0 3	0 6	0 1	18	lb.	Mezerei cortex	doz.	0 8 1 8	0 3	
4	lb.	Magnes. sulphas opt Magnes. sulphas opt. pkd	_	0 4	0 2	_	18	20	Migranine tablets gr. 5½	doz.	1 0		
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphas (Howards)	0 8	0 4	0 2	_		,,	Misturæ	1 0	0 "	0.0	
7 10	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 0 1 3	0 4 0 5	0 2 0 2	_	8.5 120	lb. lb.	Mistura alba	1 0	0 5 4 3	0 2 1 2	0 2
5	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color	0 9	0 3	_	_	15	lb.	Mist. amygdalæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	
8	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis exsicc.	1 0	0 4	0 2	_	54	lb.	Mist. bismuthi c. morphina C	7 0 4 0	2 1 1 2	0 8 0 4	_
5 <b>3</b> 12	lb.	Magnes. sulphatis pulvis color	0 9 7 lb.	0 3 2 5	14 lb.	4 4	30 33	lь. lь.	Mist. bismuthi co. B.P.C Mist. bis. co. c. peps. B.P.C	4 U	1 6	0 6	_
3	lb.	Magnes. sulphas coml	0 5	0 2	-	_	123	16 oz.	Mist. bismuthi (Seller) fl.	_	3 10	1 0	0 2
40 27	cwt.	Magnes. sulphas coml Magnes. sulphas efferv	7 lb. 3 5	2 0 1 0	14 lb. 0 4	3 6	36 14	lь. lь.	Mist. carminativa B.P.C.  Mist. cascaræ co. B.P.C.	4 6 1 10	1 4 0 7	0 5 0 2	
14	lb.	Magnes. sulphas efferv	_	_	2 0	0 4	18	lb.	Mist. chlori B.P.C	2 6	0 9	.0 3	-
21	oz.	Magnesium (ribbon)	foot	0 3	2 9	_	20	lb.	Mist. chloroformi co. B.P.C	2 9	0 10	0 3 1 1	0 2
24	16 oz.	Magneslait (D.F.)	bot.	1 3	0 4	_	26	lb.	Mist. creosoti conc		,	1 1	0 4
15	oz.	Malachite green		_	2 3	0 4	28	lb.	Mist. diarrhœa (B. of H.) P.L.F.	3 6 5 0	1 0	0 4	-
30	oz.	Maltose	-	h —	4 5	0 8	38	Ъ.	Mist. ferri aromatica	5 0	1 7	0 5	-

C	ost			Selling	Price		Co	st				Sellin	Price	
d.	per	Mi—Oc Misturæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.	d.	per	Oc—Ol		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz.	1 dr.
26	lb.	Mist. ferri composita	3 3	1 0	0 4		12	oz.	1 3	c	_	<b>—</b> ,	1 6	0 4
18 27	lb.	Mist. (gripe) P.L.F	3 4	3 viij. 1 0	1 3 0 4	_	34	oz.			_	_	4 6	0 10
36 16	lb.	Mist. (influenza) P.L.F	2 7	3 viij.	2 6 0 3		66	lb.	Olea Oleum abietis		_	2 6	0 8	0 2
24	lb.	Mist. olei ricini	3 0	1 0	0 3	_	18	lb.	Ol. adipis		_	0 8	0 3	
30 150	lb.	Mist. pepsini co	4 0	1 3 5 5	0 5 1 7		150 60	dr.	Ol. allii Ol. amygd. Ang. ess. s.a.p		per —	min.	0 6	1 3
14	lb.	Mist. sennæ co	2 1	0 7	0 2	-	51	lb.	Ol. amygdalæ Ang		_	1 10	0 7	_
150 42	lь. lь.	Mist. senecio. co. (Hewlett) Mist. tonic sedat. (Hewlett)	_	5 5 1 6	1 7 0 6	_	48 21	lb. oz.	O1 41. V		6 0	1 9	0 6	0 6
33 126	lb.	Mist. tussi rub. (Hewlett) Mist. veronigen co. (Hewlett) C	_	1 3 4 5	0 4	_	252 84	oz. gal.	Ol. angelicæ rad		1 3	0 5	0 2	5 2
	lb.	iviist. veronigen co. (Flewlett)			1 3		51	lb.	Ol. anisi stellati			1 10	0 6	0 1
36 18	lb. 75 g.	Mithridate (vet.) P.L.F Mitigal liquid	4 6	1 4 each	2 0		30 57	dr.	01 "		per	min.	0 1 8 4	4 5 1 3
90	dr.	Morphina pur B, F	per	gr.	0 4	13 0	13	lь.	Ol. arachis		1 8	0 7	0 2	_
72 72	dr.	Morphinæ acetas B, F Morphinæ hydrochloridum B, F	per	gr.	0 4	10 6 10 6	18 18	lь. oz.	01		2 3	0 8	0 3	0 3
72	dr.	Morphinæ sulphas B. F	per	gr.	0 4	10 6	13	oz.	Ol. aurantii dulcis	$\cdot \mid$	_	-	-	0 3
90 360	dr. dr.	Morphinæ tartras B, F  Moschus Chin. in gran	per per	gr. gr.	0 4	13 0	- 30 12	oz.	01.1		_	=	1 9	0 8
27 22	oz.	Moschus artificial Mucilago acaciæ	2 9	0 10	4 0	0 8	30 , 6	lb.	Ol. cadinum		_	1 1	0 4	0 1 0 2
18	лlь. lь.	Mucilago acaciæ Mucilago tragacanthæ	2 3	0 9	0 3	=	27	oz.	Ol. calam. arom		-	=	4 0	0 7
30 36	lb. lb.	Mustard F	3 9 4 6	1 2 1 3	0 5	=	24 24	lь. lь.	01 1 (	٠	_	0 11 0 11	0 3	_
7	lb.	Mustard bran	0 10	0 4	-	_	27	oz.	Ol. canangæ		_	_	4 0	0 7
40 32	lь. lь.	Myristicæ 64's		1 5 1 2	0 5 0 4		19 17	lь. lь.		C C	2 3 2 0	0 8 0 7	0 3	_
26	lь.	Myristicæ pulvis	-	0 11	0 3	_	21	oz.	Ol. cari exot				3 0	0 5
84 48	lb.	Myrrh. elect	=	3 0 1 9	0 10	0 2 0 1	9 11	oz.	01		_	=	1 4	0 3
36	lь.	Myrrh. sorts, parv	4 6	1 4	0 4	0 1	14	oz.	Ol. cedri ligni (micros.)		_	_	2 0	0 4
66 30	lь. lь.	Myrrh. pulv. opt	3 9	2 5 1 2	0 9	=	51 60	lb. gal.	01		1 0	1 11 0 4	0 7 0 2	0 1
							5 18	oz.	Ol. chaulmoograe		_	_	0 9 2 8	0 2 0 5
		N					8	oz.	Ol. cinereum		=	=	2 4	0 4
14 48	pt.	Naphtha solvent Naphthalin. pur	pint	1 9	0 6		54	oz.	01(1		_	_	1 6	1 2 0 3
4.5		Naphthalin. coml. flake	0 8	0 3	0 1	_	5	oz.	Ol. citronellæ		_	_	0 9	0 2
30 4.5	oz. lb.	Naphthalin tetrachlor	0 8	0 3	4 5 0 1	0 8	12 52	lb. gal.	01 1 ( 1.1		1 6 gal.	0 6 6	0 3 pint	0 11
6 24	oz.	Naphthol (beta)	-	-	0 11	0 2 0 6	7 36	oz.	Ol. copaibæ	٠	_	_	i 1	0 2 0 9
23	oz. dr.	Narcotina	=	=	-	3 5	27	oz.	01 11 1		=	_	=	0 7
26 99	25 oz.	Neo-bornyval perles	doz.	1 9	ea.	3 6 1 7	14 24	oz.	01 1 1 1		_	=	2 0 3 6	0 4
39	4 oz.	Nepenthe B, F	-	5 0	1 4	0 3	26	lь.	Ol. eucalypti		3 3	1 0	0 4	_
42 36	lь.	Nessler's solution		1 8	0 6		24 11	lb.	01 1 1		_	0 11	0 4	0 3
12	lb.	Nickel sulphas coml	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	54	lь.	Ol. eucalypti glob		-	2 0	0 8	-
21 162	oz. lb.	Nicotina coml	=	_	3 1 1 8	0 6	54 12	oz.	Ol. fœniculi exot		=	_	1 9	1 4 0 3
l6 58	lb.	Nitrobenzenum		0 7	0 2 8 6	1 3	14 36	oz.	Ol. gaultheriæ		_		2 0 5 3	0 4 0 9
18	oz. 25 t.	Novalgin tabs	=	2 6	tube	-	18	oz.	Ol. geranii E.I		-	_	2 8	0 5
18 22	gm. lb.	Novocain	per 2 9	gr.	0 3 0 4	0 1	54	oz. gal.	01 "		1 . 0	0 4	8 0 0 2	1 2
21	lb.	Nux vomic. pulverata		-	0 4	0 1	27	lb.	Ol. gurgun		-	1 0	0 4	-
		0							Ol. hippoglossi (see halibut-live oil)	er	1			
4	oz.	Oculentum acidi borici	-		0 6	0 1	5	oz.	Ol. hydnocarp		_	-	0 9	0 2
72 14	doz.	Oculenta in tubes B	=	1 0	each 2 0	0 4	90	dr.	01 1 1 1		_	_	2 0	13 2 0 4
6	oz.	Oculent. flavum C Oculent. flav. c. atropina B	_		0 10 1 6	0 2 0 4	48 8	oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. Ang.		_	_	7 0	1 0 0 2
10	oz.	Oculent. nav. c. atropina B	1 -	1 —	1 1 0	, 0 4		oz.	Ol. juniperi bacc. exot.	• •			. 1 2	0 2

						SUPPL	EMEN	T					
C	ost	OI		Selling	Price		C	ost	Ol—Pa		Selling	Price	,
d.	per	Olea—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. c. d.	đ.	per	Olea—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz.	1 dr.
60	lb.	Ol. juniperi ligni	_	2 2	0 7	0 1	22	oz.	Ol. rutæ	_	_	3 3	0 6
114 50	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ Ang	—	_	7 4	2 4 1 1	16	oz.	Ol. sabinæ	_	_	1 4	2 4 0 3
55	oz.	Ol. lavandulæ ab flor Ol. lavandulæ redist		_	8 1	1 2	18	oz. lb.	Ol. sambuci viride	2 3	0 8	0 3	_
192	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ Gall	_	-	2 0	0 4	26	oz.	Ol. santal. Aust	_	_	3 9	0 7
168 108	lb.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. ver.		5 10	1 9	0 3 0 2	36 33	oz.	Ol. santali flav. Ang		_	5 3 4 10	0 9
36	lb. oz.	Ol. lavandulæ spic. coml. Ol. limettæ dest.		3 10	1 1 5 3	0 2 0 9	9	oz.	Ol. santali nav. E.I Ol. sassafras nat		_	1 4	0 3
120	oz.	Ol. limettæ (hand pressed)	_	_	_	2 6			Ol. sassaf. artif. (v. Safrol.)				
11 10	oz.	Ol. limonis Ol. limonis (Messina)	_		1 8	0 3	12	lb.	Ol. sesami	1 6	0 6	0 2	
36	oz.	Ol. limonis (IVIessina)			4 6	0 10	30	02.	Ol. sinapis expressum	_	_	4 5	0 8
48	gal.	Ol. lini opt	pint	0 9	0 2	_	11	oz.	Ol. staphisagriæ	-		1 8	0 3
51 36	gal.	Ol. lini (boiled) Ol. lini (cattle)	pint	0 10	0 2 gal.	4 6	22 20	oz. lb.	Ol. staphisagriæ (æther.) Ol. succini rectificatum	_	0 9	3 3 0 3	0 7
120	dr.	Ol. lini (cattle) Ol. lupuli Ang	per	min.	0 4	_	84	gal.	Ol. terebinthinæ	pint	1 6	0 2	_
15	oz.	Ol. marjoram	<u> </u>	_	2 3	0 4	21	lb.	Ol. terebinthinæ rectificatum	2 5 3 9	0 9	0 3	0 1
108 <b>7</b> 8	lb.	Ol. menthæ Jap. (dementh.) Ol. menthæ pip. (Mitcham)		3 10	1 1	0 2 1 8	30	lb.	Ol. theobromatis opt	3 9		0 4	0 3
288	lb.	Ol. menthæ pip. redest	_	10 3	3 0	0 5	102	lb.	Ol. thymi	-	3 8	1 0	_
100	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. Ang	_	_	- 10	2 6	10	oz.	Ol. thymi rub	pint	1 0	1 6	0 3
20 96	oz.	Ol. menthæ vir. exot	1 4	0 6	2 10 0 2	0 6	8	gal.	Ol. "train" opt	pint —		1 2	0 2
114	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (Nor.)	1 8	0 7	0 2	_	42	oz.	Ol. vetivert	-	_	_	1 0
66 13	gal.	Ol. morrhuæ (vet.) Ol. myricæ acris ess	pint	1 0	gal. 2 0	8 6	78 72	gal.	Ol. "whale" opt Ol. ylang-ylang	pint	1 3		1 7
17	oz.	Ol. myricæ acris ess	_		2 0 2 6	0 5	12	02.	Ol. ylang-ylang				•
13	oz.	Ol. myristicæ exot	<u> </u>	—	1 11	0 4	28	lb.	Olibanum	_	1 1	0 4	0 1
16 16	oz. lb.	Ol. myristicæ express	2 0	0 7	2 4 0 2	0 4	43 27	gm. 20	Omnopon pdr. (Roche) B. F. Omnopon tabs B. F.	per doz.	gr. 2 0	0 6	=
63	dr.	Ol. neatstoot	per	min.	0 3	_	28	oz.	Opium Turc B. F	-	_	4 1	0 7
54	dr.	Ol. neroli Ital	per	min.	0 2		30	oz.	Opii pulv B, F	_	_	4 5 0 5	0 8
72 144	oz. gal.	Ol. neroli synth	2 0	0 7	0 2	1 5	60 50	5 gm.	Opoidine B, F Opoidine tablets gr. 2 B, F	per doz.	gr. 1 0	U 3	
126	gal.	Ol. olivæ (sublime)	1 9	0 7	0 2	_	21	oz.	Optannin	_	_	-	0 6
108	gal.	Ol. olivæ (fine)	1 6	0 6	0 2	0 4	11 96	20	Optannin tablets gr. 7½ Orthocaina	doz.	0 10		2 0
13 72	oz. lb.	Ol. origani alb		2 7	0 9	0 2	99	oz.	Orthoform	_	_	- 1	2 2
15	lb.	Ol. palmæ	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	24	lb.	Ossis sepiæ (medium)	3 0	0 11	0 3 0 4	_
22 24	oz.	Ol. palmarosæ			3 3	0 6	27 150	lb. dr.	Ossis sepiæ pulv. subtil Otto rosæ (virgin)	3 4 per	1 0 min.	0 4 0 5	
30	1b.	Ol. patchouli Ol. persicæ Ang.	3 9	1 2	0 4	_	30	dr.	Otto rosæ (synthetic)	per	min.	0 2	4 5
38	lb.	Ol. persicæ Ang. pall	4 9	1 5	0 5		15	lb.	Oxymel	2 3 3 10	0 8 1 2	0 3 0 4	
18 13	oz.	Ol. petitgrain			2 8 1 11	0 5	26 12	lb.	Oxymel ipecacuanhæ Oxymel scillæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	
12	1b.	Ol. picis	1 6	0 6	0 2	_	24	oz.	Oxyquinolin. sulph. (ortho.)	_	-	3 9	0 7
16	lb.	Ol. picis rectificatum	2 0	0 7	0 3	0 4			P				
14 13	oz.	Ol. pimentæ exot	_		2 0	0 4	67	10c.c.	Padutin	0 10	per	c.c.	_
90	lb.	Ol. pini sylvestris fact	_		0 11	0 2	18	oz.	Pancreatini	_	_	2 8 6 4	0 5 0 10
144	lb.	Ol. pini (spruce)	_	5 2	1 6 5 0	0 3	42 72	oz. dr.	Papainum Papaverina	per	gr.	0 3	0 10
100	oz.	Ol. pulegii Ang.	_		14 0	2 5	<b>7</b> 2	dr.	Papaverin. sulph	per	gr.	0 3	-1
108	lb.	Ol. pulegii exot	1 0	4 0	1 1	0 2	132	100	Papaveris capsulæ Ang Papaveris capsulæ cont	ea.	0 3		=
66 36	gal.	Ol. rapii	1 0	0 4	0 2 5 3	0 9	12 55	lb. 8 oz.	Papareris capsulæ cont C	_	_	0 10	0 2
20	lb.	Ol. ricini Ital. insip	2 6	0 9	0 3	_	18	20	Paracodin tablets	doz.	1 7	_	-
13	lb.	Ol. ricini (first)	1 8	0 7 0 6	0 4	_	8 10	lb.	Paraffinum durum	1 0	0 4	0 2 0 2	
10 84	lb. gal.	Ol. ricini (cattle)	pint	1 6	gal.	10 6	10	ID.	Paraffinum liquidum, pkd.	-	0 10	Зхіј.	2 4
48	lb.	Ol. ricini aromaticum	-	1 9	0 6	_	8	lb.	Paraffinum liquidum flavum	1 0	0 4	0 2	- 1
60 180	lb.	Ol. rosæ color		2 2	0 7	4 4	13 17	lb.	Paraffinum molle album	1 8 1-lb.	0 7	0 2 2 2	
45	oz.	Ol. rosmarini Ang	=	1 7	0 6	0 1	8	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1 0	0 4	0 2	- 1
66	1Ь.	Ol. rosmarini super	_	2 5	0 9	0 2	11	lb.	Paraffinum molle flavum	1-lb.	tins 0 5	1 5 0 2	
90 27	lb.	Ol. rosmarini Gall Ol. rusci B.P.C		3 2 1 0	0 11 0 4	0 2	10	lb.	Paraffinum (toilet) Paraformaldehydum	1 3		0 9	0 2
84	!b.	Ol. rusci ver	_	3 0	0 10	0.2	4	oz.	Paraldehydum	-	-	0 7	0 1

C	est	_		Sellin	g Price		C	ost	,		Sellin	g Price	
	per	Pa—Pi	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per	Pi—Po Pilulæ—(cont.)	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
-	-		- u.	u.	- 1								
18	lb.	Paramidophenol hyd	4 0	1 2	2 3 0 4	0 6	72 75	lb.	Pil. aloes et myrrhæ pulvis	. –	2 7 2 9	0 9 0 10	0 2
44	lb.	Parenol liq. (alb.) B.P.C	5 6	1 7	0 5	_	18	50	Pil. Alophen (P.D. & Co.)	ea.	2 0	_	-
96 66	lb.	Parogenum B.P.C		2 0 2 5	0 7 0 8	0 2	84 64	lь. lь.	Pil. cambogiæ co. pulvis	_	3 0 2 2	0 10	0 2
41	lb.	Parolein (B.W.)	5 0	1 3	0 4	0 1	108	lb.	Pil. cochiæ Pil. colocynthidis co. pulvis	_	4 0	1 1	6 2
14	oz.	Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi	_		2 0	0 4	162	lb.	Pil. colocynthidis et hyoscy.		F 10		
15 22	lb.	Pasta zinci ox. co	2 0 2 9	0 7 0 10	0 2 0 3	_	52	lъ.	pulvis	_	5 10	0 7	0 1
30	lb.	Pasta zinci et ichtham. B.P.C.	3 11	1 1	0 4	-	24	lb.	Pil. ferri	_	1 0	0 4	0 1
60 95	lь. 100	Pastilles, furnigating B, F	doz.	2 2 1 6	0 8		15 114	oz. lb.	Pil. ferri iodidi Pil. galbani co. pulvis	_	5 0	2 3	0 4
6	gr.	Pavon tablets B, F Pelletierinæ tannas	per	gr.	1 0	_	78	lb.	Pil. hydrargyri pulvis		2 10	0 9	0 2
102	lb.	Pepsencia (Fairchild)	_	3 6	1 0	0 2	102	lb.	Pil. hyd. subchlor. co. pulvis	-	3 9	1 0	0 2
66 66	8 oz.	Pepsin. c. bism. co. (Schacht) Pepsin. liquid. (Schacht)	=	4 1	1 1	0 2 0 2	126 10	lb.	Pil. ipecacuanhæ c. scilla B, ex F Pil. phosphori	_	4 3	1 2	0 2 0 3
16	oz.	Pepsinum porci	_	_	2 4	0 4	8	oz.	Pil plumbi c. opio B, ex F	_ `	<b>—</b> .	1 2	0 2
17	oz.	Pepsin. (scale)	_	4 0	2 6	0 5 0 2	48	oz.	Pil. quininæ sulphatis	_	2 7	7 0	1 0
64 64	8 oz.	Peptenzyme elixir unstd Peptenzyme pwdr., unstd			7 4	1 1	72 12	lb.	Pil. rhei co. pulvis B. F	_		1 9	0 2 0 3
16	oz.	Peptonum siccum	,-		2 4	0 4	21	oz.	Pil. scammonii co. pulvis	_	_	3 0	0 6
58 58	5.0	Percaine crystals, vials	1 gm.	2 0 per	box	Ξ	78 57	lb. gall.	Pil. scillæ co. pulvis Pine disinfecting fluid	1 0	2 9 per	0 10 pint	0 2
42	lb.	Perichthol	5 3	1 6	0 6	0 1	11	lb.	Pimentæ fructus	1 5	0 6	0 2	_
33	lb.	Petroleum leve	3 9	1 0	0 4	0 2	14 33	lb.	Pimentæ fructus pulvis	1 9 4 2	0 6	0 2	_
6 57	oz.	Phenacetinum	_		0 11	1 5	33	lb.	Piper album Piperis albi pulvis	4 2 4 2	1 2 1 2	0 4	_
51	oz.	Phenalgin tablets gr. 5 unstd	doz.	1 0	_	_	36	lь.	Piper longum	4 6	1 4	0 5	_
14 22	oz.	Phenazonum			2 0 3 3	0 4	18 20	lь. lь.	Piper nigrum extra	2 3 2 6	0 8	0 3	_
20	oz.	Phenazoni salicylas	_	_	2 11	0 5	84	oz.	Piperazina	_	_	12 4	1 10
39	oz.	Phenobarbital	-	_		0 10	66	oz.	Piperina	_	_	8 9	1 3
39 63	oz.	Phenobarbital, solubile B Phenocoli hydrochloridum			8 0	0 10	54 54	6	Pitocin amps	ea.	6 0	_,	_
26	lb.	Phenol cryst	3 3	1 0	0 4	0 1	15	lь.	Pix Barbadense	2 0	0 9	_	_
72 19	lb.	Phenol (iodised)	_	0 9	0 9 0 3	0 2	21 15	lb.	Pix Burgundica ver	2 8 1 9	0 9	0 3	_
16	lb.	Phenol 2% alcoholic	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	16	lb.	Pix Burgundica fact Pix carbonis præp	2 0	0 6	0 2	_
7	oz.	Phenolphthaleinum	_	_	1 1 4 0	0 2 0 7	9	lb.	Pix liquida	1 3	0 5	0 2	_
27 24	oz.	Phenylenediaminæ hyd Phenylhydrazinæ hydroch		=	3 6	0 8	66 81	gm., oz.	Platini chloridum	per —	gr.	0 8 11 9	1 9
10	gm.	Phloroglucin	per	gr.	0 2	_	12	gr.	Platinum foil or wire	per	gr.	1 9	_
5 8	oz.	Phosphoric anhydride		Ξ	1 0	0 3	13 11	lb.	Plumbi acetas pur	1 8 1 5	0 7 0 5	0 2 0 2	_
8	oz.	Phosphorus, yellow	-	_	1 1	0 3	13	lb.	Plumbi arsen. wash P.L.F. A, B	1 8	-	_	_
8 62	gr.	Physostigmin sal B	per	gr.	1 2 9 3	1 9	28 22	lb.	Plumbi carbonas pur	3 6	1 0	0 4 3 3	0 1 0 6
57.5	25 gm 100	Phytin tablets	doz.	1 0	_	_	48	oz. lb.	Plumbi oleas (normal)	6 0	1 9	0 7	_
84	oz.	Phytolaccinum	_	_	12 4	2 0	10	lb.	Plumbi oxidum (litharge)	1 3	0 5	0 2	-
60 9	dr.	Picrotoxinum C	_	1/2-oz.	3d. ea.	8 0	12 28	lb.	Plumbi oxidum rubrum Podophylli resina	1 6	0 6	0 2 4 1	0 7
19	lb.	Pig powders P.L.F. II	2 6	0 9	0 3		90	lb.		11 3	3 3	0 11	_
48	lb.	Pigmentum aconiti co. meth	_	2 3	0 7	0 1			Potassium				
11	oz.	Pig. chrysarobini B.P.C.	_	_	3 4	0 6	39	lь.	Potassa caustica (sticks)	4 10	1 5	0 5	_
36	lb.	Pig. iodi'(Mandl)	-	1 5	0 5	_	18	lb.	Potassa caustica (black ash)	2 3	0 8	0 3	-
48	lb.	Pig. iodi N.I.F	_	1 4 1 10	0 5 0 7	_	20 15	lb. lb.	Potassa caustica (granular) Potassa caustica lump coml	2 8 2 0	0 9	0 3	_
48 60 11 36 33 48 25 48 7 8 3	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth	-	1 0	0 4	-	15	lb.	Potassa sulphurata	2 0	0 7	0 2	_
163. 7	lb.	Pigmentum iodi meth. fort	_	1 10	0 7 1 2.	_	21 5	lb.	Potassii acetas gran	2 8	0 10	0 3 0 10	_
8	oz.	Pig. salol	_	_	1 4	ΙΞ.	27	oz.	Potassii benzoas nat	_	-	4 0	0 7
3	gr.	Pilocarpinæ hydrochloridum B	per	gr.	0 5 0 5	_	8	oz.	Potassii benzoas synth	1 5	0 5	1 2	0 3
	gr.	Pilocarpinæ nitras B	per	gr.	0 5		11 19	lь. lь.	Potassii bicarbonatis pulvis	1 5 2 5	0 5 0 9	0 2 0 3	
53 56 78	lb.	Pil. aloes pulvis	_	2 4	0 8	0 2	12	lb.	Potassii bichrom. coml	1 9	0 6	0 2	
78	lb.	Pil. aloes et asafetidæ pulvis Pil. aloes et ferri pulvis		2 6 2 8	0 9	0 2 0 2	51 32	lь. lь.	Potassii borotartras	6 6	1 10 1 2	0 7 0 4	
	,	and the control of th				-	22			_ ,	1	1	

Co	ost			Selling	Price	SUPPL		ost			Selling	Price	
d.	per	Po-Pu Potassium—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz., s. d.	l oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per	Pu-Ro	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.
15	lb.	Potassii carbonas	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	7	oz.	Pulv. kino co B, ex F	_		1 1	0 2
8	lb.	Potassii carbonas coml.  Potassii chloras, pulvis pur.	1 0	0 4	0 2 0 2	_	27 10	lb. oz.	Pulv. lobeliæ co. B.P.C. Pulv. opii co	_	1 0	0 4 1 6	0 3
9	lb.	Potassii chloratis pulvis coml	_	0 4	0 2	_	8	oz.	Pulv. pepsini co	· _	_	1 2	0 2
12	lb.	Potassii chloridum pur.  Potassii chloridum coml.	1 6	0 6	0 2	-	26 30	lb.	Pulv. pro mist. cretæ	3 3	1 0 1 2	0 4	0 1
114	gm.	Potassii chloroplatinis	per	gr.	1 0	_	72	lb.	Pulv. rhei co		2 7	0 10	0 2
34	lb.	Potassii chromas	_	1 3	0 5	_	19	lb.	Pulv. seidlitz	ea.	3d.	_	_
34 42	lb. lb.	Potassii citras	5 3	1 3 1 6	0 5 0 5	0 1 0 1	24 33	lb. lb.	Pulv. stramon. co. B.P.C		1 0	0 4	0 1
48	lb.	Potassii cyanidum 40%  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B  B	6 0	1 9	0 7	0 2	12	lb.	Pulv. tragacanthæ co	1 6	0 6		
42	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum	5 3	1 6	0 5	0 1	28	oz.	Pyramidon	_	1 1	0 4	0 7
39 18	lb.	Potassii ferricyanidum coml Potassii ferrocyanidum	4 10 2 3	1 5 0 8	0 5 0 3	_	30 18	lb. oz.	Pyrethri radicis pulvis	_		0 4 2 8	0 5
5	oz.	Potassii formas	_	_	0 9	0 2	24	oz.	Pyrocatechin	_	-	3 6	0 6
5 12	oz.	Potassii glyceroph. 50% Potassii guaiacolsulphonas		_	0 9 1 9	0 2 0 3	39 36	oz.	Pyrogallol monoacet. sol.  Pyrogallol triacetas	Ξ	_	5 9 5 3	1 0
48	oz.	Potassii hippuras	1	_	7 0	1 0	ا ا	oz.	Pyrogallol triacetas			0 0	1 0
7	oz.	Potassii hypophosphis	-	-	1 1	0 2			Q				
93 13	lb. lb.	Potassii iodidum	1 8	3 4 0 6	0 11 0 2	0 2	8	lb.	Quassiæ ligni rass	1 0	0 4½	0 2 0 3	0 1
15	lb.	Potassii nitras	2 0	0 8	0 3	_	108	dr.	Quassinum amorph	_	_	-	15 0
7	lb.	Potassii nitras coml	0 <b>11</b> 7 lb.	0 3 5 10	0 11		48	lb.	Quebracho cortex	1 13	1 9 0 5	0 6 0 2	-
<b>768</b> 20	cwt. lb.	Potassii nitras coml	/ ID.	0 9	14 lb. 0 3	10 10 0 1	10	lb.	Quercus cortex	1_3	0 6	0 2	
20	lb.	Potassii permanganas	2 6	0 9	0 3	-	15	lb.	Quillaiæ cortex contusus	2 0	0 7	0 2	_
45 45	lb.	Potassii persulphas	5 7	1 4 1 8	0 5	0 1	18	lb.	Quillaiæ corticis pulvis	Gr.x.	0 8	0 3	1
24	lb.	Potassii phosphas coml.	3 0	1 0	0 3		96	oz.	Quinidina	0 5	_	_	2 0
48	lb.	Potassii phosph. (tribasic)	-	1 9	0 6	_	69	oz.	Quinidinæ sulph.	0 4	_	_	1 6
12 36	oz. lb.	Potassii salicylas		1 4	1 9 0 5	0 3	69 90	oz.	Quinina Quinin. acetylsalicylas	0 3 0 4	=		1 6 2 0
15	oz.	Potassii succinas	-	_	2 3	0 4	65	oz.	Quinin. ethylcarbonas	0 3	_	_	1 6
13	lb.	Potassii sulphas pulv	0 9	0 7	0 2 0 1	0 1	78 90	oz.	Quinin. glycerophosphas	0 4		_	1 8 2 0
6 30	lb.	Potassii sulphas coml	-	1 1	0 4		54	oz.	Quinin. hydriodidum acidum Quinin. hydriobromidum	0 3			1 2
7	oz.	Potassii sulphis	-	-	1 1	0 2	54	oz.	Quinin. hydrobromid. acidum	0 3	_	_	1 2
<b>5</b>	oz.	Potassii sulphocarbolas Potassii sulphocyanidum			0 9	0 2 0 2	<b>5</b> 4	oz.	Quinin. hydrochlorbi Quinin. hypophosphis	0 3		_	1 2 2 0
39	lb.	Potassii tartras	4 10	1 5	0 5	0 1	69	oz.	Quinin. phosphas	0 3	<u> </u>	-	1 6
16	lb.	Potassii tartras acidus	2 0 7 lb.	0 7	0 3	_	66	oz.	Quinin. salicylas	0 3 0 2	_		1 6 0 10
12	lb.	rotassii tartras acidus 72%	/ ID.	11 0	-	_	40	oz.	Quinin. sulphas	0 2	_		0 11
66	oz.	Procain. hyd	-	-	9 8	1 5	58	oz.	Quinin. et ureæ hydrochl	0 3	-	8 9	1 3
12 85	gm. 20	Proflavinum	per	gr. 9 6	0 2 tube	_	66	oz.	Quinin. urethane	0 4	_	8 9	1 6 1 8
13	10	Prominal tablets B		1 6	tube		0,	04.					
45	oz.	Protargol :.	_		3 3	1 1 0 6	11	·lb.	Rapii semina	1 5	0 6	0 2	
22 21	oz. lb.	Psyllii sem	_	0 10	0 3	_	20	lb.	Red squill compound	2 6	0 9	0 3	_
84	lb.	Pulv. acetanilidi co	-	3 0	0 10	0 2	8	lb.	Resina (amber)	1 0 1 5	0 4	0 1 0 2	-
27 26	lb.	Pulv. alkalinus (Maclean's) Pulv. aloes cap c. canella		0 11	0 4	_	II	lb.	Resin. flav. pulv		-	0 2 1 8	0 3
48	lb.	Pulv. aloes c. canella (super.)	-	1 9	0 6	0 1	<b>2</b> 0	25 c.c.	Radiostoleum	_	_	3 6	0 6
48	lb.	Pulv. amygdalæ co		1 9	0 6	0 1 0 1	27 28	oz. lb.	Resorcini acetas Rhei rhizoma Ang. pulv	_	1 0	4 0 0 4	0 8
48 264	lb.	Pulv. antimonialis  Pulv. aromaticus co		9 7	2 7	0 5	264	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." elect	_	9 5	2 9	0 5
32	lb.	Pulv. bismuth. co. N.I.F	-	1 2	0 4	_	210	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." (trimmed)	_	7 8 5 7	2 4	0 4
54 60	lb.	Pulv. catechu co		2 0 2 2	0 7	0 1 0 2	156 162	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." sec. Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. elect		5 7 5 10	1 7 1 8	0 3
90	lb.	Pulv. conf. aromat	-	3 3	0 11	0 2	120	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv. sec	-	4 3	1 2	0 2
16	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromaticus		0 7	0 3 0 5	0 1	63	lb.	Rhei rhiz. "E. I." pulv Rhubidii iodidum		3 0	0 10	0 2 9 2
36 48	lb.	Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. op. B. ex F Pulv. elaterini co.	-	_	7 0	1 3	20	lb.	Ringworm oint. (vet.) P.L.F	2 6	0 9	- 3	-
15	lb.	Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co	2 0	0 7	0 3	0 1	14	lb.	Rosmarini folia	1 8 4 6	0 6	0 2 0 5	=
7	oz.	Pulv. glycyrrh. co. 4-oz. kali Pulv. ipecacuanhæ et opii B, ex F	_	0 11	1 1	0 2	36 192	lb.	Rouge, jewellers'	4 6	6 10	2 0	
36	lb.	Pulv. jalapæ co	-	1 4	0 5	0 1	96	lb.	Rosæ pet. exot	-	3 0	0 10	-

=	Co	et			Selling			C	st			Selling	Price
-	1	_	Sa-Se	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.			Se-So	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. 1 dr.
-	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
	54 48 6 14 18 10 60 24 18 14 36 18 33	oz. oz. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb	S Saccharinum 550 Saccharinum solubile Saccharum pur. pulv. subtil. Saccharum lactis (tins) Saccharum lactis pulv. Saccharum ustum Ang. Saccharum ustum exot. Sachet powder opt. (var.) P.L.F. Sachet powder sec. P.L.F. Safrol Sal acetos. pulv. P.L.F. E Sal acetos. pulv. E Sal Carlsbad artif. N.F. Sal Carol. fact. eff. pulv. Sal Cheltenham artif. Sal Harrogate, artif.	per per	gr. 0 2½ 1 6 0 7 0 9 0 5	0 1 1 0 1 1 lb. 0 2 0 3 0 2 1 4 1 0 9 0 3 0 2 0 5 0 5 0 9	1 2 1 0 2 8 - - - 0 2 - 0 1 - 0 2	24 30 18 96 18 54 40 36 11 28 21 36 26 18 19 4	lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb. lb.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv.  Sennæ fol. Tinnev. Sennæ fol. Tinnev. pulv. Sennæ fructus Alex. (picked) Sennæ fructus Tinnev. Serpentariæ rhizoma Sevum benzoatum Sevum præparatum Sevum phosphoratum Shampoo pdr. (borax soap) Shampoo pdr. (coconut soap) Shellac alb. Shellac aurant. Shellac aurant. Shellac aurant. Shellac aurant. Sherbet P.L.F. Silica pur. præcip. Silica coml. Sinapis albæ semina	3 0 3 9 2 3 12 0 2 3 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	0 11 1 1 0 8 3 5 0 8 2 0 1 6 1 5 1 0 10 1 4 0 11 0 8 0 9 0 3 0 5	0 4 — 0 4 — 0 3 — 0 1 0 5 — 0 1 0 5 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 3 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 3
				1 6 - 1 9 2 4 2 3 - 3 0 4 10 - 13 6 6 per 2 3 1 7 2 3 4 6 1 10 3 0 2 2 3 3 6 - 1 2 4 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 6 0 2 3 - 1 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	2 0 1 9 0 7 0 9 0 8 — 1 0 11 1 5 1 0 — 5 4 3 11 1 0 gr. 0 8 0 10 0 6 6 0 8 1 4 0 7 1 0 0 8 1 0 1 8 6 2 0 11 7 0 7 4 1 4	0 9 0 2 7 0 6 6 0 2 3 0 3 3 0 2 2 10 0 0 3 3 0 0 2 2 10 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 1 1 6 6 2 7 0 4 0 0 2 0 1 6 0 0 3 1 1 1 6 6 2 7 0 0 6 0 0 3 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 2 0 5 - 1 1 0 2 1 6 0 3 0 2 - 9 6 0 3 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	30 11 15 15 18 27 6 30 36 6 5 4 264 11 15 54 35 36 5 8 3 5 8 3 5 4 21 10 11 14 35 38 30 2 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9	lb.   lb.	Sodium  Soda caustica (sticks) pur. Soda caustica (gran. or flake) Soda lime Sodii acetylsalicylas Sodii acetylsalicylas Sodii arsenas anhyd. Sodii benzoas nat. Sodii benzoas artif. Sodiii bicarb. (Howards) Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. Sodii bicarb. opt. pulv. Sodii bicarb. coml. pulv. Sodii carbonas Sodii carbonas Sodii carbonas Sodii carbonas Sodii carbonas cryst. Sodii carbonas cryst. Sodii carbonas coml. Sodii chaulmoogras Sodii chlorate Sodii chlorate Sodii citras Sodii citras Sodii citras Sodii citras Sodii citras Sodii citras Sodii citro-tartras eff. Sodii cyanid. Sodii glycerophos. pulv. Sodii glycerophos. pulv. Sodii hydnocarpas	3 9 1 5 2 0 0 1 10	1 2 0 6 0 7 7 0 7 1 0	0 4 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 2 — 0 2 1 — 0 2 1 0 8 0 5 — 0 11 0 2 4 5 0 8 0 5 — 0 1 1 0 2 0 3 9 0 8 6 2 1 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 1 4 0 3 3 9 0 8 6 2 1 0 0 4 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 1 — 1 8 0 3 1 3 0 3 1 3 0 3 1 3 0 3 1 2 0 3
	42 12 36 42 54	gross lb. lb. lb.	Seltzogene charges 3-pt. Seltzogene charges 5-pt. Senegæ rad. Senegæ rad. pulv. Sennæ folia Alex. opt.	doz. doz. - 6 9	1 6	0 5 0 5 0 7		18 54 18 4.5 18	lb. oz. lb. lb. lb.	Sodii metasulphis Sodii morrhuas Sodii nitras pur. Sodii nitras coml. Sodii nitris pur. cryst.	2 3 — — 0 7 —	0 8 0 8 0 3 0 8	0 3 - 8 0 1 4 0 3 - 0 1 - 0 5 0 1

						SUPPI	LEME	NT					
C	ost	~ ~ .		Sellin	g Price		C	ost			Sellin	g Price	
	1	So-Sp	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	I dr.	1-	1	Sp—Sy	16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	I dr.
d.	per	Sodium—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	per	Spiritus—(cont.)	s. d.	s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	3. d.
24	oz.	Sodii nitroprussidum	_	_	3 6	0 7	24	lb.	Spt. saponis kalini meth	3 0	0 11	0 3	_
90	oz.	Sodii nucleinas	-		12 10	1 10	72	gal.	Spt. sick-room (Surgical)	pint	1 2	-	_
42	lь.	Sodii oleas	—	1 6	0 5	-	54	gal.		0 10	0 3	0 1	-
26 24	lь. lь.	Sodii oxalas C Sodii perboras	3 0	1 0 0 11	0 4	0 1	41 29	gal.	Spt. vini meth. 64o.p.(10gal.lots) Spt. vini meth. 64 o.p. (indust.)	pint	0 6	_	<u> </u>
39	lb.	Sodii perboras	3_0	1 5	0 5	0 1	27	gal.	(10 gall. lots)	pint	0 7	gal.	4 0
66	lb.	Sodii persulphas	_	2 4	0 8	0 2	40	gal.	Spt. vini meth. (indust.) 64 o.p.	pint	0 8	-	
13	lь.	Sodii phosphas "pea"	1 9	0 6	0 2	-							
14	lb.	Sodii phosphas "feathery"	2 0	0 8	0 2	-	28	80	Stannoxyl tablets, unstd.	doz.	0 6	_	_
16 22	lь. lь.	Sodii phosph. pulv Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic	2 3	0 8	0 3		57	lь. lь.	Stanni oxid. pulv. coml. opt Stannum gran. pur	7 2 8 3	2 1 2 4	0 8	0 2
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. pulv. exsic	_	0 11	0 4		48	lb.	Stannum gran. pur Staphisagria sem	_	1 9	0 6	_
36	lь.	Sodii phosph. eff	4 6	1 4	0 5	_	57	lb.	Staphisagria sem. pulv	-	2 1	0 8	_
24	lb.	Sodii phosph. (tribasic)	- 1	1 0	0 4	-	13	gm.	Stovaine	_		_	_
17 18	lb. lb.	Sodii et potas. tart. pulv	2 2 2 3	0 8	0 3	-	18 18	lь. 12.	Stramonii folia	2 3 2 3	0 8	0 3	_
32	lb.	Sodii pyrophosph Sodii salicylas cryst	<sup>2</sup> 3	1 2	0 4	0 1	6	oz.	Stramonii tol. pulv C Strontii bromidum cryst	4 3		0 11	0 2
30	oz.	Sodii salicylas nat	-		4 5	0 8	8	oz.	Strontii bromid. exsic	_	_	1 2	0 2
4.5	lь.	Sodii silicatis solut. (wgt.)	0 8	0 3	_	<u> </u>	20	oz.	Strontii iodidum	-	· —	3 0	0 6
36	lь.	Sodii stearas	-	1 4	0 5		18	oz.	Strontii lactas	_	_	2 8	0 6
18 <b>5</b>	oz. lb.	Sodii succinas Sodii sulphas " pea "	0 8	0 3	2 8 0 2	0 6	17	lb.	Strontii nitras coml. pulv. Strontii salicylas	2 3	8 0	0 3 2 8	0 6
5	lb.	Sodii sulphas " feathery "	0 9	0 3	0 1		9	gr.	Strophanthinum B	per	gr.	1 4	_ "
6	lb.	Sodii sulph. pulv	0 10	0 4	0 1	<u> </u>	53	oz,	Strychnina cryst B	_	_	7 9	1 2
7	lЬ.	Sodii sulph. pulv. exsic	1 0	0 5	0 2		53	oz.	Strych. pulv B	-	-	7 9	1 2
216	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. cryst	0 4	_	7 lb.	1 8	50 50	oz.	Strych, hydrochloridum B Strych, nitras	_	= 1	7 4 7 4	1 1 1
294 27	cwt.	Sodii sulph. coml. pulv Sodii sulph. eff	0 5 3 6	1 0	7 lb. 0 4	2 4	50	oz.	Strych. nitras B Strych. sulphas B	_	_	7 4	1 1
176	cwt.	Sodii sulph. eff	7 lb.	1 5	14 1Ь.	2 8	27	20	Stypticin tablets B	doz.	1 10		
21	lb.	Sodii sulphidum cryst	-	0 9	0 3	_	29	20	Styptol tablets B	doz.	2 1	-	<b>—</b> .
5	lb.	Sodii sulphis	0 9	0 3	0 1	_	61	oz.	Styracol	-	_	- 11	1 6
32 6	lb. oz.	Sodii sulphocarbolatis pulv		1 2	0 4	0 1 0 2	84 48	lь. lь.	Styrax præparatus	_	3 1 1 9	0 11 0 6	0 2
36	lb.	Sodii tartras (neutral)	_	1 4	0 5	0 1	39	lb.	Succus alin	_	1 5	0 5	_
18	oz.	Sodii tauroglycocholas B.P.C	-	_	2 8	0 5	38	lb.	Succus conii c	-	1 5	0 5	-
66	lb.	Sodii tungstas pur	-	-	0 8	0 2	48	lb.	Succus digitalis	-	1 10	0 7 0 5	-
20	oz.	Sodii valerianas	_	-	2 11	0 5	42 16	lb.	Succus glycyrrhizæ (Solazzi) Succus glycyrrhizæ (block)	2 0	1 6	0 3	0 1
108	lb.	Sol. ætheris nitrosi (1-7)	_	3 6	1 0	<del></del>	36	Ъ.	Succus hyoscyami C	_	1 4	0 5	
129	oz.	Sozoiodol, hydrarg	-	-	-	2 2	108	gal.	Succus limettæ	1 6	0 6	0 2	-
54 14	oz.	Sozoiodol, zinc	- 1	-	-	1 4 2 0	108	gal.	Succus limonis	1 6	0 6 1 3	0 2 0 5	
72	dr.   lb.	Spigelia	_	2 7	0 9	0 2	32	lb.	Succus scoparii		1 3	0 5	_
•		Spigotia to		_			28	oz.	Sulphonal C	-	-	4 1	0 7
	,,	Spiritus					9	lb.	Sulphur lotum	1 2	0 4	0 11/2	
<b>75</b> 96	lb.	Spiritus ætheris		2 5 3 2	0 8 0 10	0 2 0 2	12	lb.	Sulphur præcipitatum	0 9	0 6 0 3	0 2 0 1	=
67	lb.	Spt. ætheris comp	7 6	2 2	9 7	0 1	6	lb.	Sulphur rotundum	0 9	0 3	0 1	_
24	lb.	Spt. ætheris nit. substit. P.L.F.	3 0	-	_	-	264	cwt.	Sulphur sublimatum sec	7 lь.	2 1	14 lb.	3 10
52	lb.	Spt. ammoniæ aromaticus	5 9	1 7	0 6	0 1	5	lb.	Sulphur vivum		0 3	-	-
96	11.	Spt. ammon. ar. pkd. (std. bot.) Spt. ammoniæ fetidus	_	2 6 3 2	3ij. 0 10	1 6 0 2	312 18	cwt.	Sulphur vivum		2 4 8 oz.	1 4	
24	lb. oz.	Spt. anisi	_		3 4	0 6	6	lb.	Sulphur wash P.L.F.	1 0		11	_
66	lb.	Spt. armoraciæ co	-	2 2	0 8	0 2	26	lь.	Sulphuris chloridum (liq.)	-	1 6	0 6	
96	lb.	Spt. cajuputi	-	3 2	0 11	0 2	20	oz.	Sulphuris iodidum	-	-	3 0	0 6
78 68	lb.	Spt. camphoræ	_	2 7 2 2	0 9 0 8	0 2 0 2			Suppositoria (see Pricing				
33	oz.	Spt. cinnamomi	=	_	4 4	0 8			Prescriptions)				
102	lb.	Spt. juniperi	_	3 5	1 0	0 2			Syrupi				
18	oz.	Spt. juniperi co. P.L	-	-	2 6	0 5	8	lb.	Syrupus		0 6	0 2 0 4	
630 426	lb.	Spt. lavandulæ Ang		15 0	4 9 4 2	0 9 0 7	21 28	lb.	Syr. ac. hydriodici		1 6	0 5	
32	oz.	Spt. menthæ pip. Ang.	_ )		4 3	0 8	16	lb.	Syr. althææ		0 10	0 4	-
312	lb.	Spt. menthæ pip. exot	- 1:	10 6	2 9	0 5	24	lb.	Syr. anisi		1 3	0 5	-
26	oz.	Spt. myristicæ	-	-	3 9	0 7	42	lb.	Syr. apomorphinæ B.P.C. C	-	2 0 3 7		0 1 0 2
126 300	lb.	Spt. nucis juglandis	_	4 0 10 0	1 1 2 8	0 2 0 5	78 33	lb.	Syr. aromaticus		3 7 1 7	1 0 0 5	
62	lb.	Spt. rosmarini exot	6 9	2 0	0 7	_	24	lb.	Syr. aurantii floris	_	1 7 1 2	0 4	_
	1												

			 	Selling	Price					ī	Selling Price
C	ost	Sy						ost	Sy—Th		
d.	per	Syrupi—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.	d.	per	Syrupi—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. 1 oz. 1 dr. s. d. s. d. s. d.
54	lb.	Syr. bromoformi (Martind.)		2 3	0 8		30	lb.	Syr. sennæ Alex		1 5 0 5 —
27	lb.	Syr. butyl-chloral hydratis	_	1 4	0 7	0 1	18	lb.	Syr. sennæ	_	0 11 0 4 -
28	lb.	Syr. calcii chlor. B.P.C	_	1 6	0 6	_	30	lb.	Syr. sennæ fruct. Alex	-	1 5 0 5 0 1
18	lb.	Syr. calcii hypophosphitis	_	1 0	0 4	_	22	lЬ.	Syr. tamarindi	-	1 1 0 4 -
16	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis	` —	0 10 1 2	0 4	0 1	11 21	lb.	Syr. tolutanus	l —	0 8 0 3 -
22 18	lb.	Syr. calcii lactophosphatis c. ferro Syr. camphoræ co		0 10	0 4		24	lb.	C 1		1 4 0 5 -
54	lb.	Syr. cascaræ aromaticus	_	2 10	0 10	0 2	16	lb.	Syr. violæ	l —	0 10 0 4 -
24	lb.	Syr. chloral C	<b>—</b>	1 1	0 4.	0 1	15	lь.	Syr. zingiberis	<b> </b>	0 10 0 3 -
48	lb.	Syr. cocillanæ co	-	2 2	0 7	0 1			T		
87	16 oz.	Syr. cocillanæ co. (P.D.)	_	3 3	0 11	0 2	104	oz.	Taka diastase (P.D.)	-	- 13 0 2 0
33 27	lb. lb.	Syr. codeinæ phosphatis C Syr. croci B.P.C		1 6 1 4	0 5	0 1 0 1	36 32	4 oz.	Taka diastase elixir	1 =	4 6   1 2   0 2   4 0   1 0 0 2
42	lb.	Syr. cydoniæ	_	2 0	0 7	_	77	100	Taka diastase tablets gr. 2½	doz.	1 3
48	lb.	Syr. eucalypti gummi	_	2 2	0 7	0 1	22	ea.	Takazyma	2 9	each
24	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi	-	1 3	0 5	0 1	18	lb.	Talcum opt	2 3	0 8 0 21 -
51	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin	<b>–</b>	2 4	0 8	0 2	5.5	lb.	Talcum coml	0 8	0 21 0 1 -
48	lb.	Syr. ferri bromidi c. quin. et		2 2	0 0	0 2	10 38	lb.	Tallow	1 3 4 9	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
19	lb.	strych	_	2 2 1 0	0 8 0 4	U Z	36 17	lb.	Tamarindi pulpa	2 3	1 5 0 5 -
20	lb.	Syr. ferri hypophosphitis	_	1 0	0 4	_	24	oz.	Tannalbin		- 3 6 0 6
18	lb.	Syr. ferri iodidi	-	0 10	0 3	_	20	20	Tannalbin tablets gr. 7½	doz.	1 6
. 24	lb.	Syr. ferri lactophosphatis	-	1 3	0 5	_	24 26	25 gm	Tannoform	-	0 7
15 12	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis Syr. ferri phosphatis co	2 9 2 3	0 10	0 4 0 3	_	26 36	lb. lb.	Taraxaci radix Ang. incis. Terebenum	3 3	$egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & - \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 & - \end{bmatrix}$
12	10.	Syr. ferri phosphatis co. pkd	_	1 0	3 viij	1 9	72	lb.	Terebinth. Canad	_	2 7 0 9 -
38	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. mang	_	1 6	0 5	_	14	oz.	Terebinth. chia	<b> </b> -	- 2004
32	lb.	Syr. ferri phosphatis c. quin	-	1 7	0 5	_	15	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. fact	2 0	0 8 0 3 -
18	lb.	Syr.ferri phosph.c.quin.et strych.	3 4	0 10	0 4	_	32 6	lb.	Terebinth. Venet. ver	4 0	$ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & - \\ - & 0 & 11 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} $
21 30	lb.	Syr. fici	3 4	1 0 1 6	0 4 0 5	_	6	oz.	Terpini hydras		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
12	lb.	Syr. glucosi	_	0 8	0 3	<u> </u>	5	oz.	Terpinol	1 —	- 0 9 0 2
30	lb.	Syr. glycerophosphatum flavus	5 0	1 5	0 5	0 1	<b>3</b> 0	lЬ.	Terra rosæ	3 9	1 2 0 4 -
24	lb.	Syr. glyceroph. c. form. B.P.C.	4 0	1 3	0 4	_	108	oz.	Tetronal C	-	2 10
17 48	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. B.P.C. C Syr. glycerophosph. co. c.	2 10	0 11	0 4	_	72 189	oz.	Thallii acetas Thallin. sulph		-   -   1 8
40	ID.	Syr. glycerophosph. co. c. medulla rub	8 0	2 4	0 8	0 2	90	6	Theelin ampoules 1.0	10 0	per box —
24	lb.	Syr. glycerophos. co. (Robin) C	_	1 3	0 4	_	90	6	Theelin amps. in oil	10 0	per 6 amps. —
24	lb.	Syr. hemidesmi	_	1 3	0 4		103.5	20	Theelol capsules	11 6	-   -   -
72 13	lb.	Syr. hydrobrom. co. (Hewlett)	2 2	3 5 0 8	0 11 0 3	0 2	15 28	oz.	Theobromina	-	- 2 3 0 4
15	lb.	Syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. C Syr. hypophos. co. pkd.		1 0	0 3 3 ij.	0 8	14	oz.	Theobrominæ acetylsal.  Theobrominæ-sod. acet.		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
36	lb.	Syr. iodotannicus	_	1 10	0 7	0 1	13	oz.	Theobrominæ-sod. sal	_	- 111 0 4
28	lb.	Syr. ipecacuanhæ	_	1 3	0 5	_	22	oz.	Theobromin. et sodii benz	I —	- 3 3 0 7
21	lb.	Syr. limonis	3 6	1 0	0 4	_	39	oz.	Theobromin. et sodii iod	-	- 5 9 0 10
18 33	lb.	Syr. marrubii Syr. mori	3 3 5 6	1 0 1 9	0 4 0 6		24 144	oz.	Theobromin. salicyl		-   3 6   0 6   -   -   3 5
16	lb.	Syr. papaveris albæ C		0 10	0 4	$\overline{\Sigma}$	58	50	Theorinal tablets C	doz.	2 2
18	lb.	Syr. picis liquidæ		1 0	0 4	-	96	oz.	Theophyllinsod. acet	_	2 0
30	lb.	Syr. pini B.P.C	_	1 5	0 5	_	6	lb.	Theriaca "	2 0	- 0 3 0 1
36 12	lb.	Syr. pruni cerasi		1 9 0 8	0 6	_	33.6 37.6	50c.c. 100cc	Thilocologne	3 6 4 9	per tube —
39	lb.	Syr. pruni serot Syr. quininæ hypophositis	_	2 0	0 7	=	65	oz.	Thiocol	_	per tube —
39	lb.	Syr. quininæ iodidi	_	2 0	0 7	_	43	6 oz.	Thiocol syrup	-	- 0 11 0 2
39	lb.	Syr. quininæphosph	_	2 0	0 7	_	27	25	Thiocol tablets '	doz.	18
17 30	lb.	Syr. rhamni Syr. rhamni frang	=	0 10	0 4	_	28 60	oz.	Thioform	-	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
14	lb.	Syr. rhei	_	0 10	0 3	_	30	oz. gm.	Thiol Thiol. amino. methyl. glyox. hyd.	0 4	-   7 6   1 6   per   grain   -
16	lb.	Syr. rhœados	2 8	0 10	0 4	. —	30	oz.	Thiosinamina		- 4 3 0 8
21	lb.	Syr. ribis nig	-	1 0	0 4	0 1	12	oz.	Thio-urea	-	<b>- 1 9 0 3</b>
51 63	lb.	Syr. ribis rub	_	2 6	0 8	0 2	24	oz.	Thorii nitras pur	-	- 3 6 0 6
36	lb.	Syr. robor. (Roberts), unstd. fl.		2 3 1 6	0 7 0 5	6 2	18 12	lb.	Thus	2 3	0 8 0 3 -
35	lb.	Syr. rubi fructicosi	_	1 6	0 5	Ξ,	84	oz.	Thymol carbonas	_	- 12 4 1 0
27	lb.	Syr. rubi idæi	_	1 3	0 4	_	36	oz.	Thymol iodidum	_	- 5 3 0 9
27	lb.	Syr. rutæ	-	1 3	0 4	-	42	oz.	Thyroideum	_	- 6 4 1 0
11 38	lb.	Syr. scillæ	_	0 8	0 3 0 7	= 1	24 84	lb.	Tiliæ flores Thymotussin	3 0	0 11   0 3   -
	, ID.	Syr. senegæ		1 10	0 7		04	10.	I hymotussin		0 0 10 10 1 -
							•				

_						SUPPL	EMEN	T		,			
Co	ost	Person		Selling	Price		C	ost	-		Selling	Price	
d.	per	Ti	16 oz. a. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr.	d.	per	Ti Tincturæ—(cont.)	16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz.	1 dr.
		Tincturæ					66	lb.	Tr. digitalis C	_	2 5	0 9	0 2
68	lb.	Tr. aconiti	_	2 5	0 9	0 2	9	oz.	Tr. droseræ rot.	_	_	1 4	0 3
93.	lb.	Tr. aconiti Fleming B	_	3 3	0 11	0 2	87	lb.	Tr. ergotæ B.P. '85 B	_	3 0	0 10	0 2
87	lb.	Tr. adonis vernalis	_	3 0	0 10	0 2	90	_lb.	Tr. ergotæ ammoniata B	_	3 1	0 11	0 2
9 45	oz. lb.	Tr. alii	_		1 4	0 3	7	oz.	Tr. eucalypti fol	_	_	1 1	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. aloes co. B.P.C.		1 7 3 3	0 5 0 11	0 1 0 2	9 7	oz.	Tr. eucalypti gum		$\subseteq$	1 4	0 3 0 2
57	lb.	Tr. ammoniæ co. B.P.C.	7 0	2 0	0 7		10	oz.	Tr. euonymin. virid	_	_	1 5	0 3
75	lb.	Tr. anthemidis	_	2 8	0 9	0 2	72	lb.	Tr. euphorbiæ	_	2 7	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. antiperiodica B.P.C. C	_	3 0	0 10	0 2	54	lb.	Tr. ferri acetatis	_	2 0	0 7	0 1
80 42	lb.	Tr. apocyni	5 3	2 10	0 10	0 2	21 51	lb.	Tr. ferri perchloridi	2 9	0 11	0 4	0 1
72	lb. lb.	Tr. arnicæ florum	5 3	1 6 2 7	0 6	0 1 0 2	84	lb. lb.	Tr. ferri pomati Tr. gallæ		1 10	0 10	0 1 0 2
72	·lb.	Tr. asafetidæ		2 5	0 8	0 2	54	lb.	Tr. gallæ C		2 0	0 7	0 1
210	lb.	Tr. aurantii	_	7 0	2 0	0 4	42	lb.	Tr. gentianæ co	5 2	1 5	0 5	0 1
282	lb.	Tr. aurantii dulcis	<b>—</b>	9 6	2 5	0 4	7	oz.	Tr. gossypii	-	-	1 1	0 2
75	lb.	Tr. baptisiæ	_	_	0 9	0 2	7	OZ.	Tr. grindeliæ	7	2 10	1 1	0 2
63 64	lb.	Tr. belladonnæ C Tr. benzoini comp	7 4	2 3 2	0 8	0 2 0 1	81 81	lb. lb.	Tr. guaiaci		2 10	0 10 0 10	0 2 0 2
78	lb.	Tr. benzoini simp		2 7	0 8	0 2	12	OZ.	Tr. guaranæ		_	1 9	0 3
98	lb.	Tr. berberidis	_	3 2	0 11	0 2	50	lb.	Tr. hamamelidis	<u> </u>	1 9	0 7	0 1
75	lb.	Tr. boldo	-	2 9	0 9	0 2	99	lb.	Tr. hellebori nigri	-	3 7	1 0	0 2
68	lb.	Tr. bryoniæ	-	2 5	0 8	0 2	15	oz.	Tr. hibisci	-	3 3	2 3 0 10	0 4
69 96	lb.	Tr. buchu Tr. calendulæ	_	2 4 3 4	0 8	0 2 0 2	90 66	lb.	Tr. hydrastis C Tr hyoscyami		2 4	0 8	0 2
57	lb.	Tr. calendulæ	_	2 0	0 7	0 1	9	oz.	Tr. ignatiæ amaræ C	<u> </u>	_	1 4	0 3
48	lb.	Tr. camphoræ co C	-	1 6	0 5	0 1	200	lb.	Tr. iodi ætherea	-	7 0	1 10	0 4
32	oz.	Tr. cannabis ind B, F	_		4 8	0 8	75	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorata	-	2 8	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. cantharidini C	-	3 0	0 10	0 2	96	lb.	Tr. iodi decolorat. fort. B.P.C.	_	3 5 1 1	0 11	0 2
92 102	lb.	Tr. cantharidis P.B. '98 C Tr. cantharidis acet C		3 3 7	0 11 1 0	0 2	30 8	lb.	Tr. ipecacuanhæ Tr. ipecacuanhæ et opii B, F		11	1 2	0 2
52	lb.	Tr. capsici		1 9	0 7	0 1	25	oz.	Tr. iridis	_	_	3 8	0 7
96	lb.	Tr. capsici fortior B.P.C	_	3 4	1 0	0 2	54	lb.	Tr. jaborandi C	_	2 0	0 7	0 1
84	lb.	Tr. cardamomi	-	3 0	0 10	0 2	78	lb.	Tr. jalapæ	· —	2 7	0 9	0 2
48	lb.	Tr. cardamomi co	-	1 9	0 6	0 1	78	lb.	Tr. jalapæ co	-	2 7 2 4	0 9	0 2 0 2
108 86	lb.	Tr. carminativa		4 0 3 0	0 11	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. kino		2 4	0 8	0 2
90	lb.	Tr. cascarillæ	_	3 2	0 11	0 2	60	lb.	Tr. krameriæ	_	2 2	0 8	0 2
16	oz.	Tr. castorei	-	-	2 4	0 4	10	oz.	Tr. laricis	- '	l	1 6	0 3
42	lb.	Tr. catechu	-	1 6	0 6	0 1	87	lb.	Tr. lavandulæ co	-	3 2 7 3	0 11 2 2	0 2
80 11	lb.	Tr. caulophylli Tr. cerei B.P.C.		2 10	0 9 1 8	0 2 0 3	204	lb.	Tr. limonis C		2 2	2 2 0 7	0 4
60	lb.	Tr. chiratæ		2 2	0 7	0 1	84	lb.	Tr. lobeliæ ætherea C	_	3 0	0 10	0 2
68	lb.	Tr. chloroformi comp	_	2 6	0 9	0 2	66	lb.	Tr. lupuli	-	2 4	0 9	0 2
38	lb.	Tr. chlor. et morph. B.P.C. B	-	1 6	0 6	0 1	14	oz.	Tr. lycopodii	-	_	2 0	0 4
144	lb.	Tr. chlorof. et morph. co. B, F	-	-	1 8	0 3	87	oz.	Tr. maticæ		3 1	0 11	0 2 0 2
57 69	lb.	Tr. cimicifugæ Tr cinchonæ	_	2 0 2 5	0 7 0 8	0 1 0 2	69	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ Tr. myrrhæ co. vet	8 6	2 5	0 9	
69	lb.	Tr. cinchonæ co	_	2 5	0 8	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis P.L.F	11 3	3 0	0 11	0 2
23	oz.	Tr. cinnamomi	-	-	3 5	0 6	104	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis B.P.C	-	3 9	1 0	0 2
69	lb.	Tr. cinnamomi co	-	2 5	0 9	0 2	262	lb.	Tr. myrrhæ et boracis c. eau de		8 6	2 3	
84 15	lb.	Tr. cocæ B, F		3 0	0 10 2 3	0 2	45	lb.	Cologne P.L.F C		1 8	0 6	0 1
60	lb.	Tr. colchici C		2 0	0 7	0 1	183	lb.	Tr. odontalg. P.L.F C	_	_	1 8	0 4
68	lb.	Tr. colchici sem. B.P. '98	-	2 2	0 7	0 1	72	lb.	Tr. opii B, F	-	2 7	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. colchici cormi C	-	3 0	0 10	0 2	69	lb.	Tr. opii B.P. '98 B. F	-	2 5	0 8	0 2
84	lb.	Tr. collinsoniæ canad	-	3 0	0 10	0 2 0 3	72	lb.	Tr. opii ammoniata C Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.) B, F	=	2 7 2 0	0 9 0 7	0 2 0 1
10 90	oz.	Tr. colocynthidis Tr. condurango		3 1	0 11	0 3	180	lb.	Tr. opii aq. (1% morph.)  B. F.  Tr. opii crocata B.P.C.  B. F.	_	6 5	1 10	0 4
8.	oz.	Tr. condurango		-	1 2	0 2	90	lb.	Tr. opii deod. U.S.P B, F	-	.3 2	0 10	0 2
7	oz.	Tr. convallariæ	-	-	1 1	0 2	36	lb.	Tr. persionis B.P.C		1 4	0 5	0 1
120	lb.	Tr. coto	-	4 3	1 2	0 2	13	oz.	Tr. phosphori co	\ \ \ -	2 0	2 0	0 4
13	oz.	Tr. croci	-	-	1 10	0 4	104	lb.	Tr. podophylli Tr. podophylli ammoniata	_	3 9 3 0	1 1 0 10	0 2 0 2
9 26	oz.	Tr. cubebæ Tr. curcumæ		_	1 4 3 9	0 7	57	lb.	Tr. podophylli ammoniata Tr. pruni virginianæ	_	2 0	0 7	0 1
86	lb	Tr. curcumæ		3 0	0 10		78	lb.	Tr. pulsatillæ	-	2 9	0 10	0 2
81	lb	Tr. damianæ	-	2 10	0 11	0 2	84	lb.	Tr. pyrethri	-	2 10	0 11	0 2
10	oz.	Tr. daturæ sem C	-	1 -	1 6	0 3	86	lb.	Tr. pyrethri florum	1 -	3 0	0 10	0 2

C	ost			Sellin	g Price		C	ost ,			Selling	Price
4	per	Ti—Un Tincturæ—(cont).	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	d.	per	Un Unguenta—(cont.)	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz. 1 dr. s. d. s. d.
45	lb.	Tr. quassiæ		1 8	0 6	0 1	<b>7</b> 8	lb.	Ung. aquæ rosæ		2 10	0 9 -
45	lb.	Tr. quillaiæ	_	1 8	0 6	0 1	30 18	lb.	Ung. aquos	3 9	1 2	0 4 -
264 54	lb.   lb.	Tr. quininæ	6 9	9 5 2 0	2 9 0 7	0 5	7	oz.	Ung. atropinæ	_		2 8 0 5 1 1 0 2
	10.	Tr. quin. am. pkd. (std. bot.).	_	2 4	1 6	Зij.	48	lb.	Ung. bismuthi oleat. B.P.C	6 0	1 9	0 6 0 1
78	lb.	Tr. quin. ammon. c. cinnam	_	2 9	0 10	0 2	28 11	lb.	Ung. boracis	3 6	1 0	0 4 -
45 92	lb.	Tr. rhei co	5 6 11 0	1 7 3 2	0 6	0 1 0 2	18	oz. lb.	Ung. cadmii iodidi	2 3	0 8	1 8 0 3
7	oz.	Tr. rhes 85			1 1	0 2	18	lb.	Ung. calaminæ	2 3	0 8	0 3 0 1
51	lb.	Tr. scillæ	_	1 11	0 7	0 1	33 57	lb.	Ung. camphoræ B.P.C.	4 2	1 3	0 5 —
66 <b>54</b>	lb.	Tr. senegæ	_	2 4 2 0	0 8	0 2 0 1	57	lb.	Ung. cantharidini C Ung. cantharidis C		2 0 2 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 7 & - \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
45	lb.	Tr. sennæ co. Alex	_	1 7	0 6	0 1	24	lb.	Ung. capsici	3 0	0 11	0 4 0 1
78 42	lь. lь.	Tr. serpentariæ	-	2 9 1 6	0 9	0 2 0 1	8 28	oz. lb.	Ung. capsici Co	-	_	1 2 0 2
64	lb.	Tr. stramonii		1 6 2 3	0 8	0 2	38	lb.	Ung. cetacei Ung. chaulmoogræ	3 6	1 0	0 4 -
96	lb.	Tr. strophanthi C	_	3 5	1 0	0 2	20	lb.	Ung. chrom. (factory)	2 6	0 9	0 3 -
7 84	oz. lb.	Tr. sumbul Tr. tolutana		3 0	0 10	0 2 0 2	26 42	lb.	Ung. chrysarobini	3 3	1 0	0 4 0 1 6 4 1 0
60	lb.	Tr. valerianæ		2 2	0 8	0 2	42	lb.	Ung. cocainæ B, F Ung. conii C		1 6	0 6 0 1
92	lb	Tr. valerianæ ætherea	-	3 0	0 10	0 2	54	lb.	Ung. creosoti	_	2 0	0 7 -
57 87	lb. lb.	Tr. valerianæ ammoniata	_	2 1 3 0	0 8	0 2 0 2	<b>42 72</b>	lb.	Ung. cupri oleatis	5 3	1 6 2 7	0 6 - 0 9 0 2
7	oz.	Tr. viburni prunifol	_ ]	_	1 1	0 2	22	lb.	Ung. eucalypti	2 9	0 10	0 3 -
78 87	lb.	Tr. zingiberis	$\equiv$	2 7	0 9	0 2 0 2	16 30	lb.	Ung. flav. dil. 1-4	-	0 7	0 2 -
0/	lb.	Tr. zingiberis fort. P.B. '85 Tr. zingiberis fort., pkd.	Ξij.	3 0 1 9	0 10 3j.	0 2 1 0	60	lb.	Ung. gallæ B, ex F		1 2 2 2	0 4 -
							48	lb.	Ung. glycer. et ichthamol "jelly"	6 0	1 9	0 6 -
179 54	lb.	Toilet vinegar P.L.F	_	6 9 2 0	1 10	0 4	41 26	lb.	Ung. glycer. et zinc. "jelly "	5 2	1 6 1 0	0 5 -
198	lb.	Toncæ fabæ Para trosted Tonca fabæ Angostura	_	7 0	2 1	0 4	69	lb.	Ung. glycerini plumbi subacet. '98 Ung. hæmamol (D.F.)		2 2	0 7 0 1
36	oz.	Totaquina	-	_	5 3	0 9	27	lb.	Ung. hamamelidis	3 6	1 0	0 4 -
90 168	lb.	Tragacantha		3 3 6 10	0 10 1 11	0 4	42	lb.	Ung. hydrargyri	5 3 3 0	1 6 0 11	0 6 -
108	lb.	Tragacanthæ pulv. sec	_ ]	4 0	1 1.	0 2	22	lb.	Ung. hyd. ammoniati dilutum C	2 9	0 10	0 3 -
42 24	oz. 30	Triferrin	- 1	-	_	1 0	40 51	lb.	Ung. hyd. co		1 5	0 5 -
8	oz.	Triferrin tablets gr. 5	doz.	1 3	1 2	0 2	39	lb.	Ung. hyd. iodidi rubri	6 5	1 10	0 7 -
10	lb.	Trinitrophenol 1% sol	1 3	0 5	0 2	-	20	lb,	Ung. hyd. nitratis dil	2 6	0 9	0 3 -
21 21	lb.	Trinitrophenol alc. sol.  Tripoli photographic	2 6 2 8	0 10 0 9	0 3	_	32	lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis Ung. hyd. oxidi flavi C	4 0 2 3	1 2 0 8	0 4 -
8	lb.	Tripoli polishing	1 0	0 4	0 1	_	33	lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidi rubri C	4 2	1 3	0 5 —
15 18	dr.	Trypsin	-	<u>-</u>	-	2 3 0 8	48 20	lb.	Ung. hyd. subchloridi	—·	1 9	0 6 0 1
10	oz.	Tumenol ammon	_	_		UO	48	lb.	Ung. ichthamol	_	0 9 1 9	0 3 -
0							33	lb.	Ung. iodi	-	1 3	0 5 0 1
		U					24 24	lb.	Ung. iodi denigrescens Ung. iodi denigresc. N.H.I.		1 0 1 0	0 4 -
33	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ cortex	_	1 3	0 4	_	51	lb.	Ung. iodoformi	-	2 0	0 7 0 1
24 30	lb.	Ulmi fulvæ corticis pulv. Ultramarine	3 0	0 11 1 2	0 4	_	30 48	lb.	Ung. lanæ co		1 1 1 1 9	0 4 0 1 0 6 0 1
58	15	Unden pellets	_	6 6	tube	_	32	lb.	Ung. mentho. 5% Ung. mercuriale ("Trooper")		1 9 1 2	0 6 0 1
		,					24	lb.	Ung. metallorum B.P.C.	3 0	0 11	0 4 -
		Unguenta	,				36 21	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. fort. Ung. methyl salicyl. dil.		1 4 0 10	0 5 0 1 0 3 -
36	lb.	Unguentum acidi benzoici co	4 6	1 4	0 5		60	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. fort	{	2 2	0 7 0 1
15 13	lb.	Ung. acidi borici	1 10	0 7 0 7	0 3 0 2	-	32	lb.	Ung. methyl salicyl. co. dil	-	1 2	0 4 0 1 1 2 0 2
60	lb.	Ung. acidi borici flavum Ung. acidi carbolici co	7 6	2 2	0 8	Ξ'	9	oz.	Ung. oleoresinæ capsici Ung. oleoresinæ capsici co		_	1 2 0 2 1 4 0 3
21	lb.	Ung. acidi salicylici	2 8	0 10	0 3	-	15	oz.	Ung. opii B, F	_	_	2 3 0 4
<b>48</b> 78	lb.	Ung. ac. tannic	_	1 9	0 6	1 9	15 16	lb.				0 2 — 0 3 —
15	oz.	Ung. adrenalini	_	_	2 3	0 4	19	lb.	Ung. phenol	-	0 9	0 3 -
27 33	lb.	Ung. althææ	3 6	1 0 1 3	0 4 0 5	_	21 24	lb.	Ung. picis carb			0 3 -
48	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 5%	_	1 3 1 9	0 6	0 1	22	lb.	Ung. picis carb. co			0 3 -
84 63	lb.	Ung. anilin. coccin. 8%	-	3 0	0 10	0 2	42	lb.	Ung. pini sedat. (D.F.)	-	1 6	0 5 0 1
(0)	lb.	Ung. antim. tart B	7 10	2 3	0 8	'	26	lb.	Ung. plumbi acetatis	3 3	0 11	0 4 -

				-		SUPPL	EMEN	T					
C	st	** ***		Selling	Price		Co	st			Selling	Price	
d.	per	Un—Ve Unguenta—(cont.)	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.	,		Vi—Zi	16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
	per		#. a.		s. d.	s. d.	d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	a. d.
38	lb.	Ung. plumbi carb	_	1 6	0 5	_	42	11	Vina				
60 48	lb.	Ung. plumbi iodidi	6 0	2 2 1 9	0 8 0 6	0 2 0 1	42 24	lb.	Vinum aloes C	=	1 6 0 11	0 6	_
24	lb.	Ung. plumbi subacetatis	3 0	0 11	0 3		126	gal.	Vin. aurantii	pint	2 0	U 4	
42	lb.	Ung. potass. polysulph	-	1 6	0 6	_	198	gal.	Vin. aurantii detan.	pint	3 3	0 4	_
36 66	lb.	Ung. potassæ sulphuratæ	4 6	1 4	0 5 0 9	0 2	54	lb.	Vin. cinchonæ	-	2 0	0 7	0 1
20	lb.	Ung. potassii iodidi Ung. resinæ	2 6	2 5 0 9	0 3	0 2	66 27	lb. lb.	Vin. cocæ B, F Vin. colchici C	_	2 5 1 0	0 9 0 4	0 2 0 1
33	lb.	Ung. resinæ co. B.P.C.	_	1 3	0 4	_	36	lb.	Vin. colchici sem		1 4	0 5	0 1
38	lb.	Ung. resorcini B.P.C	-	1 5	0 5	0 1	<b>3</b> 0	lb.	Vin. ferri	3 9	1 1	0 4	_
30 60	lb.	Ung. resorcini co. B.P.C.	_	1 1	0 4	0 1	24 38	lb.	Vin. ferri citratis	3 0	1 0	0 4	_
00	lb.	Ung. resorcini et bismuthi co. B.P.C.		2 2	0 8	0 2	84	lb.	Vin. ipecacuanhæ '14 C Vin. opii		1 5 3 0	0 5 0 10	0 2
72	lb.	Ung. rosæ album B.P.C		2 7	0 9	_	51	lb.	Vin. opii	6 4	1 10	0 7	
24	lb.	Ung. rusci co	_	0 11	0 4	_	18	lb.	Vin. quininæ	2 3	0 8	0 3	_
51, 42	lb.	Ung. sabinæ B Ung. sambuci flor	5 3	2 0 1 6	0 7 0 5	0 1	66	lb.	Vin. rhei	-	2 4	0 8	_
30	lb.	Ung. sambuci viride	3 9	1 1	0 4	0 1			w				
17	lb.	Ung. simplex alb	2 1	0 8	0 3	_	4.5	lb.	Waterglass, pkd	2 lb.	0 10	4 lb.	1 4
- 14 54	lb.	Ung. simpl. flav.	_	0 7 2 0	0 2 0 7	0 1	8	lb.	Water softener P.L.F	1 4	_	-	<u> </u>
13	lb.	Ung. staphisagrise C Ung. sulphuris	1 8	0 6	0 2	U 1	31	lb.	White oils P.L.F	4 0	1 1	0 4	
24	lb.	Ung. sulphuris co	3 0	0 11	0 4	_			x				
28	lb.	Ung. sulphuris et resorcini	_	1 2	0 4	_	57	oz.	Xeroform	_	_		1 5
10 60	oz. lb.	Ung. sulphuris hypochloritis Ung. sulphuris iodidi		2 2	1 6 0 8	0 3 0 2	24	lb.	Xylol rectif	_	1 0	0 4	_
36	lb.	Ung. terebinthinæ	4 6	1 4	0 5	_	4	oz.	V (1.1)	_	_	0 7	0 1
90	lb.	Ung. thymol 5%	_	3 3	0 11	0 2	5	gr.	Yohimbinæ hydrochlor. B	per	gr.	0 10	
93	lb.	Ung. thymol co. B.P.C.	-	3 4	1 0	_	- 11	10	Yolimbine tablets C	per	tube	1 6	_
51 10	lb. oz.	Ung. thymol comp. dilut. B.P.C. Ung. veratrine		2 0	0 7	0 3			Z				
16	lb.	Ung. zinci oxid.	2 0	0 7	0 2	_	26	lb.	Zinci acetas	_	1 0	0 4	0 1
22	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ol. ricini	2 9	0 10	0 3	-	15	oz.	Zinci benzoas ver	-	_	2 3	0 4
20 36	lb.	Ung. zinci c. ac. borici	2 6	0 9	0 3 0 5	0 1	11 24	OZ.	Zinci bromidum	-	1-0	1 8 0 4	0 3
30 45	lb.	Ung. zinci oleatis Ung. zinci stearat. B.P.C.	4 0	1 9	0 6		32	lb.	Zinci carbonas	4 0	1 0 1 2	0 4	0 1 0 1
	10.	ong. amer occuracy Su (ca					ii	oz.	Zinci chloridum (sticks) C	_		1 8	0 3
20	lb.	University cream P.L.F	2 6	0 9	-		14	lb.	Zinci chloridum coml C	1 9	0 7	0 2	_
102 26	oz.	Uradal B.P.C		_	14 10 3 9	2 2 0 7	33 24	oz.	Zinci et hydrarg. cyan. B		_	4 10	0 9
20	0Z.	Uranii nitras	_	-	3 0	0 5	12	oz.	Zinci lactas		_	1 9	0 3
24	lb.	Urea	-	0 11	0 4	0 1	48	lb.	Zinci oleas præcip	-	1 9	0 6	0 1
24 13	oz.	Ureæ hydrochlor B	-	-	3 6 2 3	0 6	51	lb.	Zinci oleostearas	-	1 10	0 7 0 2	0 1
36	oz.	Urotropin		=	5 3	0 11	66	lb.	Zinci oxidum Zinci oxidum (Howards)	2 0	2 5	0 9	
12	lb.	Uvæ ursi folia	_	0 6	0 2	-	19	lb.	Zinci oxidum (Hubbuck)	2 5	0 9	0 3	_
							12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo	1 6	0 6	0 2	_
		. V					12	lb.	Zinci oxid. c. amylo et ac. bor. Zinci permanganas	1 6	0 6	0 2 2 3	0 4
78	Ь.	Valerianæ rhizoma Ang	-	2 10	0 10	0 2	15	oz.	Zinci peroxidum 20%	_	-	2 3	0 5
22	lb.	Valerianæ rhizoma Belg	-	0 10	0 4	-	42	lb.	Zinci phosphas	-	1 6	0 5	0 1
103 103	oz. 100	Validol Validol perles	doz.	1 6	_	3 6	15.	oz.	Zinci phosphidum Zinci stearas		1 8	2 3 0 7	0 4 0 1
27	25	Validol perles	doz.	1 -6	_	_	12	oz.	Zinci stearas	_	-	1 9	0 3
20	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ	-	-	3 0	0 6	9	lb.	Zinci sulphas	1 2	0 5	0 2	-
26 42	oz. lb.	Vanillinum		1 6	3 9 0 6	0 7	6 8	lb.	Zinci sulphas coml Zinci sulphidum pur	0 9	0 3	0 1 1 1	0 2
189	12 v.		12	vials	21 0		34	lb.	Zinci sulphidum pur		1 3	0 5	0. 1
122	100 gr	Ventriculin with iron, P., D.&Co.	100	grs.	12 6	_	16	oz.	Zinci tannas	-	-	2 4	0 4
98	0Z.	Veramon C		2 0	<u> </u>	2 3	16	oz.	Zinci valerianas pulv		1 4	0 5	0 4
126	100 lb.	Veramon tablets gr. 6 C Veratri alb. rhiz. pulv	doz.	2 0 0 9	0 3		38	lb.	Zincum granulatum pur Zincum granulatum coml	1 8	0 7	0 2	
60	lb.	Veratri virid. rhiz. pulv,	_	2 3	0 8	0 2	13	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric	1 8	0 6	0 2	_
- 20	dr.	Veratrina B	-	-	-	3 0	15	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv	1 0	0 6	0 2	
36 22	oz. 25	Veronal	doz.	1 6		0 9	14 42	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv. crs Zingib. rhiz. Jam. opt	1 9 5 3	0 6	0 2 0 6	
36	oz.	Veronal tablets, gr. 5 B Veronal, sodium B		1_		0 9	36	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Jam. pulv. opt	4 6	1 4	0 5	0 1
22		Veronal sodium tabs B	doz.	1 6	l -	l – ,	32	oz.	Zircon nit	1-	-	4 8	0 8

				SUFFE	SIVIDIO	-					
	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	Co	st			Selling	Price	
Ampullæ	per	per	per	per	-		Capsulæ vel Perles			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
·	d.	doz.	doz.	doz.	d.	per			s. d.		s. d.
					270	1.000	C :1 m a				4 4
Acetyl choline 0.05	40	5 0	<b>-</b>	-	270	1,000		36	2 0	24	1 4
Acetyl choline 0.1	48	6 0	34	4 3 .	381 468	1,000		36 36	2 6 3 0	24 24	2 0
Adrenalin	18	2 3 2 3	34	4 3	326	1,000		36	2 1	24	1 6
Apomorphinæ hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ C	18 18	2 3	34	4 3	180	1,000		36	1 6	24	ii
Atropinæ sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	10	2 3	77_		141	1,000		36	1 3	24	1 0
Benzamin. hyd. gr. 1, adrenalin. gr. 1000	18	2 3	34	4 3	174	1,000		36	1 5	24	1 1
Bismuth. 0.2 gm	30	3 9	52	6 6	129	1,000		. 36	1 1	24	0 11
Bismuth. salicyl. 1.2 c.c	- 26	3 3	46	5 9	153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et hæmo-			1	
C. C 1 - 1 - 2	18	2 3	34	4 3			glob. (3)	36	1 3	24	1 0
Caffein. sodi. sal. gr. 3	18	2 3	34	4 3	153	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.	20	4 0	24	4 0
Camph. in ol. olivæ gr. 1½, gr. 3	18	2 3	34	4 3	153	1,000	arsenios $(\frac{1}{50})$ C	36	1 3	24	1 0
Camphor, æther, ol. oliv	26	3 3	48	6 0	177	1,000	Caps. Blaudii pil. (5) et ac.	36	1 3	24	1 0
Choline hyd. 0.1 c.c	46	5 9		-	186	1,000		50	1 0	24	1
Cocain. hydroch. gr. 1/8, gr. 1/2. B, F	18	2 3	34	4 3			casc. sag. (1)	36	1 6	24	1 1
Cocain. hydroch. gr. 1	18 ح	2 3	34	4 3	276	1,000		36	2 0	24	1 6
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ B, F	K				402	1,000		36	2 9	24	1 11
Cocain, hydroch, gr. 1	}18	2 3	34	4 3	192	1,000		36	1 6	24	1 1
adrenalin. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$	7			<b>_</b>	222	1,000		36	1 8	24	1 2
Digitalin. gr. 10 C	22	2 9	30	5 0	357 252	1,000		36 36	2 5 1 10	24 24	1 8
	30	3 9	52	6 6	252	1,000 1,000		36	2 1	24	1 6
Emetine hydroch. gr. ½ C  Emetin. hydroch. gr. l C	42	5 3	78	9 6	390	1,000		36	3 0	24	2 6
Ephedrine sulph. gr. ½	22	2 9	40	5 0	132	1,000		36	1 2	24	0 11
Ergotoxin. ethanesulph. 0.5 mg.	30	3 9	52	6 6	222	1,000		36	1 9	24	1 2
Ergotoxin. phosphate 0.5 mg	30	3 9	52	6 6	303	1,000		36	2 1	24	1 6
Ethyl chaulmoogratis 2 c.c	27	3 9	56	7 0 5 8	372	1,000	2 . 7				
Ethyl morrhuatis	24	3 0	23	5 8			buchu M 10	36	2 6	24	1 9
Ethyl hydnocarpate with creosote, camph.,	22	2 9	40	5 0	396	1,000		20		24	1 9
olive oil E.C.C.O	22	2 3	34	4 3	129	1,000	Santali M 10	36 36	2 8 1 2	24	0 11
C	26	3 3	48	6 0	141	1,000		36	1 3	24	0 11
Extract. ergotæ gr. 7	40	5 3	78	9 6	174	1,000		36	1 6	24	1 1
Ext. pituitary liq. 0.5	30	3 9	56	7 0	384	1,000		36	2 6	24	1 9
Ext. pituitary liq. 1.0	48	6 0	88	11 0	207	1,000		36	1 8	24	1 2
Ferri et ammon. cit. vir. gr. ½	18	2 3	34	4 3	306	1,000		36	2 3	24	1 6
	1				414	1,000		36	3 2	24	1 9
Glucosi 2 fl. oz. for 1 pt	16	2 0			483	1,000	C CI: : m 20	36	3 1	24 24	2 3 2 18
Gum saline conc. 50 c.c	20	2 6	each	-	156	1,000	C 1 1 m 1	36 36	1 3	24	1 0
Hyoscin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ C	18 .	2 0	34	4 3	204	1,000		. 36	1 8	24	1 2
Indigo carmine 0.4 per cent	32	4 0	60	7 6	309	1.000		36	2 1	24	1 6
lodi, boxes of 6	10	1 6	_	-	168	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 3	36	1 4	24	1 0
Manganese butyrate 1.5 c.c.	32	4 0	60	7 6	192	1,000	Caps. hæmoglobin. gr. 5	36	1 7	24	1 2
Mercurial cream M10	20	2 6	36	4 6	60	100		-		25	2 8
Morph. hydroch. gr. 1/8, gr. 1/4, gr. 1/8, gr. 1/2 B, F	20	2 6	38	4 9	336	1,000		36	2 4	24	1 7 2 0
Morph. hydroch. gr. 1	320	2 6	38	4 9	450	1,000	C .1 1. 1 m g	36 36	2 11 5 7	24	3 8
atropin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ B, F	1				132	1,000		36	1 2	24	0 11
Ol. cinerei (grey oil) ½ c.c	18	2 3	34	4 3	162	1,000		36	1 4	24	1 1
Peptoni 7½% 1.5 c.c	-30	3 9	56	7 0	174	1,000	Caps. ol chaulmoogra M 5	36	1 6	24	1 1
Pilocarpin. nit. gr. 1 C	22	2 9	40	5 0	246	1,000	Caps. ol. chaulmoogra M 10	36	1 6	24	1 1
Pituitrin ½ c.c	-	4 6	_	8 0	540	1,000	Caps. ol. chenopodii M 5	36	3 4	24	2 4
Pituitrin 1 c.c	-	7 6	-	14 0	228	1,000		36	1 8	24	1 3
Quinine urethane 2 c.c	22	2 9	40	5 0	348	1,000		36	2 4	24	1 8
Scopolamin. hydrobr. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	1	0.0	34	4 3	270 162	1,000	C 1 1 m 10	36 36	2 0 1 4	24	1 6 1 1
morph. acet. gr. 1 B, F	18	2 3	74		258	1,000		36	2 0	24	1 5
Sodii cacodyl. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ , gr. $\frac{5}{6}$ B	18	2 3	34	4 3	274	1,000		36	2 4	24	1 8
Sodii cacodyl. gr. 1, ferri cacodyl. gr. 1 B	22	2 9	40	5 0	321	1,000		36	2 4	24	1 8
trophanthin. gr. $\overline{500}$	18	2 3	34	4 3	276	1,000					
Strychnin. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ , gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ B	18	2 3 4 6	34	8 0			(1) c	36	2 0	24	1 4
Symmetrical ureas S.U.M. 36 (0.01 gm.)	30	4 6	64	8 0	360	1,000	The state of the s		2 4	24	1 8
Symmetrical ureas S.U.P. 468 (0.001 gm.)	60	7 6	-		246	1,000	C 1 1' m 10	36	1 9	24	1 3
	i				348	1,000	C 1 '''m 15	36	2 4	24	1 8
Tetraiodophthalein T.I.P. 3.5 gm. 28 c.c Thiosinaminsod. sal. 2.3 c.c	42	2 9 5 3	each 76	9 6	300	1,000	C 1 · · · · m 00	36 36	1 7 1 10	24 24	1 2 1 5
saccination-sou, sai. 2.7 C.C.	1 42	9 3	1.70	100	. 500	1,000	Caps. ol. ricini III 30	24	. 1 10	24	1 0 ,

# 1,000 # 1,00

	ost	<u> </u>		Sellin	g Price	SUPPL	1	ost		5.	lling Pr	···
		Capsulæ vel Perles				ī .	-		Tabellæ		contain	
d.	per	(cont.)		s. d.		s. d.	d.	per	(cont.)	100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 z. d.
396 264	1,000 500	Caps. ol. ricini M 60	36 36	2 8 3	24 24	1 10 2 3	51	1,000	Blaud pil. gr. 5			
345	500	Caps. ol. santali M 7½	36	4 1	24	2 10	- 51	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{100})$ C	1 4	0 11 1 1	0 8 0 9
492 456	500 1,000	Caps. ol. santali M 10	36 36	5 9 2 11	24 24	3 9 2 0	63	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) ac. arsenios. $(\frac{1}{100})$ strychninæ $(\frac{1}{100})$	1 6	1 1	0 9
129 168	1,000 1,000	Caps. ol. terebinthinæ rect. M 5	36 36	1 2 1 5	24 24	0 11	51 51	1,000 1,000	Blaud pil. (5) aloin. $(\frac{1}{20})$	1 6	1 1	0 9
150	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 3	36	1 3	24	1 0	84	1,000	Blaud pil. (5) et casc. sag. $(\frac{1}{2})$ Blaud pil.mang.diox.(1) ac.arsen. $(\frac{1}{64})$ . C	1 4	0 11	0 8
180 143	1,000	Caps. perichthol. M 5	36 36	1 6	24 24	1 1 0 11	99	1,000 500	Caffeinæ citratis gr. 2	2 0 3 6	1 3 2 0	0 11
228	1,000	Caps. syrup Eastoni M 30 B	36	1 9	24	1 2	45	1,000	Calcii lactatis gr. 5	3 6 1 2	2 0 0 10	1 2 0 7
321 228	1,000	Caps. syrup Eastoni 3j. B Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. M 30 C	36 36	2 3 1 9	24 24	1 6 1 2	51 38	1,000	Calcii sulphid. ad gr. 1	1 3 1 2	0 11 0 10	0 7 0 7
<b>3</b> 24 228	1,000	Caps. syrup. glyceroph. co. 3j. C	36	2 3	24	1 7	39 75	1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 2	1 2	0 9	0 6
	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. M 30 C	36	1 9	24 ·	1 2	111	1,000 1,000	Cascaræ sag. ext. gr. 3	1 8 2 3	1 1 1 1 4	0 7 0 11
324	1,000	Caps. syrup. hypophosphitum co. 3j	36	2 3	24	1 7	39 51	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 2	1 0	0 10	0 6
147		Caps. terebeni	36	1 6	24	1 4	273	1,000	Cerevisiæ ferm. gr. 5	1 2 4 5	0 11 2 4	0 7
222 321	1.000	Caps. tinct. quininæ am. M 30 Caps. tinct. quininæ am. 3j	36	1 9 2 3	24 24	1 2 1 8	120 264	1,000 1,000	Cinnam. et quin	2 3 4 5	1 8 2 5	1 1 1 1
		7					222 200	500	Codeinæ gr. ½ B	7 0	3 9	2 0
C	ost	T 1 11			ling Pr		210	250 1.000	Codeinæ gr. 1	12 3 3 7	6 4 2 0	3 4 1 2
d.	per	Tabellæ		100	50	25	173 151	500 250	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. ½ B	5 7	3 1 5 0	1 9
				s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	225	500	Codeinæ phosphatis gr. 1 B Cotarnin. hydrochl. gr. 3 B	9 4	4 0	2 8 2 6
63 63	1,000		B B	1 6 1 6	1 1 1 1	0 9	225 69	1,000	Cotarnin. pthal. gr. \(\frac{2}{4}\) B Cretæ arom. pulv. gr. 5	1 8	4 0 1 1	2 6 0 9
'51	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 3		1 3	0 10	0 7	75	1,000	Cretæ arom. c.op. gr. 5 B, ex F	1 9	1 1	0 9
63 63	1,000	Acetanilidi gr. 5		1 5	1 1 0 11	0 9	216 162	1,000	Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ B, F Diamorph. hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ B, F	3 8 2 11	2 0 1 9	1 2 1 1
<b>7</b> 2	1,000	Acetanilidi (3) caffein. (1) am	mon.				180 126	1,000	Digitalin. amorph. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	3 3	2 0	1 2
<b>7</b> 8	1,000	carb. (1)	c. (1)	1 6	1 1 1 1	0 9	96	1,000	Digitalis fol. gr. 1  Doveri pulv. gr. 5  B, ex F	2 8 2 0	1 2	0 9
75	1,000	Aloes et ferri gr. 4	••	1 9	1 1	0 9	60 75	25	Emetin. bism. iod. gr. 1 C		-	6 9
87 75	1,000		• •	1 11 1 9	1 2 1 1	0 9	117	1,000	Ephedrinæ hydrochloridi gr. ½  Ephedrinæ hydrochloridi gr. ½	2 9 4 9		1 0 1 6
75	1,000	Aloini gr. ½		1 9	1 1	0 9	186	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 1 B	3 3	1 10	1 1
69 246	1,000	Aloini co	В	1 9 4 1	1 1 2 3	0 9	384	1,000	Ergotæ ext. gr. 2 B Ergotæ ext. gr. 3 B	4 8 6 2	2 8 3 4	1 6 1 10
63	1,000	Ammonii bromidi gr. 5		1 5	1 0	0 7	270	1,000	Ferri alginatis gr. 5	, 3 6	1 11	1 2
63 48	1,000	Antacid (Roberts)	•••	1 6 1 2	1 1 0 11	0 9	69 72		Ferri redact. gr. 3	1 9 1 6	1 1 1	0 9
105	1,000			2 0	1 4	0 11	57	1,000	Formaldeh. B.P.C. gr. 15	_	1 1	_
108	1,000		• •	2 0   1 9	1 3 1 1	0 10 0 9	57 96		Formald. et cinnam. gr. 12 Fuci ext. gr. 4	1 11	1 1 1 1 2	0 9
87 120	1,000	. The state of the	in.(1)	2 4	1 6	0 11	108		Fuci ext. gr. 5	2 0	1 3	0 9
111	1.000	Aspirin compound N.I.F	B, F	2 2 2 2 0	1 3 1 3	0 10	126   75		Galvani pil. co. gr. 4		1 9	1 1
108 171	1,000		B, F	3 0	1 9	1 1	96		Guaiaci resinæ gr. 5		(40) <b>10 1 2</b>	0 9
273	1,000	Barbitoni gr. 5	В	4 5	2 5	1 6	75	1,000	Guaiaci resinæ (3) sulph. (3)		1 1	0 9
312 186	1,000 1,000	Barbitoni solubile gr. 5 Benzonaphthol gr. 5		5 0 3 3	2 9 1 10	1 7 1 2	194	1,000	Guaiacol. carbonatis gr. 5 Hæmoglobin. co.		1 9 1 2	1 1 0 9
87	1,000			1 11	1 2	0 9	57	1,000	Hexaminæ gr. 5	1 4	0 11	0 8
111	1,000		••	2 3   1 11	1 4 1 2	0 11 0 9	33 33	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta gr. ½ Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1		0 9 0	0 7
87 - 69	1,000		• •		1 1		48		Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 1 Hydrargyri c. creta gr. 2	1 2	0 10	0 8
162	1,000	Bismuthi carbonatis gr. 5		2 0	1 8	1 1 0 9	126		Hydrargyri c. creta (1) et p. ipec. co.(1)B		1 2	0 11
99 99	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2½) et sod. bic. (2½) Bism. carb. (2) sod. bic. (2½)		2 0	1 2		36 45	1,000	Hydrargyri c. creta $(\frac{1}{2})$ sod. bic. $(\frac{1}{2})$ Hydrargyri c. creta $(1)$ sod. bic. $(3)$	1 3	0 10	0 7 0 7
		zingib. (1)		2 0	1 2	0 9	60	1,000	Hydrargyri iodidi rub. gr. 18			0 9
99	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) sod. bic. (1) zingib. $(\frac{1}{2})$ p. rhei (1)	e) p.	2 0	1 2	0 9	60	1,000	Hydrergyri iodidi vir. gr. 1 C	1 6	1 1	0 9
111	1,000	Bismuthi carb. (2) pepsin. (1)	carb.	2 3	1 4	0 10	60 39		Hydrargyri iodidi vir. gr. ‡ C Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. ½		1 1	0 9 0 7
150 135		lig. (2) Bismuthi salicylatis gr. 5 Bismuthi subnitratis gr. 5		2 10 2 6	1 7 1 6	1 0 0 11	51	1,000	Hydrargyri subchloridi gr. ½	1 2		0 7

C	Cost		Se (in	lling Pr	ice	_ c	ost	Tabellæ, Hypodermic	S	ell
		Tabellæ		I	1	' d.	per	(Tubes of ten tablets)	per	s. d.
d.	per	(cont.)	100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 s. d.	63	doz.	Adrenalini gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	tube	0 10
138	1,000	TT 1	2 6	1 6	1 0	72	doz.	Apomorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. 1 C	tube	0 11
180	1,000		3 3	1 9	1 1	52 75	doz.	Atropinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ B	tube	0 8
144	1,000		2 8	1 7	0 11	60	doz.	Caffeinæ sodio-salic. gr. ½	tube	1 0 0 9
57	1,000	Iodised throat	4.10	1 1	1 0	66	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. 10	tube	0 10
300 147	1,000	T':1" 1	4 10 2 10	2 10	1 8	72	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. 1 B, F	tube	0 11
147	1,000		2 10	1 8	1 1	87 111	doz.	Cocainæ hydrochloridi gr. ½	tube	1 1 1 1 4
252	1,000	Lithii citratis eff. gr. 5 in gr. 15	4 1	2 10	1 4	52	doz.	Diamorphine hydrochloridi gr. 1 B, F	tube	0 9
173 63	500 1,000		5 7 1 6	3 1 1 1	1 9 0 9	52	doz.	Diamorphinæ hydrochloridi gr. 1 B, F	tube	0 9
240	1,000		4 1	2 3	1 3	75 51	doz. doz.	Digitalini gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	tube	0 11
132	1,000	Pepsini gr. 2½ (coated)	2 6	1 6	0 11	63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. 1	tube	0 9
81 159	1,000	6	1 8 2 10	1 1 1 1 8	0 9	63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. 1 B, F	tube	0 9
87	1,000		1 8	1 2	0 9	63 63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. ½ B, F	tube	0 9
180	1,000	Phenazoni gr. 5	3 1	1 9	1 1	63	doz.	Morphinæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ B, F Morph. sulph. $(\frac{1}{8})$ et atrop. sulph. $(\frac{1}{200})$ B, F	tube	0 9
156	1,000	Phenazoni (4) et caff. cit. (1)	2 9	1 7	1 0	63	doz.	Morph. sulph. $(\frac{1}{8})$ et atrop. sulph. $(\frac{1}{180})$ B, F	tube	0 9
54 60	1,000	DI 1111' 2	1 4	0 11	0 7 0 8	63	doz.	Morph. sulph. $(\frac{1}{4})$ et atrop. sulph. $(\frac{1}{150})$ B, F	tube	0 9
87	1,000		1 6	1 2	0 9	63 78	doz.	Morph. sulph. $(\frac{1}{4})$ et atrop. sulph. $(\frac{1}{100})$ B, F Morph. sulph. $(\frac{1}{3})$ et atrop. sulph. $(\frac{1}{120})$ B, F	tube tube	0 9
51	1,000	Potassii bicarbonatis gr. 5	1 3	1 0	0 7	78	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ B. F	tube	1 0
57 16	1,000	The state of the s	1 3 0 9	1 0 7	0 8	81	doz.	Morphinæ tartratis gr. 1 B. F	tube	1 0
22	1,000		0 11	0 8	0 6	51 69	doz.	Physostigminæ salicylatis gr. 1 00 B	tube	0 7 0 11
05	1,000	Potassii chlor. et bor. et cocain. (gr. 2 10)C	2 0	1 3	0 10	87	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. 10 B Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. 12 B	tube	1 1
87	1,000	C	1 10	1 1 1 1 6	0 9	99	doz.	Pilocarpinæ nitratis gr. 1 B	tube	1 2
36 68	1,000	0 7.	2 6 2 11	1 6	1 0 1 1	75	doz.	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. ½	tube	1 1
02	1,000		2 3	1 4	0 11	51 51	doz.	Strophanthin $\frac{1}{100} - \frac{1}{500}$ B Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ B	tube	0 8
:10	1,000	Quininæ bisul. gr. 2	3 8	2 1	1 3	51	doz.	Strychninæ hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{5}{30}$ B	tube	0 8
47 31	500	Quininæ bisul. gr. 3	5 0 7 4	2 9 4 0	1 7 2 3	51	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	tube	0 8
00	500	Quininæ ethyl carb. gr. 5	9 6	5 3	2 10	51	doz.	Strychninæ sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ B	tube	0 8
20	1,000	Quininæ hydrobrom. gr. 1	2 6	1 6	1 0					
46 46	1,000		4 3 4 3	2 4 2 4	1 5 1 5			O I TILLS	lling Pr	ian
74	500		5 9	3 1	1 5 1 9	C	ost		containe	
78	500	Quininæ hydroch. gr. 5	8 9	4 7	2 6			the desiccated material, and the figures in brackets indicate the approximate equival-	50	25
64 86	1,000		4 7 8 2	2 6 4 3	1 6 2 6	d.	per	ence of desiccated and fresh material s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
87	500 1,000		8 2 1 11	4 3 1 2	2 6 0 9	168	1,000	Cerebrinin (1-7) gr. 3/4 2 10	·1 8	1 1
87 78	1,000	Rhei (3) zingib. $(\frac{1}{2})$ sod. bic. $(\frac{11}{2})$	1 9	1 2	0 10	240	1,000	Corpus luteum (1-5) gr. ½ 4 0	2 3	1 3
78 57	1,000	Rhei pil. co. gr. 4	1 9	1 1	0 9	480	1,000		4 0	2 2
	1,000	C 1 EEO O C (EOO 200 100)	1 6 3 3	0 11 1 7	0 7 1 0	168 270	1,000 1,000	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1 8 2 5	1 1 1 1 4
70	1,000	Salicini gr. 5	4 5	2 6	1 5	210	1,000		2 0	1 1
48 70 23 34 34	1,000	Salol. gr. 5	2 4	1 4	0 11	168	1,000	Mammary (1-8) gr. \(\frac{3}{4}\) \(2 \) 10	1 9	1 1
34	100	C . '' DDG		_	3 6 3 6	228 392	1,000	D . J '1 (1 10) 1 F 10	2 0 3 2	1 2 1 9
	250		_	_	2 0	555	1,000		4 7	2 5
13	1,000	Soda-mint gr. 5	0 9	0 7	0 6	246	1,000	Parathyroid gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ , calc. lact. gr. 5 4 1	2 3	1 4
32	1,000	Sodii bicarbonatis gr. 5 Sodii citratis gr. 2	0 9	0 7 0 9	0 6 0 7	444 840	1,000		3 8 6 9	2 0 3 5
53		Sodii citratis gr. 5	1 6	1 1	0 9	690	1,000		5 5	2 10
)8	1,000	Sodii phosph. ac. (5) hexamin. (5)	2 0	1 3	0 10	600	1,000	Pituitary post. (1-6) gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ 9 3	4 10	2 6
69	500		5 0	2 8	1 6	240		Placenta (1-6) gr. 1	2 3	1 2
59	1,000	Sulph. præcip. (5) et pot. bitart. (1) Syr. Eastoni M 30 B	1 5 1 6	1 0 1 0	0 8	228 240	1,000	01 (15) 1	2 0 2 3	1 2 1 2
1	1,000	Syr. Eastoni 3j B	2 3	1 4	0 10	270	1,000		2 6	1 4
62	1,000	Syr. glyceroph. co. M 30 C	2 11	1 9	1 1	261	1,000	Thymus (1-6) gr. 1 4 3	2 4	1 4
12	1,000	Syr. hypoph. co. 3j	2 3 5	1 4	0 11 1 2	45 45	1 000	77 1 1	0 10 0 10	0 7 0 7
8	100	Theophyllin-sod. acet. gr. 4	_	8 4	4 3	57	1,000		0 11	0 7
1	500	"Three bromides"	2 3	1 4	0 10	75	1,000	Thyroid gr. 1 1 8	1 1	0 8
13 13 22 33 38 39 31 39 11 32 88 11 33	1,000	"Three syrups" C "Three valerianates"	2 8 5 0	1 7 2 8	1 0 1 6	123	1,000	T1 1 2 0 10 10	1 4	0 11
3		Trypsogen	5 0 per	2 8 doz.	1 6 1 4	162 246	1,000	Thyroid gr. 3	1 9 2 4	1 0 1 4
				-	-					

,			HIL	CHE	SUPPL	EME			Octob	er 5, 1	900
	Cost			elling Pr n containe		1_	Cost	Bandages		Se	ıı
d.	per	Solvellæ	100 s. d.	50 s. d.	25 a. d.	d.	per	(Completely wrappe			s. d.
50 180 96 198	1,000	Alum. et zinci sulph. aa. gr. 15 Alum. et zinci s'carb. aa. gr. 30 Boracis co. B.P.C	3 2 3 3 2 0 3 6	1 9 1 11 1 3	1 1 1 2 0 10 1 4	294 441	gross	6 in. × 6 yd	ing): M.O.H.	each each	0 4 0 6
492 108 57 66	1,000 1,000 1,000	Hyd. perchlor. gr. 8.75 B Hyd. et pot. iod. gr. 8.75 C "Mouth-wash. eff." Nasal., alk. N.H.I Nasal., alk. co. gr. 10	8 0 2 0 1 6 1 8	4 3 1 3 1 1 1 1	2 4 0 10 0 9 0 9	120 138 156 180	doz. doz. doz. doz.	3 in. × 5 yd		each each each	1 6 1 9 2 0 2 3
99 111 160 87	1,000	Nasal., eucal. co. gr. 18 Nasal., phenol. co. gr. 15 Nasal-pharyng. co. N.I.F. Sodii chloridi gr. 60	2 0 2 3 3 0 1 10	1 4 1 9	0 10 0 11 1 1 0 10	54 66 78	doz. doz. doz.	Ambulance, fast edge: 2 in. × 6 yd		each each each	0 8 0 9 0 10
	Sur	gical Dressings and A	ppl	iance	S	171 210	gross			each each	0 3
-	Cost	Bandages		Sel	11	246	gross	3 in. × 6 yd		each	0 4
d.	per	(Completely wrapped)			s. d.	36 40 8	each each	18 in. × 54 in	•• ••	each each	5 3 7 0 1 2
16 19:5	doz. doz.	Calico, bleached: M.O.H.  2 in.× 4 yd		each each	0 3 0 4	30	doz.	Triangular, plain		each	0 6
22.5	doz.	3 in. × 4 yd Calico, unbleached : M.O.H		each	0 5		ost		16 oz. 4 oz	l oz.	1 dr.
14.5 17.5 21	doz. doz. doz.	2 in. × 4 yd	••	each each	0 2 0 3 0 4	7	lb.	Tow	s. d. s. d	s. d.	s. d.
68	doz.	Crepe, cream or flesh: M.O.H.		each	0 11	5	lb.	Tow, carbolised First-Aid Cases (refills) Finger dressings	1 4 — doz. 0 10	-	-
86 102 120	doz. doz. doz.	2½ in		each	1 1 1 4 1 6	9	doz.	Hand dressings Body dressings	doz. 0 10 doz. 1 doz. 2 0	-	Ξ
138	doz.	4 in Domette: M.O.H.	••	each	1 9	7 9	doz.	Burn dressings, finger Burn dressings, small	doz. 1 doz. 1	<b>—</b>	=
58 72 84	doz. doz. doz.	2 in. × 6 yd	• •	each each	0 9 0 10 1 0	16 10 12 13	doz. doz.	Burn dressings, large Cotton wool (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ oz.)	doz. 2 doz. 1 doz. 1		=
54 63	doz. yds			per yd.		6.5	doz. lb. lb.	Eye pad	doz. 3 (per lb. 1 (per lb. 1 (		=
75 72	doz. yds	Flannel (wool): M.O.H.		per yd.	1 0	24 30	ea.	Dalzoflex self-adhesive Elastoplast bandage, 2½ in. Elastoplast bandage, 3 in.	2½ in. 2 4 ea. 2 10 ea. 3	-	2 7 -
132	doz. doz.	2½ in. × 4 yd	••	each	1 5	22	ea.	Flexoplast Paragon Elastoplast, 2½ in.	2½ in. 2 10 ea. 2 4	-	3 6
204 252 252	doz. doz.	3 ft. × 2½ in., plain 3 ft. × 2½ in., perforated 3 ft. × 3 in., plain		each each	2 3 2 8 2 8	26 14	ea.	Paragon Elastoplast, 3 in. Viscopaste bandage, 3½ in. × 6 yds. Emp. adhesiv., spools:	ea. 2 7 ea. 1 9		= }
299 264	doz.	3 ft. × 3 in., perforated 5 ft. × 2½ in., plain		each each	3 2 3 5	16 90 138	doz. doz. doz.	½ inch× 1 yd	ea. 0 3 ea. 1 2 ea. 1 3	:   _	= 1
300 300 396	doz. doz. doz.	5 ft. × 2½ in., perforated 5 ft. × 3 in., plain	••	each each	4 0 3 9 4 5	24 129	doz. doz.	1 inch × 10 yd	ea. 1 8 ea. 1 8	_	= {
396 <b>4</b> 32	doz.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., plain $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., perforated		each each	4 9 5 6	228 210	doz.	1 inch × 10 yd 2 inch × 5 yd	ea. 2 10 ca. 2 8		=
492 576	doz. doz	7½ ft. × 3 in., plain 7½ ft. × 3 in., perforated Muslin, bleached : M.O.H.	••	each each	6 8	14 39·5		Medium (M.O.H.) oz Med. (M.O.H.) 4 oz		0 2	=.
16 20 27	doz. doz. doz.	2½ in. × 6 yd	••	each each each	0 3 0 4 0 5	141 24 · 66	doz. doz. doz.	Med. (M.O.H.) 16 oz Superfine, oz. cartons Superfine, 4 oz. packets	1 6 - - 0 8	0 3	_
50	gress	Open wove, white (water dressing): M	.о.н.	each	0 1	240 21	doz.	Superfine, 16 oz	2 9 -	0 3	=
84 108 132	gross gross gross	1½ in. × 4 yd		each each each	0 2 0 3 0 3	70 240 Ca	doz. doz.	Boric, 4 oz	2 9 0 9 2 9 —	1-1	rubber
156	gross	3 in. × 4 yd	::	each				ize 12): cost 5½d. ea., sell 10d.; or			. GDDC1

								·	SUPPL
				3	yd.	1	yd.	1	yd.
		Gauzes		Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell	Cost	Sell
	(M.O.H	l. sealed p	ackets)	doz.	each	doz.	each s. d.	doz.	each s. d.
				d.	s. d.	_ a.	3. a.	<u></u>	3. 4.
Abso	rbent	sterilised		42	0 6	17	0 3	10	0 2
100	rbent			41	0 6	16	0 3	9	0 2
Boric		••		48	0 8	19	0 3	12 -	0 2
Carbo				48	0 8	20	0 3	12	0 2
	le cya	nide	B	51	0 9	21	0 4	13	0 2
Iodof		••		64	0 10	28	0 5	16	0 3
Picrio	•			64	0 10	28	0 5 0 4	16 12	0 3 0 2
Subli	mbrot		C	51	0 9	21	0 4	12	0 2
Dubii	mate	••	٠. د	1 21	0 3	21	0 4	12	0 2
						1	Selling	Price	
C	ost						1		
	Ī					16 oz.	4 oz.	l oz.	1 dr.
d.	per					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54	doz.	Gauze	tissue, 4 or	, M.O.I	Н	_	0 9	_	_
83	doz.		tissue, 16			2 0	_	_	
			M.O.H. (s						,
04	doz.		, 16 oz	•		2 4	-	_	_
08	doz.		, 8 oz		••	8 oz.	1 3	-	_
57	doz.		, 4 oz		••	-	0 9	_	-
31	doz.		, 2 oz		••		2 oz.	0 5	_
17.5	doz.		, l oz		••	-	_	0 3	_
159	doz.		c, 16 oz		••	1 10	-	-	_
86	doz.		c, 8 oz		• •	8 oz.	1 0		
44	doz.		, 4 oz		••	_	0 7	0_4	_
24	doz.		c, 2 oz		••		2 oz.	0 4	_
7.5 64	doz.		c, l oz		•••	-	2 9	0 3	
78	doz.	rce Da	gs Check	circ. 9 ii r black, 9		ea.	3 0		_
70	uoz.		Kubbe	DIACK,	, III	ca.			
				12in	× 12in.	12in.	× 18in	36in.	× 36in.
		/B./	1011						
1	rotec	tives (M	i.O.M.)	Cost doz.	Sell	Cost doz.	Sell each	Cost doz.	Sall each
				d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
1	,	_		42	0 6			252	3 0
	a perch	ii	•• ••	36	0 6			180	3 6
iled	et silk	••	••	<b>J</b> 00	0_0	- 70	1 6	396	5 6
_	cambi	ic		39	0 6			288	3 6
1100	Cario		•••••						i i
						1	Selling	D.:	
S	erol	ogica	l Pro	duct	s—		Semus	File	
	or O1		dged Lis			A. & H.	B. W.	P. D.	Evans
1		- 1002				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
:11	lus coli				10 c.c.		3 6		
		roducts	test and	control			1 6		1 6
	theria			600	units	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3
	theria				) units	2 0	2 0		1 9
	theria				units	3 3	3 3	3 6	3 3
	theria			2.000	) units	_	4 9	5 0	5 0
	theria,			4,000	units	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	theria,			6,000	units	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9
iph	theria,	conc.			) units	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
			A.P.T		1 c.c.	-	4 0		3 6
iph	theria,	prophyl.	A.P.T		5 c.c.	-	16 0	_	
			. A.P.T		10 c.c.	-		_	21 0
iph		prophyl.			,	-	2 6	_	2 0
iph	theria,	prophyl.	TAR.		l c.c.		3 0	_	3 0 2 6
iph		prophyl.	T.A.M		25		2 6 8 6	8 6	2 6
vse	ntery		••	10.000	25 c.c. units	8 6	0 0	0 0	
	ntery o	onc. treptococ	cue ant		10 c.c.				15 O
ysi		treptococ ne (perfri		4.00/	0 units	6 6	6 6	6 6	15 0
		ne (perfri			0 units	15 0		15 0	
	ostatic		ingens)		2 c.c.	_			5 0
	oplasti				2 c.c.	_	- /	6 0	_
	oplasti				5 c.c.	_	<b>—</b> ,	9 6	. — 9
3111									

		Selling	Price	
Serological Products—	<u> </u>	ı	1	
Abridged List-cont.	A. & H. s. d.	B. W.	P. D. s. d.	Evans
Immunogens, various 10 c.c.			12 6	
7 (	_		8 0	_
Meningococcus antitox. 10,000 units 30 c.c.			30 0	_
Meningococcus3 c.c. conc. = 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	30 0	ا ــ
Meningococcus5 c.c. conc. = 15 c.c.	5 0	3_0		_
Meningococcus			l	
Meningococcus 25 c.c.		8 6		_
Meningococcus 10 c.c. conc. = 30 c.c.	10 0			
Normal (horse)10 c.c.	1 6	1 6	l	1 6
Normal (horse) 25 cc	3 0	3 0	_	3 0
Phylacogens (boxes of 5) 1 c.c. Phylacogens 10 c.c.		_	9 0	_
Phylacogens	_ '		11 8	_
Pneumococcus conc. Type 1 4,000 units	4 0	_	_	_
Pneumococcus Type 1 20,000 units	_	30 0		_
Pneumococcus Type 1 high potency (unconc.)				
25,000 units		20 0		_
Pneumococcus anti (Felton) Types 1 & 2				
10,000 units	_	30 0	33 9	_
Pneumococcus anti (Felton) Types 1 & 2			-	
20,000 units	_	_	65 0	_
Pneumococcus Type 2 25,000 units	_	20 0	_	_
Pneumococcus Type 2 conc 20,000 units	_	30 0		
Poliomyelitis serum, anti 5 c.c.	7 6	_		
Puerperal streptococcus, ant		_	_	15 0
Scarlet fev. strept. ant 10 c.c.	_	_	12 6	12 6
Scarlet fev. strept. ant 30 c.c.	_	_	32 0	32 0
Schick Test Products 1 c.c. per set		2 6		2 6
Schick Test Products 5 c.c. per set		8 6	18 0	8 6
Staphylococcus, antitoxin conc 3 c.c.	3 6			
Staphylococcus conc 10 c.c.	10 6	10 6	_	_
Streptococcus, erysipelas 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	_	_
Streptococcus, erycipelas ant 10 c.c.				15 0
Streptococcus, polyval 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	4 7	3 6
Streptococcus, polyval. conc 10 c.c.	10 6	_	24 0	_
Streptococcus, polyval. conc 20 c.c.		_	_	6 6
Streptococcus, polyval 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	8 6	_
Streptococcus, puerp. fever 10 c.c.	3 6	3 6	_	•
Streptococcus, puerp. fever 25 c.c.	8 6	8 6	_	_
Streptococcus, puerperal ant 10 c.c.	-	_	_	15 0
Streptococcus (scarlatina) 10 c.c. 3,000 U.S.A.				
Tetanus:- units	_	12 6	<b>—</b>	_
1,000 international units	1 6	1 9	2 0	1 9
3,000 international units	4 0	4 0	4 7	4 0
10,000 international units	12 0	-	_	12 0
16,000 international units	17 6	_		· -
20,000 units	-	-	25 0	_
Thromboplastin 20 c.c.		_	5 3	_
Typhoid 25 c.c.	-	8 6		
		Selling	Price	
W. L C.				1

				Selling	Price	
Veterinary	S	era	A. & H.	B. W. s. d.	P. D.	Evans s. d.
Anti-leptospira (canine)		10 c.c.	_	3 6	_	_
Lamb dysentery		100 c.c.		18 0	<b>—</b>	
Streptococcus (equine)		30 c.c.		_	8 0	
Swine erysipelas		10 c.c.	-	1 0	-	1 0
Swine erysipelas		100 c.c.	_	6 0		6 0
Tetanus		1,000 units	-			1 6
Tetanus		2,000 units	_	2 6	l —	
Tetanus		3,000 units	_	_		3 3
Tetanus		6,000 units	_	5 0	l —	5 0
Tetanus (vet.) American		3,000 units	_	5 0	6 0	_
Tetanus (vet.) "		5,000 units			9 6	8 0
Tetanus (vet.) "		10,000 units	_	<b>—</b>	_	15 0
White scour (bovine)		10 c.c.	-		4 0	
White scour (bovine)		30 c.c.	_	-	8 0	_

## **Veterinary Vaccines**

- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1				Selling	Price
				B. W.	Evans s. d.
Bacillus abortus (killed), 10 c.c.		••	••	_	4 6
Bacillus abortus (killed), 25 c.c.		٠		<u> </u>	7 6
Bacillus abortus (living), 25 c.c.				7 6	3 6
Bacillus abortus, 30 c.c.				7 6	_
Blackleg pilules or cords single, 10 doses				_	5 6
Blackleg pilules, whole culture 25 c.c.				<u> </u>	3 9
Blackleg pilules, whole culture 50 c.c.		1		l —	7 0
Improved braxy prophylactic 50 c.c.				7 3	7 0
Improved braxy prophylactic 250 c.c.	• •			22 8	21 0
Leptospira (canine) 1 c.c.				2 6	_
Leptospira (canine) 10 c.c				15 0	_
Lamb dysentery prophylactic 50 c.c.				7 3	7 6
Lamb dysentery prophylactic 250 c.c.				22 8	22 6
Mastitis 10 c.c.			• • •		4 6
Mastitis 25 c.c.	••		• • •	_	7 6
Roup 10 c.c.	••	••	•••		2 6
Roup 25 c.c.	• •	••			4 6
Paus 100 a.a.	• •	• •	• •	_	14 6
S	• •	• •	••	0 10	1 0
Swine erysipelas (living) 25 c.c.	• •	• •		3 4	3 6
ownie crysipelas (niving) 25 c.c	• •	• •	• •	3 4	

## Vaccines

	Selling Price					
	A. & H. s. d.	B. W.	P. D.	D. F.	Evans	Jenner s. d.
Acne, mixed (10 mill. acne, 250 mill. staphyl.) l c.c. Acne, mixed (500 mill. each.	2 6	2 6	_	3 0	2 9	2 6
acne, etc.) 1 c.c.	2 6	2 6	-	_	2 9	<u>:</u> _
Acne, mixed (20 mill. acne, 1,000 mill. staphyl.) l c.c.	_	_	3 0	_	2 9	_
Catarrh, mixed 1 c.c. Cholera (various) 1 c.c.	2 6 2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0 2 6	2 9 2 9	2 6
Coley's fluid 2 c.c.	7 6	_	_		_	_
Colon bacillus (various) 1 c.c. Coryza, mixed (various)	_	2 6 2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9 2 9	2 6 2 6
Gonococcus (various) 1 c.c. Hay fever reaction outfit	2 6	2 6	3 0 6 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Influenza (various) l c.c.	2 6	_	3 0	3 0	2 9	2 6
Influenza-pneumonia Meningococcus l c.c.	_	2 6	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 6	2 9 2 9	=
Pneumobacillus (Friedlaender)	<u> </u>	_	_	_	2 9	
Pneumococcus (various)	2 6	2 6	3 0	3 0	2 9 2 9	2 6
Pollen toxin diagnostic Rheumatic	=	2 6	2 0 3 0 3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Sepsis, mixed Staphylococcus (various)	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
Streptococcus, polyval. 1 c.c.	2 6		3 0	2 6		2 6
Streptococcus, rheum. 1 c.c. Typhoid (various strengths).	2 6 2 6	2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9 2 9 2 9 2 9	2 6
Typhoid and paratyphoid Typhoid, paratyphoid and	2 6	2 6	3 0	2 6	2 9	2 6
cholera	2 6	2 6	3 0		_	_
Whooping cough, prophyl Whooping cough, treatment		=	3 0 3 0	3 0 2 6	2 9 2 9	2 6

## **Tuberculins**

•	Selling	Price
<u> </u>	B. W. s. d.	Evans s. d.
Undiluted Tuberculins Exotoxic		
Old tuberculin, human (T), 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Old tuberculin, human (T), 5 c.c.	6 0	6 0
Old tuberculin, bovine (P.T.) 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Old tuberculin, bovine (P.T.), 5 c.c.	6 6	6 0
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, human (T.O.A.) 1 c.c.	1 6	_
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, human (T.O.A.) 5 c.c.	6 0	_
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, bovine (P.T.O.) 1 c.c.	1 6	_
Tuberculin bouillon filtrate, bovine (P.T.O.) 5 c.c	6 6	-
Tuberculin Dilutions		
Old tuberculin (T. or P.T.) and tuberculin bouillon filtrate		
(T.O.A. or P.T.O.)		
dilution up to 0.4 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 0	1 0
dilution of 0.5 c.c. to 0.7 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 3	1 3
dilution of 0.8 c.c. and 0.9 c.c. in 1 c.c.	1 6	1 6
Tubercle vaccine, bacillary emulsion (B.E.)		
dilutions up to 0.04 mgm. in 1 c.c	<b>—</b>	1 6
dilutions of 0.05 mgm. to 0.7 mgm. in 1 c.c.	-	1 3
dilutions of 0.8 mgm. to 4 mgm. in 1 c.c	-	1 6
D'		
Diagnostic T. I. 12 (March 1997)		
Tuberculin (Mantoux tests) 100	_	7 6
Tuberculin von Pirquet (T, PT., and control), per set	-	1 9
Tuberculin von Pirquet, 25 per cent. sol.	_	1 3
Tuberculin human (von Pirquet reaction) carton	4 0	_
Tuberculin (vet. diagnosis) 4 c.c.	1 0	_
Tuberculin (vet. diagnosis) 30 c.c.	5 0 1 6	_
Tuberculin (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) 1 c.c. Tuberculin (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) 5 c.c.	6 6	
doercular (vet. ophthalmic and intradermic reactions) ) c.c.	0 0	_

## HINTS ON STOCKTAKING

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Departmentalising a complex business like that of a chemist and druggist is the simplest way to control incoming and outgoing goods, and to gain an understanding of prices to be charged for the purpose of yielding suitable profits. Since stocktaking is the only safe way of knowing the movement of a business up or down, it follows that anything simplifying the operation of stocktaking possesses economic value. Writing down a few thousand names is the most thankless and time-wasting proposition a business man can devise. Stocktaking sheets, where 75 per cent. of the work required has been done, must of necessity possess a commensurate value equal to the time and labour saved. The C. & D. Retail Price List is compiled on sectional or departmental lines; it corresponds with the method of the Stocktaking Sheets, and provides a further step in simplifying the labours of stocktaking. Stock means goods that are for sale. Fixtures are items for the capital account and are valued separately. Before taking stock, arrange things so far as possible for estimating numbers and quantity. The C. & D. Stocktaking Pad, which sells at 2s. 6d., is arranged in sections, and the pricing arrangement is on a progressive basis to the final amount. The best way to use the stocktaking sheets is for one person to call out the quantity of the drug or chemical and for another assistant to enter this in the appropriate position on the stocktaking sheets, and if costs or prices are available at the time of entry of the quantity of the article, such amount should always be inserted at the same time. The sections or departments should have the stock taken separately, as the mind working on one section rhythmically reaches the end with the least expenditure of energy.

PRICING: The quantity-price should be that which is usually bought at reasonable intervals or used in dispensing, the aim in business being to turn stock over quickly, at least five to six times a year. The arrangement of the items in the Stocktaking Sheets co